

Package ‘Deducer’

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Title Deducer

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Description An intuitive, cross-platform graphical data analysis system. It uses menus and dialogs to guide the user efficiently through the data manipulation and analysis process, and has an excel like spreadsheet for easy data frame visualization and editing. Deducer works best when used with the Java based R GUI JGR, but the dialogs can be called from the command line. Dialogs have also been integrated into the Windows Rgui.

Depends R (>= 2.14.0), rJava (>= 0.8-4), ggplot2 (>= 0.9), scales,JGR(>= 1.7-8), car, multcomp, effects, foreign, plyr

Suggests lawstat, Hmisc

SystemRequirements Java (>= 1.4), JRI

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add.cross.strata.test *Apply a Stratified test to a Contingency Table*

Description

Applies and adds a hypothesis test to a contingency.tables object.

Usage

```
add.cross.strata.test(tables,name,htests,types=c("asymptotic","monte.carlo","exact"))
```

Arguments

tables	An object of class contingency.tables
name	The name of the hypothesis test
htests	A function or list of functions which take a three dimensional array as it's argument and returns an object of class htest
types	A character vector with the same number of items as htests, indicating what type of test was done

Value

A contingency.tables object identical to tables, but with the test applied to each table.

See Also

[add.mantel.haenszel](#) [add.test](#)

Examples

```
dat<-data.frame(a=rnorm(100)>.5,b=rnorm(100)>0,c=rnorm(100)>(-.5))
tables<-contingency.tables(
  row.vars=a,
  col.vars=b,
  stratum.var=c,data=dat)
add.cross.strata.test(tables,"Mantel-Haenszel",list(function(x) mantelhaen.test(x,correct=FALSE)),
  "asymptotic")
tables
```

add.mantel.haenszel *Apply the Mantel-Haenszel test to a Contingency Table*

Description

Applies and adds the Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test to a `contingency.tables` object. The Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel tests the independence of two nominal variables, stratified by a third nominal variable, assuming no three way interaction.

Usage

```
add.mantel.haenszel(tables, conservative=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`tables` An object of class `contingency.tables`
`conservative` Should a continuity 'correction' be applied

Details

This is a convenience function wrapping `mantelhaen.test` in a `add.cross.strata.test` call. See [mantelhaen.test](#) for further details.

Value

A `contingency.tables` object identical to `tables`, but with the test applied to each table.

See Also

[add.cross.strata.test](#) [add.test](#) [mantelhaen.test](#)

Examples

```
dat<-data.frame(a=rnorm(100)>.5,b=rnorm(100)>0,c=rnorm(100)>(-.5))
tables1<-contingency.tables(
  row.vars=a,
  col.vars=b,
  stratum.var=c,data=dat)
tables1<-add.mantel.haenszel(tables1)
print(tables1,prop.r=TRUE,prop.c=TRUE,prop.t=FALSE)
```

add.test	<i>Apply a test to a Contingency Tables object</i>
----------	--

Description

Applies and adds a test to a contingency.tables object.

Usage

```
add.test(tables,name,htests,types=c("asymptotic","monte.carlo","exact"))
add.chi.squared(tables, conservative = FALSE, simulate.p.value = FALSE, B = 10000)
add.likelihood.ratio(tables, conservative = FALSE, simulate.p.value = FALSE, B = 10000)
add.fishers.exact(tables, conservative = FALSE, simulate.p.value = FALSE, B = 10000)
add.correlation(tables,method=c("spearman","kendall"))
add.kruskal(tables,nominal=c("both","rows","cols"))
```

Arguments

tables	An object of class contingency.tables
name	Name of the test
htests	A function or list of functions which take a matrix as it's argument and returns an object of class htest
types	A character vector with the same number of items as htests, indicating what type of test was done
conservative	Should a conservative p-value be computed. i.e. One with a continuity correction for asymptotic tests and not using the mid p-value for exact and approximate tests
simulate.p.value	If TRUE p-values will be computed via monte carlo simulation
B	the number of samples for the monte carlo simulation
method	the type of correlation
nominal	Should the rows or columns be considered nominal.

Details

add.test applies a supplied list of tests to all of the tables in tables.

add.chi.squared is a wrapper function applying the [chi.squared.test](#) function to each table.

add.likelihood.ratio is a wrapper function applying the [likelihood.test](#) function to each table.

add.fishers.exact is a wrapper function applying the [fishers.exact.test](#) function to each table.

add.correlation is a wrapper function applying the [cor.test](#) function to each table. add.kruskal is a wrapper function applying the [kruskal.test](#) function to each table.

Value

A contingency.tables object identical to tables, but with the test applied to each table.

See Also

[add.cross.strata.test](#) [chi.squared.test](#) [likelihood.test](#) [fishers.exact.test](#) [cor.test](#) [kruskal.test](#)

Examples

```
dat<-data.frame(a=rnorm(100)>.5,b=rnorm(100)>0,c=rnorm(100)>(-.5))
tables<-contingency.tables(
  row.vars=a,
  col.vars=b,
  stratum.var=c,data=dat)
tables<-add.chi.squared(tables,simulate.p.value=TRUE,B=10000)
tables<-add.likelihood.ratio(tables)
tables<-add.fishers.exact(tables)
tables<-add.correlation(tables,method='kendall')
tables<-add.kruskal(tables)
tables<-add.mantel.haenszel(tables)
print(tables)
remove(tables)
```

as.matrix.cor.matrix *as.matrix method*

Description

as matrix

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cor.matrix'
as.matrix(x,...)
```

Arguments

x Object of class "cor.matrix".
 ... further arguments. unused

Value

a matrix

chi.noncentral.conf *Non-central Chi-Squared Confidence Interval*

Description

Confidence interval for the Non-centrality parameter of Non-central chi-squared distribution

Usage

```
chi.noncentral.conf(chival,df,conf,prec=.00001)
```

Arguments

chival	The observed Chi-Squared value
conf	The confidence level (e.g. .95)
df	Degrees of freedom
prec	Precision of estimate

Value

A 2X2 matrix whose rows represent the upper and lower bounds, and whose columns represent the parameter value and upper tail percentiles.

References

Smithson, M.J. (2003). Confidence Intervals, Quantitative Applications in the Social Sciences Series, No. 140. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

See Also

[Chisquare chi.squared.test](#)

Examples

```
chi.noncentral.conf(6,1,.95)
#           Result:

#   Non-Central      %
#Lower  0.2089385  0.97500899
#Upper  19.4443359  0.02499302
```

chi.squared.test *Pearson's Chi-squared Test for Contingency Tables*

Description

Performs performs the chi-squared contingency table test

Usage

```
chi.squared.test(x, y = NULL, conservative = FALSE, cramers.v.conf=.95, simulate.p.value = FALSE, B = 1000)
```

Arguments

x	A vector or a matrix
y	A vector that is ignored if x is a matrix and required if x is a vector
conservative	If FALSE, the usual chi-squared test is performed and if simulate.p.value=TRUE, the monte carlo mid p-value is returned. Otherwise, Yates' continuity correction is applied, and if simulate.p.value=TRUE the monte carlo conservative p-value is returned
cramers.v.conf	The confidence level for the confidence interval around the Cramer's V effect size
simulate.p.value	a logical indicating whether to compute p-values by monte carlo simulation
B	An integer specifying the number of replicates used in the monte carlo test

Details

If x is a matrix with at least two rows and columns, it is taken as a two-dimensional contingency table. The entries of x must be non-negative integers. Otherwise, x and y must be vectors or factors of the same length; incomplete cases are removed, the objects are coerced into factor objects, and the contingency table is computed from these. Then, Pearson's chi-squared test of the null hypothesis that the joint distribution of the cell counts in a 2-dimensional contingency table is the product of the row and column marginals is performed.

If simulate.p.value is FALSE and conservative is FALSE the p-value is computed from the asymptotic chi-squared distribution of the test statistic; continuity correction is not applied.

If simulate.p.value is TRUE and conservative is FALSE the p-value is computed via for a Monte Carlo test (Hope, 1968) with B replicates. The mid p-value is returned. The mid p-value is defined as the proportion of replicates less than the observed chi-squared value plus one half times the proportion of replicates equal to the observed chi-squared value.

If simulate.p.value is FALSE and conservative is TRUE the p-value is computed from the asymptotic chi-squared distribution of the test statistic with the Yates continuity correction applied only in the case of a 2-by-2 table.

If simulate.p.value is TRUE and conservative is TRUE the p-value is computed via for a Monte Carlo test (Hope, 1968) with B replicates. The conservative p-value is returned, which is defined as the proportion of replicates less than or equal to the observed chi-squared value.

In the contingency table case simulation is done by random sampling from the set of all contingency tables with given marginals, and works only if the marginals are strictly positive. (A C translation of the algorithm of Patefield (1981) is used.) Continuity correction is never used, and the statistic is quoted without it. Note that this is not the usual sampling situation for the chi-squared test but rather that for Fisher's exact test.

Value

A list with class "hstest" containing the following components:

statistic	the value the chi-squared test statistic.
parameter	the degrees of freedom of the approximate chi-squared distribution of the test statistic.
p.value	the p-value for the test.
method	a character string indicating the type of test performed, and whether Monte Carlo simulation or continuity correction was used.
data.name	a character string giving the name(s) of the data.
observed	the observed counts.
expected	the expected counts under the null hypothesis.
residuals	the Pearson residuals, $(\text{observed} - \text{expected}) / \sqrt{\text{expected}}$.
estimate	Cramer's V
conf.int	A confidence interval for Cramer's V

References

Hope, A. C. A. (1968) A simplified Monte Carlo significance test procedure. *J. Roy, Statist. Soc. B* 30.

Patefield, W. M. (1981) Algorithm AS159. An efficient method of generating $r \times c$ tables with given row and column totals. *Applied Statistics* 30.

See Also

[chisq.test](#) [likelihood.test](#)

Examples

```
data(InsectSprays)
chi.squared.test(InsectSprays$count>7, InsectSprays$spray)
```

contin.tests.to.table *contin.tests.to.table*

Description

Makes a nice table out of a contin.tests object

Usage

```
contin.tests.to.table(tests, test.digits=3, ...)
```

Arguments

tests	a contin.tests object
test.digits	The number of digits to round to
...	other paramaters

Value

A nice table

contingency.tables *Contingency Tables*

Description

Creates a contingency.tables object

Usage

```
contingency.tables(row.vars, col.vars, stratum.var, data=NULL, missing.include=FALSE )
```

Arguments

row.vars	A variable or data frame evaluated in data
col.vars	A variable or data frame evaluated in data
stratum.var	A variable evaluated in data
data	A data.frame
missing.include	A logical indicating whether a missing category should be included in the table

Value

A list with class "contingency.tables." Each element of the list is a single contingency table of class "contin.table" corresponding to each combination of elements of row.vars and col.vars stratified by stratum.var

See Also[extract.counts](#)**Examples**

```
temp.data<-data.frame(a=rnorm(100)>0,b=rnorm(100)>0,gender=rep(c("male","female"),50))
#a vs. b stratified by gender
tab<-contingency.tables(a,b,gender,data=temp.data)
tab

##add in chi-squared tests
tab<-add.chi.squared(tab)
tab
```

`cor.matrix`*cor.matrix*

Description

Creates a correlation matrix

Usage

```
cor.matrix(variables,with.variables,data=NULL,test=cor.test,...)
```

Arguments

<code>variables</code>	<code>variables</code>
<code>with.variables</code>	An optional set of variables to correlate with <code>variables</code> . If nothing is specified, all variables in <code>variables</code> are correlated with themselves.
<code>data</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> from which the variables and factor will be selected.
<code>test</code>	A function whose first two arguments are the variables upon which the correlation will be calculated, and whose result is an object of class <code>htest</code> .
<code>...</code>	further arguments for <code>test</code> .

Value

A `multi.test` object, representing a table of the results of `func` applied to each of the variables.

See Also[cor.test](#) [as.matrix.cor.matrix](#)

Examples

```

dat<-data.frame(aa=rnorm(100),bb=rnorm(100),cc=rnorm(100),dd=rnorm(100))
dat$aa<-dat$aa+dat$dd
dat$cc<-dat$cc+dat$aa
cor.matrix(dat,test=cor.test)
cor.matrix(d(aa,cc),data=dat,test=cor.test,method="kendall")
cor.matrix(d(aa,cc),d(dd,bb),data=dat,test=cor.test,method="spearman")

```

d *wrapper for data.frame*

Description

This function creates data frames, tightly coupled collections of variables which share many of the properties of matrices and of lists, used as the fundamental data structure by most of R's modeling software. It is a keystroke saving wrapper for the `data.frame` function. The only difference is that `check.names` and `stringsAsFactors` are `FALSE` by default.

Usage

```

d(..., row.names = NULL, check.rows = FALSE,
  check.names = FALSE,
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

```

Arguments

<code>...</code>	items
<code>row.names</code>	<code>NULL</code> or a single integer or character string specifying a column to be used as row names, or a character or integer vector giving the row names for the data frame.
<code>check.rows</code>	if <code>TRUE</code> then the rows are checked for consistency of length and names.
<code>check.names</code>	logical. If <code>TRUE</code> then the names of the variables in the data frame are checked to ensure that they are syntactically valid variable names and are not duplicated. If necessary they are adjusted (by <code>make.names</code>) so that they are.
<code>stringsAsFactors</code>	logical: should character vectors be converted to factors?

See Also

[data.frame](#)

Examples

```
x <- d(rnorm(10),1:10)
```

deducer	<i>GUI Access functions</i>
---------	-----------------------------

Description

splits a variable into two groups

Usage

```
deducer(cmd=NULL)
```

```
data.viewer()
```

Arguments

cmd	The command to be executed
-----	----------------------------

deducer.addMenu	<i>Controls Deducer's command line menus</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Controls Deducer's command line menus

Usage

```
deducer.addMenu(name, pos=length(menus)+1)
deducer.setMenus(newMenus)
deducer.getMenus()
deducer.addItem(name, pos=NULL, command, menuName, silent=TRUE)
menuFunctions()
```

Arguments

name	name of item or menu to add
pos	position at which to add the item or menu
menuName	the name of the menu to add the item to
command	A character vector representing the R command to be run
silent	Should the command be executed silently
newMenus	new menus

Examples

```
#add a menu with two items
deducer.addMenu("TestMenu")
deducer.addMenuItem("test1", "cat('test1 selected')", "TestMenu")
deducer.addMenuItem("test2", "print(summary(lm(rnorm(100)~rnorm(100))))", "TestMenu")

#Add menu to gui if applicable
if(.windowsGUI){
winMenuAdd("TestMenu")
winMenuAddItem("TestMenu", "test1", "cat('test1 selected')")
winMenuAddItem("TestMenu", "test2", "print(summary(lm(rnorm(100)~rnorm(100))))")
}else if(.jgr){
jgr.addMenu("TestMenu")
jgr.addMenuItem("TestMenu", "test1", "cat('test1 selected')")
jgr.addMenuItem("TestMenu", "test2", "print(summary(lm(rnorm(100)~rnorm(100))))")
}
```

descriptive.table *Table of Descriptives*

Description

Table of descriptive statistics, possibly stratified

Usage

```
descriptive.table(vars, strata, data, func.names = c("Mean", "St. Deviation", "Median",
"25th Percentile", "75th Percentile",
"Minimum", "Maximum", "Skew", "Kurtosis", "Valid N"), func.additional)
```

Arguments

vars	A variable or data.frame containing variables on which to run descriptive statistics.
data	The data frame in which vars is evaluated
strata	A variable or data.frame containing variables on which to stratify
func.names	A character vector of built-in statistics
func.additional	A named list of functions. Each function should take a numeric vector as its argument, and return a single value

Value

Returns a list of matrix objects containing descriptive information on all variables in dat. One for each level or combination of levels in strata.

See Also

[frequencies mean by](#)

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
##means and standard deviations
descriptive.table(vars = d(mpg, hp), data= mtcars,
func.names =c("Mean", "St. Deviation", "Valid N"))
##stratifying by cyl
descriptive.table(vars = d(mpg, hp) ,
strata = d(cyl), data= mtcars,
func.names =c("Mean", "St. Deviation", "Valid N"))

func.list=list(mean.deviance=function(x) mean(abs(x-mean(x))))

##Adding deviance as a statistic
descriptive.table(vars = d(mpg, hp) ,
strata = d(cyl), data= mtcars,
func.names =c("Mean", "St. Deviation", "Valid N"), func.additional=func.list)
```

 devel

Deducer's plug-in development tools

Description

functions pertaining to GUI development

Usage

```
addComponent(container, component, top, right, bottom, left, topType = "REL", rightType = "REL", bottomType = "REL", leftType = "REL")
getSize(component)
setSize(component, width, height)
execute(cmd)
```

```
ButtonGroupWidget
CheckBoxesWidget
DeducerMain
JLabel
RDialog
SimpleRDialog
SimpleRSubDialog
SingleVariableWidget
SliderWidget
TextAreaWidget
VariableListWidget
VariableSelectorWidget
```

ComboBoxWidget
 RDialogMonitor
 ListWidget
 AddRemoveButtons
 TextFieldWidget
 ObjectChooserWidget

Arguments

container	A Java Swing container with Anchor layout
component	a Java Swing component
top	location of top of component 0 - 1000
right	location of right of component 0 - 1000
bottom	location of bottom of component 0 - 1000
left	location of left of component 0 - 1000
topType	Type of constraint on top of component. Can be "REL", "ABS", or "NONE"
rightType	Type of constraint on right of component. Can be "REL", "ABS", or "NONE"
bottomType	Type of constraint on bottom of component. Can be "REL", "ABS", or "NONE"
leftType	Type of constraint on left of component. Can be "REL", "ABS", or "NONE"
height	new height of component or window in pixels
width	new width of component or window in pixels
cmd	the command to be executed

Details

addComponent adds a Java object of class Component to a container (usually an RDialog or SimpleRDialog). the location of the component is determined by the top, right, bottom, and left arguments, which are numbers between 1 and 1000 indicating the distance from either the top (or left) of the container, with 1000 indicating the opposite side of the container. Each side can be constrained in three different ways. If the Type is "REL", the side will scale proportional to the container when the container is resized. If it is "ABS", it is not rescaled. If it is "NONE", the location of that side is determined by the componet's preferred size, which can be set with the "setPreferedSize" method.

getSize gets the height and width

setSize sets the height and width

execute executes a character representing a command, as if it were entered into the console

The rest of the items are references to the Java classes of commonly used GUI components. see www.deducer.org for more details and usage.

dich	<i>dich</i>
------	-------------

Description

splits a variable into two groups

Usage

```
dich(variables,data=NULL,cut=NULL,group1=NULL,group2=NULL)
```

Arguments

variables	variables to be dichotomized
data	A data.frame
cut	An optional cut point dividing factor into two groups.
group1	An optional vector of levels of factor defining group 1.
group2	An optional vector of levels of factor defining group 2.

Value

a data.frame containing the variables, recoded into two groups.

extract.counts	<i>Extract Contingency Table Arrays</i>
----------------	---

Description

Extracts the counts of a contingency.tables object

Usage

```
extract.counts(tables)
```

Arguments

tables	A contingency.table object
--------	----------------------------

Value

A named list of three dimensional arrays. One for each contin.table in tables

See Also

[contingency.tables](#)

Examples

```
temp.data<-data.frame(a=rnorm(100)>0,b=rnorm(100)>0,gender=rep(c("male","female"),50))
#a vs. b stratified by gender
tab<-contingency.tables(a,b,gender,data=temp.data)
tab

##extract counts
extract.counts(tab)

##Yields something like the following:
#'$a by b'
# , , female
#
#      FALSE TRUE
#FALSE    11    9
#TRUE     15   15
#
# , , male
#
#      FALSE TRUE
#FALSE    10   10
#TRUE     22    8
```

fishers.exact.test *Fisher's Exact Test of independence*

Description

Performs Fisher's exact test of independence in a contingency table conditional on the marginal totals

Usage

```
fishers.exact.test(x, y = NULL, conservative=FALSE, simulate.p.value = FALSE, B = 10000,
workspace = 2e+05, control = list())
```

Arguments

x	A vector or a matrix
y	A vector that is ignored if x is a matrix and required if x is a vector
conservative	If FALSE, the exact mid p-value value is returned; Otherwise the exact conservative p-value is used.
simulate.p.value	a logical indicating whether to compute p-values by Monte Carlo simulation
B	The number of replications to use in the simulation

workspace	an integer specifying the size of the workspace used in the network algorithm. In units of 4 bytes. Only used for non-simulated p-values larger than 2 by 2 tables.
control	a list with named components for low level algorithm control. At present the only one used is "mult", a positive integer ≥ 2 with default 30 used only for larger than 2 by 2 tables. This says how many times as much space should be allocated to paths as to keys: see file fexact.c in the sources of the package 'stats'.

Details

The same as [fisher.test](#) except that the mid p-value is supported, and is the default.

Value

A list with class "hstest" containing the following components:

p.value	the p-value for the test.
method	a character string indicating the type of test performed, and whether Monte Carlo simulation or continuity correction was used.
data.name	a character string giving the name(s) of the data.
statistic	currently always NA.
parameter	currently always NA.

See Also

[fisher.test](#) [chi.squared.test](#) [likelihood.test](#)

Examples

```
## A r x c table Agresti (2002, p. 57) Job Satisfaction
Job <- matrix(c(1,2,1,0, 3,3,6,1, 10,10,14,9, 6,7,12,11), 4, 4,
dimnames = list(income=c("< 15k", "15-25k", "25-40k", "> 40k"),
satisfaction=c("VeryD", "LittleD", "ModerateS", "VeryS")))
fishers.exact.test(Job)
```

frequencies

Frequency Tables

Description

Creates a set of frequency tables.

Usage

```
frequencies(data,r.digits=1)
```

Arguments

`data` A data.frame containing the variables on which to run frequencies
`r.digits` how many digits should the percentages be rounded to

Value

Returns a list of freq. table objects. One for each variable in data.

See Also

[table](#) [xtabs](#) [descriptive.table](#) [prop.table](#)

Examples

```
dat<-data.frame(rnorm(100)>0, trunc(runif(100,0,5)))
##rounding to 1
frequencies(dat)
##rounding to 4
frequencies(dat,4)
```

get.objects

get objects

Description

Enumerates all objects of a certain class

Usage

```
get.objects(cn, env = globalenv(), includeInherited=TRUE)
```

Arguments

`cn` The name of the class
`env` environment to look in
`includeInherited`
 Should objects inheriting cn be included

Value

a character vector

ggcorplot	<i>Correlation matrix</i>
-----------	---------------------------

Description

Plots a correlation matrix

Usage

```
ggcorplot(corr.mat, data=NULL, lines=TRUE, line.method=c("lm", "loess"), type="points",
alpha=.25, main="auto", var_text_size=5,
cor_text_limits=c(5,25), level=.05)
```

Arguments

corr.mat	a cor.matrix object to plot
data	the data.frame used to compute the correlation matrix
lines	Logical. Should regression lines be drawn.
type	type of plot. "points" or "bins"
line.method	Character. Type of regression line.
alpha	numeric. level of alpha transparency for the points.
main	Title of the plot. defaults to the method of cor.mat.
var_text_size	size of the diagonal variable names.
cor_text_limits	lower and upper bounds for the size of the correlation text.
level	the size of the test differentiated by text color.

Author(s)

Mike Lawrence and Ian Fellows

See Also

[cor.matrix](#) [qscatter_array](#)

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
corr.mat1<-cor.matrix(variables=d(mpg, carb, carb+rnorm(length(carb))),,
data=mtcars,
test=cor.test,
method='spearman',
alternative="two.sided",exact=FALSE)

p<-ggcorplot(corr.mat1,data = mtcars)
print(p)
```

```
## Not run:

has.hex<-require("hexbin")
if(has.hex){
data(diamonds)
corr.mat<-cor.matrix(variables=d(price,carat,color),,
  data=diamonds,
  test=cor.test,
  method='spearman',
  alternative="two.sided")

p1 <- ggcorplot(corr.mat=corr.mat,data=diamonds,type="bins",
  cor_text_limits=c(5,15),
  lines=FALSE)
print(p1)
rm('corr.mat')

}

## End(Not run)
```

k.sample.test

K Sample Test

Description

Performs a K independent sample test.

Usage

```
k.sample.test(formula,data,test=oneway.test,...)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula, the left hand side of which indicated the outcomes, and the right hand side of which contains the factor
data	A data.frame
test	A function whose first argument is a formula with the outcome on the lhs and the factor on the rhs. The second argument should be the data to be used for the formula. The result of the function should be an object of class htest.
...	further arguments for func

Value

A multi.test object, representing a table of the results of func applied to each of the variables.

See Also

[oneway.test](#) [kruskal.test](#) [wilcox.test](#)

Examples

```
dat<-data.frame(a=rnorm(100),b=rnorm(100),c=rnorm(100),d=cut(rnorm(100),4))
k.sample.test(d(a,b)~d,dat)
k.sample.test(dat[,-4]~dat$d,var.equal=TRUE)
k.sample.test(d(a,c)~d,dat,kruskal.test)
```

kurtosis

Sample Kurtosis

Description

Computes the kurtosis

Usage

```
kurtosis(x, na.rm = FALSE, type = 3)
```

Arguments

x	a numeric vector containing the values whose kurtosis is to be computed.
na.rm	a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
type	an integer between 1 and 3 selecting one of the algorithms for computing kurtosis detailed below.

Details

See `kurtosis` in package `e1071`. This function is under development, and in the future will perform a hypothesis test.

Value

The estimated kurtosis of `x`.

See Also

[skewness](#) [var](#) [mean](#)

Examples

```
x <- rnorm(100)
kurtosis(x)
```

likelihood.test	<i>Likelihood Ratio (G test) for contingency tables</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Performs a likelihood ratio test of independence

Usage

```
likelihood.test(x,y=NULL,conservative=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A vector or a matrix
y	A vector that is ignored if x is a matrix and required if x is a vector
conservative	If TRUE, the Williams' continuity correction is used

Value

A list with class "hstest" containing the following components:

statistic	the value the chi-squared test statistic.
parameter	the degrees of freedom of the approximate chi-squared distribution of the test statistic.
p.value	the p-value for the test.
method	a character string indicating the type of test performed, and whether the continuity correction was used.
data.name	a character string giving the name(s) of the data.

See Also

[chisq.test](#) [chi.squared.test](#)

Examples

```
data(InsectSprays)
likelihood.test(InsectSprays$count>7, InsectSprays$spray)
```

multi.test	<i>multi.test</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

Creates a table from a list of htests

Usage

```
multi.test(tests)
```

Arguments

tests	A named list of htest objects representing the same test applied to a number of different conditions or variables.
-------	--

Value

A multi.test object, representing a table of the htest objects.

one.sample.test	<i>One Sample Test</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Performs a one sample test.

Usage

```
one.sample.test(variables,data=NULL,test=t.test,...)
```

Arguments

variables	A variable or dataframe of variables
data	The data frame in which variables is evaluated
test	A function whose first argument is the sample to be tested, and whose result is an object of class htest.
...	further arguments for func

Value

A multi.test object, representing a table of the results of test applied to each of the variables.

See Also

[t.test shapiro.test](#)

Examples

```

data(anorexia)

#are subjects' weights at baseline and endpoint significantly different from normal
one.sample.test(variables=d(Prewt,Postwt),
data=anorexia,
test=shapiro.test)

#does CBT work at increasing mean wt
anorexia.sub<-subset(anorexia,Treat=="CBT")
one.sample.test(variables=Postwt-Prewt,
data=anorexia.sub,
test=t.test)

```

onesample.plot

onesample.plot

Description

plots for one sample tests

Usage

```
onesample.plot(variables,data=NULL, test.value, scale=FALSE, type="hist", alpha=.2)
```

Arguments

variables	An expression denoting a set of variable.
data	A data.frame from which the variables will be selected.
test.value	null hypothesis test value
scale	scale variables
type	type of plot. 'hist' or 'box' are allowed
alpha	transparency of points for box plot

Examples

```

data(mtcars)
onesample.plot(variables=d(mpg, cyl, disp, hp, drat, wt, qsec, vs, am,
gear, carb), data=mtcars, type='hist')

onesample.plot(variables=d(mpg, cyl, disp, hp, drat, wt, qsec, vs, am,
gear, carb), data=mtcars, type='box', alpha=1)

```

`oneway.plot`*One Way PLOT*

Description

plots a categorical variable against a series of continuous variables

Usage

```
oneway.plot(formula,data=NULL,alpha=.2,  
box=TRUE,points=TRUE,scale=FALSE)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula, the left hand side of which indicated the outcomes, and the right hand side of which contains the factor
data	A data.frame
alpha	alpha transparency level for the points.
box	prints boxplot
points	prints jitter plot
scale	standardize the variables prior to plotting

Value

a ggplot object

Examples

```
oneway.plot(d(DriversKilled, drivers, front, rear, kms, PetrolPrice)~law,as.data.frame(Seatbelts))
```

`perm`*Vector Permutations*

Description

Enumerates all permutations of a vector

Usage

```
perm(vec,duplicates=FALSE)
```

Arguments

vec The vector to permute
duplicates Should duplicate permutations be listed

Value

Returns a matrix where each row is a permutation of vec. All possible permutations are listed, and if duplicates=TRUE non-unique permutations are also listed.

See Also

[sample](#)

Examples

```
perm(1:4)
perm(LETTERS[4:8])
```

perm.t.test

Permutation t-test

Description

Two Sample t-test via monte-carlo permutation

Usage

```
perm.t.test(x,y,statistic=c("t","mean"),
alternative=c("two.sided", "less", "greater"), midp=TRUE, B=10000)
```

Arguments

x a numeric vector containing the first sample
y a numeric vector containing the second sample
statistic The statistic to be permuted. See details
alternative The alternative hypothesis
midp should the mid p-value be used
B The number of monte-carlo samples to be generated

Details

This function performs a two sample permutation test. If the mean is permuted, then the test assumes exchangeability between the two samples. if the t-statistic is used, the test assumes either exchangeability or a sufficiently large sample size. Because there is little lost in the way of power, and the assumptions are weaker, the t-statistic is used by default.

Value

A list with class "htest" containing the following components:

statistic	The observed value of the statistic.
p.value	the p-value for the test.
method	a character string indicating the type of test performed.
data.name	a character string giving the name(s) of the data.
B	The number of samples generated
alternative	the direction of the test

See Also

[t.test](#)

Examples

```
perm.t.test(rnorm(100),runif(100,-.5,.5))
```

plot.cor.matrix *Plot method*

Description

Produces a circle plot for an object of class "plot.cor.matrix"

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cor.matrix'
plot(x,y=NULL,size=10,...)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class "cor.matrix".
y	unused
size	maximum radius size
...	further arguments. unused

Value

a ggplot object

```
print.contin.table      Print method
```

Description

Print object of class "contin.table" in nice layout.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'contin.table'
print(x,digits=3,prop.r=TRUE,prop.c=TRUE,prop.t=TRUE,
      expected.n=FALSE,residuals=FALSE,std.residuals=FALSE,
      adj.residuals=FALSE,no.tables=FALSE,...)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class "contin.table".
digits	Number of digits to round to.
prop.r	Logical. print row proportions.
prop.c	Logical. print column proportions.
prop.t	Logical. print proportions.
expected.n	Logical print expected cell counts.
residuals	Logical. print residuals.
std.residuals	Logical. print standardized residuals.
adj.residuals	Logical. Print Adjusted residuals
no.tables	Logical. Suppress tables
...	further arguments

Value

none

```
print.contin.tests      Print method
```

Description

Print object of class "contin.tests" in nice layout.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'contin.tests'
print(x,test.digits, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class "contin.tests".
test.digits	Number of digits to be printed
...	further arguments to be passed to or from methods.

Value

none

print.contingency.tables
Print method

Description

Print object of class "contingency.tables" in nice layout.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'contingency.tables'
print(x,digits=3,prop.r=TRUE,prop.c=TRUE,prop.t=TRUE,
      expected.n=FALSE,no.tables=FALSE,...)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class "contin.table".
digits	Number of digits to round to.
prop.r	Logical. print row proportions.
prop.c	Logical. print column proportions.
prop.t	Logical. print proportions.
expected.n	Logical print expected cell counts.
no.tables	Logical. Suppress tables
...	further arguments

Value

none

print.cor.matrix *Print method*

Description

Print object of class "cor.matrix" in nice layout.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cor.matrix'
print(x,digits=4,N=TRUE,CI=TRUE,stat=TRUE,p.value=TRUE,...)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class "cor.matrix".
digits	Number of digits to round to.
N	Logical. print a row for sample size.
CI	Logical. print a row for confidence intervals if they exist.
stat	Logical. print a row for test statistics.
p.value	Logical. print a row for p-values.
...	further arguments

Value

none

print.freq.table *Print method*

Description

Print object of class "freq.table" in nice layout.

Usage

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

Arguments

x	Object of class "freq.table".
...	further arguments

Value

none

print.multi.test	<i>Print method</i>
------------------	---------------------

Description

Print object of class "multi.test" in nice layout.

Usage

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

Arguments

x	Object of class "multi.test".
...	further arguments

Value

none

qscatter_array	<i>qscatter_array</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

Creates an array of scatterplots

Usage

```
qscatter_array(variables,with.variables,data,x.lab="",y.lab="",
main="Correlation Array",common.scales=TRUE,alpha=.25)
```

Arguments

variables	variables
with.variables	An optional set of variables to correlate with variables. If nothing is specified, all variables in variables are correlated with themselves.
data	A data.frame from which the variables will be selected.
x.lab	A label for the x axis
y.lab	A label for the y axis
main	A label for the plot
common.scales	should common x and y scales be used.
alpha	alpha transparency

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
qscatter_array(d(cyl,disp,hp,drat),
data=mtcars) + geom_smooth(method="lm")
qscatter_array(d(cyl,disp,hp,drat),d(wt,carb),data=mtcars,common.scales=FALSE)
```

recode.variables	<i>Recode</i>
------------------	---------------

Description

Recodes a set of variables according to a set of rules

Usage

```
recode.variables(data,recodes)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame to be recoded
recodes	Definition of the recoding rules. See details

Details

recodes contains a set of recoding rules separated by ";". There are three different types of recoding rules:

1. The simplest codes one value to another. If we wish to recode 1 into 2, we could use the rule "1->2;".
2. A range of values can be coded to a single value using "1:3->4;". This rule would code all values between 1 and 3 inclusive into 4. For factors, a value is between two levels if it is between them in the factor ordering. One sided ranges can be specified using the Lo and Hi key words (e.g."Lo:3->0; 4:Hi->1")
3. Default conditions can be coded using "else." For example, if we wish to recode all values >=0 to 1 and all values <0 to missing, we could use ("0:Hi->1; else->NA")

Value

returns a recoded data.frame

See Also

[cut](#) recode in package 'Hmisc'

Examples

```
data<-data.frame(a=rnorm(100),b=rnorm(100),male=rnorm(100)>0)
recode.variables(data[c("a","b")], "Lo:0 -> 0;0:Hi -> 1;")
data[c("male")] <- recode.variables(data[c("male")], "1 -> 'Male';0 -> 'Female';else -> NA;")
```

`rocplot`*ROC Plot for a logistic regression model*

Description

Plots the ROC Curve

Usage

```
rocplot(logistic.model,diag=TRUE,pred.prob.labels=FALSE,prob.label.digits=3,AUC=TRUE)
```

Arguments`logistic.model` a glm object with binomial link function.`diag` a logical value indicating whether a diagonal reference line should be displayed.`pred.prob.labels`

a logical value indicating whether the predictive probabilities should be displayed

`prob.label.digits`

The number of digits of the predictive probabilities to be displayed.

`AUC`

a logical value indicating whether the estimated area under the curve should be displayed

Value

a ggplot object

Examples

```
model.glm <- glm(formula=income>5930.5 ~ education + women + type,family=binomial(),data=Prestige,na.action=na.omit)
rocplot(model.glm)
```

`skewness`*Sample Skewness*

Description

Computes the skewness

Usage

```
skewness(x, na.rm = FALSE, type = 3)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a numeric vector containing the values whose skewness is to be computed.
<code>na.rm</code>	a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
<code>type</code>	an integer between 1 and 3 selecting one of the algorithms for computing skewness detailed below.

Details

See skewness in package e1071. This function is under development, and in the future will perform a hypothesis test.

Value

The estimated skewness of `x`.

See Also

[kurtosis](#)

Examples

```
x <- rnorm(100)
skewness(x)
```

sort.data.frame	<i>Sort Data</i>
-----------------	------------------

Description

Sorts a data frame

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
sort(x, decreasing, by, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A data.frame to be sorted
<code>decreasing</code>	unused
<code>by</code>	A character, a one sided formula, or an expression indicating the sorting order
<code>...</code>	further arguments

Details

If `by` is a formula, or a character vector coerce-able into a formula, `x` is sorted by each element of the formula, with ties broken by subsequent elements. Elements preceded by a '-' indicate descending order, otherwise ascending order is used. Parentheses or any formula operator other than `+` and `-` are ignored, so sorting by `a*b` will sort based on the product of `a` and `b`.

If `by` is not a formula, a `~` is appended to the left hand side of the call, and coerced into a formula.

The decreasing argument is included for generic method consistency, and is not used.

Value

returns `x`, sorted.

See Also

[sort order](#)

Examples

```
data(mtcars)

#sort by the number of cylenders
sort(mtcars, by= ~cyl)
sort(mtcars, by= cyl) #identical: no need for ~

#sort in descending order
sort(mtcars, by= -cyl)

#break ties with horse power
sort(mtcars,by= cyl +hp )
sort(mtcars,by= cyl -hp )

#randomly permute the data
sort(mtcars,by= rnorm(nrow(mtcars)) )

#reverse order
sort(mtcars,by= nrow(mtcars):1 )

#sort by squared deviation from mean hp
sort(mtcars,by= -(hp-mean(hp))^2 )
sort(mtcars,by= "-(hp-mean(hp))^2" ) #identical
```

summary.lm

Summary table for a linear model

Description

Computes the coefficients, std. errors, t values, and p-values for a linear model in the presence of possible heteroskedasticity.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lm'
summary(object,correlation=FALSE,symbolic.cor = FALSE,white.adjust=FALSE,...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class lm.
correlation	a logical value indicating whether parameter correlations should be printed.
symbolic.cor	logical. If TRUE, print the correlations in a symbolic form (see symnum) rather than as numbers. Effective only if white.adjust is FALSE.
white.adjust	value passed to hccm indicating the type of robust adjustment to be used. If TRUE, type is assumed to be 'hc3'
...	additional parameters passed to stats::summary.lm

Details

If white.adjust is false, the function returns a value identical to stats::summary.lm. Otherwise, robust summaries are computed

Value

A summary table

Examples

```
ctl <- c(4.17,5.58,5.18,6.11,4.50,4.61,5.17,4.53,5.33,5.14)
trt <- c(4.81,4.17,4.41,3.59,5.87,3.83,6.03,4.89,4.32,4.69)
group <- gl(2,10,20, labels=c("Ctl","Trt"))
weight <- c((ctl-mean(ctl))*10+mean(ctl), trt)
lm.D9 <- lm(weight ~ group)
summary(lm.D9,white.adjust=TRUE)
```

table.to.data	<i>Table</i> → <i>data.frame</i>
---------------	----------------------------------

Description

Creates a data.frame from a table

Usage

```
table.to.data(x)
```

Arguments

x	A matrix or table representing the cross tabulation of two variables
---	--

Value

A two column data.frame where each row is an observation and each column is a variable.

See Also

[xtabs](#)

Examples

```
tab<-matrix(c(4,5,6,9,7,3),ncol=3)
tab
table.to.data(tab)
```

two.sample.test	<i>Two Sample Test</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Performs a two independent sample test.

Usage

```
two.sample.test(formula,data=NULL,test=t.test,...)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula, the left hand side of which indicated the outcomes, and the right hand side of which contains the factor
data	A data.frame
test	A function whose first two arguments are the two-samples to be tested, and whose result is an object of class htest.
...	further arguments for test

Value

A multi.test object, representing a table of the results of test applied to each of the variables.

See Also

[t.test](#) [ks.test](#) [wilcox.test](#)

Examples

```
dat<-data.frame(a=rnorm(100),b=rnorm(100),c=rnorm(100),d=rnorm(100)>(-.5))
two.sample.test(d(a,b) ~ d,dat,ks.test)
two.sample.test(a ~ dich(b,cut=0) ,dat,t.test)
two.sample.test(d(a^2,abs(b),c)~d,dat,wilcox.test)
```

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