

Package ‘plsmp’

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Type Package

Title Tools for Partial Least Squares Path Modeling (PLS-PM)

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Description Partial Least Squares Path Modeling (PLS-PM)
analysis for both metric and
non-metric data, as well as REBUS analysis.

URL <https://github.com/gastonstat/plspm>

BugReports <https://github.com/gastonstat/plspm/issues>

Depends R (>= 3.0.1)

Imports tester, turner, diagram, shape, amap

Suggests plsdepot, FactoMineR, ggplot2, reshape, testthat, knitr

VignetteBuilder knitr

License GPL-3

LazyLoad yes

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'check_specifications.r' 'get_alpha.r' 'get_ave.r'
'get_boots.r' 'get_dummies.r' 'get_effects.r' 'get_generals.r'
'get_gof.r' 'get_inner_summary.r' 'get_manifests.r'
'get_metric.r' 'get_nom_scale.r' 'get_num_scale.r'
'get_ord_scale.r' 'get_path_scheme.r' 'get_paths.r'
'get_plsr1.r' 'get_PLSRdoubleQ.r' 'get_rank.r' 'get_rho.r'
'get_scores.r' 'get_treated_data.r' 'get_unidim.r'
'get_weights.r' 'get_weights_nonmetric.r' 'innerplot.r'
'outerplot.r' 'plot.plspm.r' 'rescale.r' 'summary_plspm.r'
'test_manifest_scaling.r' 'test_null_weights.r'
'unidimensionality.r' 'test_factors.r' 'russett-data.r'
'plsmp.fit.r' 'plsmp.groups.r' 'test_dataset.r' 'get_GQI.r'
'get_locals_test.r' 'get_scaled_data.r' 'it.reb.r'
'local.models.r' 'print.rebus.r' 'rebus.pls.r' 'rebus.test.r'
'res.clus.r' 'get_PLSR.r' 'get_PLSR_NA.r' 'quantipLOT.r'
'plsmp-package.r'

NeedsCompilation no

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alpha

Cronbach's alpha

Description

Cronbach's alpha of a single block of variables

Usage

```
alpha(X)
```

Arguments

X matrix representing one block of manifest variables

Value

Cronbach's alpha

Author(s)

Gaston Sanchez

See Also

[rho](#), [unidim](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# load dataset satisfaction  
data(satisfaction)  
  
# block Image (first 5 columns of satisfaction)  
Image = satisfaction[,1:5]  
  
# compute Cronbach's alpha for Image block  
alpha(Image)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

arizona

*Arizona vegetation dataset***Description**

This dataset gives the measurements of 16 vegetation communities in the Santa Catalina Mountains, Arizona. The measurements were taken along different elevations from fir forest at high elevations, through pine forest, woodlands, and desert grassland.

Usage

arizona

Format

A data frame with 16 observations and 8 variables. The variables refer to three latent concepts: 1) ENV=environment, 2) SOIL=soil, and 3) DIV=diversity.

<i>Num</i>	<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Concept</i>
1	env.elev	Elevation (m)	environment
2	env.incli	Terrain inclination (degrees)	environment
3	soil.ph	Acidity and base saturation	soil
4	soil.orgmat	Organic matter content (perc)	soil
5	soil.nitro	Nitrogen content (perc)	soil
6	div.trees	Number of species of trees	diversity
7	div.shrubs	Number of species of shrubs	diversity
8	div.herbs	Number of species of herbs	diversity

The complete name of the rows are: 1) *Abies lasiocarpa*, 2) *Abies concolor*, 3) *Pseudotsuga menziesii*-*Abies Concolor*, 4) *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, 5) *Pinus ponderosa*-*Pinus strobiformis*, 6) *Pinus ponderosa*, 7) *Pinus ponderosa*-*Quercus*, 8) *Pinus chihuahuana*, 9) Pygmy conifer-oak scrub, 10) Open oak woodland, 11) *Bouteloua curtipendula*, 12) Spinose-suffrutescent, 13) *Cercidium microphyllum*, 14) *Larrea divaricata*, 15) *Cercocarpus breviflorus*, 16) *Populus tremuloides*.

Source

Mixed data from Whittaker *et al* (1968), and Whittaker and Niering (1975). See **References** below.

References

Whittaker, R. H., Buol, S. W., Niering, W. A., and Havens, Y. H. (1968) A Soil and Vegetation Pattern in the Santa Catalina Mountains, Arizona. *Soil Science*, **105**, pp. 440-450.

Whittaker, R. H., and Niering, W. A. (1975) Vegetation of the Santa Catalina Mountains, Arizona. V. Biomass, Production, and Diversity Along the Elevation Gradient. *Ecology*, **56**, pp. 771-790.

Examples

```
data(arizona)
arizona
```

cereals

Cereals dataset

Description

Data with several variables of different brands of cereal

Usage

```
data(cereals)
```

Format

A data frame with 77 observations on the following 15 variables.

mfr Manufacturer of cereal

type type: cold or hot

calories calories per serving

protein grams of protein

fat grams of fat

sodium milligrams of sodium

fiber grams of dietary fiber

carbo grams of complex carbohydrates

sugars grams of sugars

potass milligrams of potassium

vitamins vitamins and minerals - 0, 25, or 100, indicating the typical percentage of FDA recommended

shelf display shelf (1, 2, or 3, counting from the floor)

weight weight in ounces of one serving

cups number of cups in one serving

rating a rating of the cereals

Source

<http://lib.stat.cmu.edu/DASL/Datafiles/Cereals.html>

References

<http://lib.stat.cmu.edu/DASL/Stories/HealthyBreakfast.html>

Examples

```
# load data
data(cereals)

# take a peek
head(cereals)
```

college	<i>College datasets</i>
---------	-------------------------

Description

Dataset with different scores (high school, undergrad basic, undergrad intermediate, and GPA) of graduated college student in life sciences majors

Usage

```
data(college)
```

Format

A data frame with 352 students on the following 13 variables. The variables may be used to construct four suggested latent concepts: 1) HighSchool=High School related scores, 2) Basic=scores of basic courses, 3) InterCourse=Scores of intermediate courses, 4) GPA=Final GPA (Graduate Point Average)

<i>Num</i>	<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Concept</i>
1	HS_GPA	High School GPA	HighSchool
2	SAT_Verbal	Verbal SAT score	HighSchool
3	SAT_Math	Math SAT score	HighSchool
4	Biology1	Introductory Biology	BasicCourses
5	Chemistry1	Introductory Chemistry	BasicCourses
6	Math1	Calculus 1	BasicCourses
7	Physics1	Introductory Physics	BasicCourses
8	Biology2	Intermediate Biology	InterCourses
9	Chemistry2	Intermediate Chemistry	InterCourses
10	Math2	Calculus 2	InterCourses
11	Physics2	Intermediate Physics	InterCourses
12	FinalGPA	Graduation GPA	FinalGPA
13	Gender	Gender	none

Examples

```
# load data
data(college)
```

```
# take a peek
head(college)
```

```
futbol          Futbol dataset from Spain-England-Italy
```

Description

This data set contains the results of the teams in the Spanish, English, and Italian football leagues 2009-2010 season.

Usage

```
data(futbol)
```

Format

A data frame with 60 observations on the following 12 variables. The variables may be used to construct three latent concepts: 1) ATTACK=Attack, 2) DEFENSE=Defense, 3) SUCCESS=Success.

<i>Num</i>	<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Concept</i>
1	GSH: Goals Scored at Home	total number of goals scored at home	ATTACK
2	GSA: Goals Scored Away	total number of goals scored away	ATTACK
3	SSH: Success to Score at Home	percentage of matches with scores goals at home	ATTACK
4	SSA: Success to Score Away	percentage of matches with scores goals away	ATTACK
5	NGCH: Goals Conceded at Home	total number (negative) of goals conceded at home	DEFENSE
6	NGCA: Goals Conceded Away	total number (negative) of goals conceded away	DEFENSE
7	CSH: Clean Sheets at Home	percentage of matches with no conceded goals at home	DEFENSE
8	CSA: Clean Sheets Away	percentage of matches with no conceded goals away	DEFENSE
9	WMH: Won Matches at Home	total number of matches won at home	SUCCESS
10	WMA: Won Matches Away	total number of matches won away	SUCCESS
11	Country: League Country	country of the team's league	none
12	Rank: Rank Position	final ranking position within its league	none

Source

League Day. <http://www.leagueday.com>
 Statto. <http://www.statto.com>

Examples

```
data(futbol)
futbol
```

 innerplot

Plot inner model

Description

Plot the inner (structural) model for objects of class "plspm", as well as path matrices

Usage

```
innerplot(x, colpos = "#6890c4BB", colneg = "#f9675dBB",
  box.prop = 0.55, box.size = 0.08, box.cex = 1,
  box.col = "gray95", lcol = "gray95", box.lwd = 2,
  txt.col = "gray50", shadow.size = 0, curve = 0,
  lwd = 3, arr.pos = 0.5, arr.width = 0.2, arr.lwd = 3,
  cex.txt = 0.9, show.values = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Either a matrix defining an inner model or an object of class "plspm".
colpos	Color of arrows for positive path coefficients.
colneg	Color of arrows for negative path coefficients.
box.prop	Length/width ratio of ellipses.
box.size	Size of ellipses.
box.cex	Relative size of text in ellipses.
box.col	fill color of ellipses,
lcol	border color of ellipses.
box.lwd	line width of the box.
txt.col	color of text in ellipses.
shadow.size	Relative size of shadow of label box.
curve	arrow curvature.
lwd	line width of arrow.
arr.pos	Relative position of arrowheads on arrows.
arr.width	arrow width.
arr.lwd	line width of arrow, connecting two different points, (one value, or a matrix with same dimensions as x).
cex.txt	Relative size of text on arrows.
show.values	should values be shown when x is a matrix.
...	Further arguments passed on to plotmat .

Note

innerplot uses the function [plotmat](#) in package diagram.

<http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/diagram/vignettes/diagram.pdf>

See Also

[plot.plspm](#), [outerplot](#)

it.reb

Iterative steps of Response-Based Unit Segmentation (REBUS)

Description

REBUS-PLS is an iterative algorithm for performing response based clustering in a PLS-PM framework. `it.reb` allows to perform the iterative steps of the REBUS-PLS Algorithm. It provides summarized results for final local models and the final partition of the units. Before running this function, it is necessary to run the [res.clus](#) function to choose the number of classes to take into account.

Usage

```
it.reb(pls, hclus.res, nk, Y = NULL, stop.crit = 0.005,
       iter.max = 100)
```

Arguments

<code>pls</code>	an object of class "plspm"
<code>hclus.res</code>	object of class "res.clus" returned by res.clus
<code>nk</code>	integer larger than 1 indicating the number of classes. This value should be defined according to the dendrogram obtained by performing res.clus .
<code>Y</code>	optional data matrix used when <code>pls\$data</code> is NULL
<code>stop.crit</code>	Number indicating the stop criterion for the iterative algorithm. It is suggested to use the threshold of less than 0.05% of units changing class from one iteration to the other as stopping rule.
<code>iter.max</code>	integer indicating the maximum number of iterations

Value

	an object of class "rebus"
<code>loadings</code>	Matrix of standardized loadings (i.e. correlations with LVs.) for each local model
<code>path.coefs</code>	Matrix of path coefficients for each local model
<code>quality</code>	Matrix containing the average communalities, the average redundancies, the R2 values, and the GoF index for each local model
<code>segments</code>	Vector defining the class membership of each unit
<code>origdata.clas</code>	The numeric matrix with original data and with a new column defining class membership of each unit

Author(s)

Laura Trinchera, Gaston Sanchez

References

Esposito Vinzi, V., Trinchera, L., Squillacciotti, S., and Tenenhaus, M. (2008) REBUS-PLS: A Response-Based Procedure for detecting Unit Segments in PLS Path Modeling. *Applied Stochastic Models in Business and Industry (ASMBI)*, **24**, pp. 439-458.

Trinchera, L. (2007) Unobserved Heterogeneity in Structural Equation Models: a new approach to latent class detection in PLS Path Modeling. *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of Naples "Federico II", Naples, Italy.

http://www.fedoa.unina.it/2702/1/Trinchera_Statistica.pdf

See Also

[plspm](#), [rebus.pls](#), [res.clus](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Example of REBUS PLS with simulated data

# load simdata
data("simdata", package='plspm')

# Calculate global plspm
sim_inner = matrix(c(0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0), 3, 3, byrow=TRUE)
dimnames(sim_inner) = list(c("Price", "Quality", "Satisfaction"),
                           c("Price", "Quality", "Satisfaction"))
sim_outer = list(c(1,2,3,4,5), c(6,7,8,9,10), c(11,12,13))
sim_mod = c("A", "A", "A") # reflective indicators
sim_global = plspm(simdata, sim_inner,
                  sim_outer, modes=sim_mod)

sim_global

## Then compute cluster analysis on residuals of global model
sim_clus = res.clus(sim_global)

## To complete REBUS, run iterative algorithm
rebus_sim = it.reb(sim_global, sim_clus, nk=2,
                  stop.crit=0.005, iter.max=100)

## You can also compute complete outputs
## for local models by running:
local_rebus = local.models(sim_global, rebus_sim)

# Display plspm summary for first local model
summary(local_rebus$loc.model.1)

## End(Not run)
```

local.models	<i>PLS-PM for global and local models</i>
--------------	---

Description

Calculates PLS-PM for global and local models from a given partition

Usage

```
local.models(pls, y, Y = NULL)
```

Arguments

pls	An object of class "plspm"
y	One object of the following classes: "rebus", "integer", or "factor", that provides the class partitions.
Y	Optional dataset (matrix or data frame) used when argument dataset=NULL inside pls.

Details

local.models calculates PLS-PM for the global model (i.e. over all observations) as well as PLS-PM for local models (i.e. observations of different partitions).

When y is an object of class "rebus", local.models is applied to the classes obtained from the REBUS algorithm.

When y is an integer vector or a factor, the values or levels are assumed to represent the group to which each observation belongs. In this case, the function local.models calculates PLS-PM for the global model, as well as PLS-PM for each group (local models).

When the object pls does not contain a data matrix (i.e. pls\$data=NULL), the user must provide the data matrix or data frame in Y.

The original parameters modes, scheme, scaled, tol, and iter from the object pls are taken.

Value

An object of class "local.models", basically a list of length k+1, where k is the number of classes.

glob.model	PLS-PM of the global model
loc.model.1	PLS-PM of segment (class) 1
loc.model.2	PLS-PM of segment (class) 2
loc.model.k	PLS-PM of segment (class) k

Note

Each element of the list is an object of class "plspm". Thus, in order to examine the results for each local model, it is necessary to use the summary function.

Author(s)

Laura Trinchera, Gaston Sanchez

See Also

[rebus.pls](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Example of REBUS PLS with simulated data

# load simdata
data("simdata", package='plspm')

# Calculate global plspm
sim_inner = matrix(c(0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0), 3, 3, byrow=TRUE)
dimnames(sim_inner) = list(c("Price", "Quality", "Satisfaction"),
                           c("Price", "Quality", "Satisfaction"))
sim_outer = list(c(1,2,3,4,5), c(6,7,8,9,10), c(11,12,13))
sim_mod = c("A", "A", "A") # reflective indicators
sim_global = plspm(simdata, sim_inner,
                   sim_outer, modes=sim_mod)

sim_global

## Then compute cluster analysis on residuals of global model
sim_clus = res.clus(sim_global)

## To complete REBUS, run iterative algorithm
rebus_sim = it.reb(sim_global, sim_clus, nk=2,
                  stop.crit=0.005, iter.max=100)

## You can also compute complete outputs
## for local models by running:
local_rebus = local.models(sim_global, rebus_sim)

# Display plspm summary for first local model
summary(local_rebus$loc.model.1)

## End(Not run)
```

mobile

ECSI Mobile Phone Provider dataset

Description

This table contains data from the article by Tenenhaus *et al.* (2005), see reference below.

Usage

```
data(mobile)
```

Format

A data frame with 250 observations on 24 variables on a scale from 0 to 100. The variables refer to seven latent concepts: 1) IMAG=Image, 2) EXPE=Expectations, 3) QUAL=Quality, 4) VAL=Value, 5) SAT=Satisfaction, 6) COM=Complaints, and 7) LOY=Loyalty.

IMAG: Includes variables such as reputation, trustworthiness, seriousness, and caring about customer's needs.

EXPE: Includes variables such as products and services provided and expectations for the overall quality.

QUAL: Includes variables such as reliable products and services, range of products and services, and overall perceived quality.

VAL: Includes variables such as quality relative to price, and price relative to quality.

SAT: Includes variables such as overall rating of satisfaction, fulfillment of expectations, satisfaction relative to other phone providers.

COM: Includes one variable defining how well or poorly customer's complaints were handled.

LOY: Includes variables such as propensity to choose the same phone provider again, propensity to switch to other phone provider, intention to recommend the phone provider to friends.

ima1 First MV of the block Image

ima2 Second MV of the block Image

ima3 Third MV of the block Image

ima4 Fourth MV of the block Image

ima5 Fifth MV of the block Image

exp1 First MV of the block Expectations

exp2 Second MV of the block Expectations

exp3 Third MV of the block Expectations

qua1 First MV of the block Quality

qua2 Second MV of the block Quality

qua3 Third MV of the block Quality

qua4 Fourth MV of the block Quality

qua5 Fifth MV of the block Quality

qua6 Sixth MV of the block Quality

qua7 Seventh MV of the block Quality

va11 First MV of the block Value

va12 Second MV of the block Value

sat1 First MV of the block Satisfaction

sat2 Second MV of the block Satisfaction

sat3 Third MV of the block Satisfaction

comp First MV of the block Complaints
 loy1 First MV of the block Loyalty
 loy2 Second MV of the block Loyalty
 loy3 Third MV of the block Loyalty

References

Tenenhaus, M., Esposito Vinzi, V., Chatelin Y.M., and Lauro, C. (2005) PLS path modeling. *Computational Statistics & Data Analysis*, **48**, pp. 159-205.

Examples

```
data(mobile)
```

offense	<i>Offense dataset</i>
---------	------------------------

Description

Dataset with offense statistics of American football teams from the NFL (2010-2011 season).

Usage

```
data(offense)
```

Format

A data frame with 32 teams on the following 17 variables. The variables may be used to construct five suggested latent concepts: 1) RUSH=Rushing Quality, 2) PASS=Passing Quality, 3) SPEC=Special Teams and Other, 4) SCORING=Scoring Success, 5)OFFENSE=Offense Performance

<i>Num</i>	<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Concept</i>
1	YardsRushAtt	Yards per Rush Attempt	RUSH
2	RushYards	Rush Yards per game	RUSH
3	RushFirstDown	Rush First Downs per game	RUSH
4	YardsPassComp	Yards Pass Completion	PASS
5	PassYards	Passed Yards per game	PASS
6	PassFirstDown	Pass First Downs per game	PASS
7	FieldGoals	Field Goals per game	SPEC
8	OtherTDs	Other Touchdowns (non-offense) per game	SPEC
9	PointsGame	Points per game	SCORING
10	OffensTD	Offense Touchdowns per game	SCORING
11	TDGame	Touchdowns per game	SCORING
12	PassTDG	Passing Touchdowns per game	OFFENSE
13	RushTDG	Rushing Touchdowns per game	OFFENSE
14	PlaysGame	Plays per game	OFFENSE
15	YardsPlay	Yards per Play	OFFENSE

16	FirstDownPlay	First Downs per Play	OFFENSE
17	OffTimePossPerc	Offense Time Possession Percentage	OFFENSE

Source

<http://www.teamrankings.com/nfl/stats/>

Examples

```
# load data
data(offense)

# take a peek
head(offense)
```

orange	<i>Orange Juice dataset</i>
--------	-----------------------------

Description

This data set contains the physico-chemical, sensory and hedonic measurements of 6 orange juices.

Usage

```
orange
```

Format

A data frame with 6 observations and 112 variables. The variables refer to three latent concepts: 1) PHYCHEM=Physico-Chemical, 2) SENSORY=Sensory, and 3) HEDONIC=Hedonic.

<i>Num</i>	<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Concept</i>
1	glucose	Glucose (g/l)	physico-chemical
2	fructose	Fructose (g/l)	physico-chemical
3	saccharose	Saccharose (g/l)	physico-chemical
4	sweet.power	Sweetening power (g/l)	physico-chemical
5	ph1	pH before processing	physico-chemical
6	ph2	pH after centrifugation	physico-chemical
7	titre	Titre (meq/l)	physico-chemical
8	citric.acid	Citric acid (g/l)	physico-chemical
9	vitamin.c	Vitamin C (mg/100g)	physico-chemical
10	smell.int	Smell intensity	sensory
11	odor.typi	Odor typicality	sensory
12	pulp	Pulp	sensory
13	taste.int	Taste intensity	sensory
14	acidity	Acidity	sensory
15	bitter	Bitterness	sensory

16	sweet	Sweetness	sensory
17	judge1	Ratings of judge 1	hedonic
18	judge2	Ratings of judge 2	hedonic
...
112	judge96	Ratings of judge 96	hedonic

Source

Laboratoire de Mathematiques Appliques, Agrocampus, Rennes.

References

Tenenhaus, M., Pages, J., Ambroisine, L., and Guinot, C. (2005) PLS methodology to study relationships between hedonic judgements and product characteristics. *Food Quality and Preference*, **16**(4), pp. 315-325.

Pages, J., and Tenenhaus, M. (2001) Multiple factor analysis combined with PLS path modelling. Application to the analysis of relationships between physicochemical, sensory profiles and hedonic judgements. *Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems*, **58**, pp. 261-273.

Pages, J. (2004) Multiple Factor Analysis: Main Features and Application to Sensory Data. *Revista Colombiana de Estadística*, **27**, pp. 1-26.

Examples

```
data(orange)
orange
```

outerplot

Plot outer model

Description

Plot either outer weights or loadings in the outer model for objects of class "plsmpm"

Usage

```
outerplot(x, what = "loadings", colpos = "#6890c4BB",
  colneg = "#f9675dBB", box.prop = 0.55, box.size = 0.08,
  box.cex = 1, box.col = "gray95", lcol = "gray95",
  box.lwd = 2, txt.col = "gray40", shadow.size = 0,
  curve = 0, lwd = 2, arr.pos = 0.5, arr.width = 0.15,
  cex.txt = 0.9, ...)
```


Arguments

x	An object of class "plspm".
what	What to plot: "loadings" or "weights".
colpos	Color of arrows for positive path coefficients.
colneg	Color of arrows for negative path coefficients.
box.prop	Length/width ratio of ellipses and rectangles.
box.size	Size of ellipses and rectangles.
box.cex	Relative size of text in ellipses and rectangles.
box.col	fill color of ellipses and rectangles.
lcol	border color of ellipses and rectangles.
box.lwd	line width of the box.
txt.col	color of text in ellipses and rectangles.
shadow.size	Relative size of shadow of label box.
curve	arrow curvature.
lwd	line width of arrow.
arr.pos	Relative position of arrowheads on arrows.
arr.width	arrow width.
cex.txt	Relative size of text on arrows.
...	Further arguments passed on to plotmat .

Note

outerplot uses the function [plotmat](#) of package `diagram`.
<http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/diagram/vignettes/diagram.pdf>

See Also

[innerplot](#), [plot.plspm](#), [plspm](#)

Description

Plot method for objects of class "plspm". This function plots either the inner (i.e. structural) model with the estimated path coefficients, or the outer (i.e. measurement) model with loadings or weights.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'plspm'
plot(x, what = "inner",
     colpos = "#6890c4BB", colneg = "#f9675dBB",
     box.prop = 0.55, box.size = 0.08, box.cex = 1,
     box.col = "gray95", lcol = "gray95",
     txt.col = "gray40", arr.pos = 0.5, cex.txt = 0.9, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class "plspm".
what	What to plot: "inner", "loadings", "weights".
colpos	Color of arrows for positive path coefficients.
colneg	Color of arrows for negative path coefficients.
box.prop	Length/width ratio of ellipses and rectangles.
box.size	Size of ellipses and rectangles.
box.cex	Relative size of text in ellipses and rectangles.
box.col	fill color of ellipses and rectangles.
lcol	border color of ellipses and rectangles.
txt.col	color of text in ellipses and rectangles.
arr.pos	Relative position of arrowheads on arrows.
cex.txt	Relative size of text on arrows.
...	Further arguments passed on to plotmat .

Details

plot.plspm is just a wrapper of [innerplot](#) and [outerplot](#).

Note

Function plot.plspm is based on the function [plotmat](#) of package [diagram](#).
<http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/diagram/vignettes/diagram.pdf>

See Also

[innerplot](#), [outerplot](#), [plspm](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## typical example of PLS-PM in customer satisfaction analysis
## model with six LVs and reflective indicators
# load data satisfaction
data(satisfaction)

# define inner model matrix
```

```

IMAG = c(0,0,0,0,0,0)
EXPE = c(1,0,0,0,0,0)
QUAL = c(0,1,0,0,0,0)
VAL = c(0,1,1,0,0,0)
SAT = c(1,1,1,1,0,0)
LOY = c(1,0,0,0,1,0)
sat.inner = rbind(IMAG, EXPE, QUAL, VAL, SAT, LOY)

# define outer model list
sat.outer = list(1:5, 6:10, 11:15, 16:19, 20:23, 24:27)

# define vector of reflective modes
sat.mod = rep("A", 6)

# apply plspm
satpls = plspm(satisfaction, sat.inner, sat.outer, sat.mod, scheme="centroid",
              scaled=FALSE)

# plot path coefficients
plot(satpls, what="inner")

# plot loadings
plot(satpls, what="loadings")

# plot outer weights
plot(satpls, what="weights")

## End(Not run)

```

plspm

PLS-PM: Partial Least Squares Path Modeling

Description

Estimate path models with latent variables by partial least squares approach (for both metric and non-metric data)

Estimate path models with latent variables by partial least squares approach (for both metric and non-metric data)

Usage

```

plspm(Data, path_matrix, blocks, modes = NULL,
       scaling = NULL, scheme = "centroid", scaled = TRUE,
       tol = 1e-06, maxiter = 100, plscomp = NULL,
       boot.val = FALSE, br = NULL, dataset = TRUE)

```

Arguments

<code>Data</code>	matrix or data frame containing the manifest variables.
<code>path_matrix</code>	A square (lower triangular) boolean matrix representing the inner model (i.e. the path relationships between latent variables).
<code>blocks</code>	list of vectors with column indices or column names from <code>Data</code> indicating the sets of manifest variables forming each block (i.e. which manifest variables correspond to each block).
<code>scaling</code>	optional argument for tuning the non-metric approach; it is a list of string vectors indicating the type of measurement scale for each manifest variable specified in <code>blocks</code> . <code>scaling</code> must be specified when working with non-metric variables. Possible values: "num" (linear transformation, suitable for numerical variables), "raw" (no transformation), "nom" (non-monotonic transformation, suitable for nominal variables), and "ord" (monotonic transformation, suitable for ordinal variables).
<code>modes</code>	character vector indicating the type of measurement for each block. Possible values are: "A", "B", "newA", "PLScore", "PLScow". The length of <code>modes</code> must be equal to the length of <code>blocks</code> .
<code>scheme</code>	string indicating the type of inner weighting scheme. Possible values are "centroid", "factorial", or "path".
<code>scaled</code>	whether manifest variables should be standardized. Only used when <code>scaling = NULL</code> . When <code>TRUE</code> , data is scaled to standardized values (mean=0 and variance=1). The variance is calculated dividing by <code>N</code> instead of <code>N-1</code> .
<code>tol</code>	decimal value indicating the tolerance criterion for the iterations (<code>tol=0.000001</code>). Can be specified between 0 and 0.001.
<code>maxiter</code>	integer indicating the maximum number of iterations (<code>maxiter=100</code> by default). The minimum value of <code>maxiter</code> is 100.
<code>plscomp</code>	optional vector indicating the number of PLS components (for each block) to be used when handling non-metric data (only used if <code>scaling</code> is provided)
<code>boot.val</code>	whether bootstrap validation should be performed. (<code>FALSE</code> by default).
<code>br</code>	number bootstrap resamples. Used only when <code>boot.val=TRUE</code> . When <code>boot.val=TRUE</code> , the default number of re-samples is 100.
<code>dataset</code>	whether the data matrix used in the computations should be retrieved (<code>TRUE</code> by default).

Details

The function `plspm` estimates a path model by partial least squares approach providing the full set of results.

The argument `path_matrix` is a matrix of zeros and ones that indicates the structural relationships between latent variables. `path_matrix` must be a lower triangular matrix; it contains a 1 when column `j` affects row `i`, 0 otherwise.

- [plspm](#): Partial Least Squares Path Modeling

- `plspm.fit`: Simple version for PLS-PM
- `plspm.groups`: Two Groups Comparison in PLS-PM
- `rebus.pls`: Response Based Unit Segmentation (REBUS)

Value

An object of class "plspm".

<code>outer_model</code>	Results of the outer model. Includes: outer weights, standardized loadings, communalities, and redundancies
<code>inner_model</code>	Results of the inner (structural) model. Includes: path coeffs and R-squared for each endogenous latent variable
<code>scores</code>	Matrix of latent variables used to estimate the inner model. If <code>scaled=FALSE</code> then scores are latent variables calculated with the original data (non-standardized).
<code>path_coefs</code>	Matrix of path coefficients (this matrix has a similar form as <code>path_matrix</code>)
<code>crossloadings</code>	Correlations between the latent variables and the manifest variables (also called crossloadings)
<code>inner_summary</code>	Summarized results of the inner model. Includes: type of LV, type of measurement, number of indicators, R-squared, average communality, average redundancy, and average variance extracted
<code>effects</code>	Path effects of the structural relationships. Includes: direct, indirect, and total effects
<code>unidim</code>	Results for checking the unidimensionality of blocks (These results are only meaningful for reflective blocks)
<code>gof</code>	Goodness-of-Fit index
<code>data</code>	Data matrix containing the manifest variables used in the model. Only available when <code>dataset=TRUE</code>
<code>boot</code>	List of bootstrapping results; only available when argument <code>boot.val=TRUE</code>

Author(s)

Gaston Sanchez, Giorgio Russolillo

References

- Tenenhaus M., Esposito Vinzi V., Chatelin Y.M., and Lauro C. (2005) PLS path modeling. *Computational Statistics & Data Analysis*, **48**, pp. 159-205.
- Lohmoller J.-B. (1989) *Latent variables path modeling with partial least squares*. Heidelberg: Physica-Verlag.
- Wold H. (1985) Partial Least Squares. In: Kotz, S., Johnson, N.L. (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Statistical Sciences*, Vol. 6. Wiley, New York, pp. 581-591.
- Wold H. (1982) Soft modeling: the basic design and some extensions. In: K.G. Joreskog & H. Wold (Eds.), *Systems under indirect observations: Causality, structure, prediction*, Part 2, pp. 1-54. Amsterdam: Holland.
- Russolillo, G. (2012) Non-Metric Partial Least Squares. *Electronic Journal of Statistics*, **6**, pp. 1641-1669. <http://projecteuclid.org/euclid.ejs/1348665231>

See Also

[innerplot](#), [outerplot](#),

Examples

```
## Not run:
## typical example of PLS-PM in customer satisfaction analysis
## model with six LVs and reflective indicators

# load dataset satisfaction
data(satisfaction)

# path matrix
IMAG = c(0,0,0,0,0,0)
EXPE = c(1,0,0,0,0,0)
QUAL = c(0,1,0,0,0,0)
VAL = c(0,1,1,0,0,0)
SAT = c(1,1,1,1,0,0)
LOY = c(1,0,0,0,1,0)
sat_path = rbind(IMAG, EXPE, QUAL, VAL, SAT, LOY)

# plot diagram of path matrix
innerplot(sat_path)

# blocks of outer model
sat_blocks = list(1:5, 6:10, 11:15, 16:19, 20:23, 24:27)

# vector of modes (reflective indicators)
sat_mod = rep("A", 6)

# apply plspm
satpls = plspm(satisfaction, sat_path, sat_blocks, modes = sat_mod,
              scaled = FALSE)

# plot diagram of the inner model
innerplot(satpls)

# plot loadings
outerplot(satpls, what = "loadings")

# plot outer weights
outerplot(satpls, what = "weights")

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Estimate path models with latent variables by partial least squares approach without providing the full list of results as `plspm()`. This might be helpful when doing simulations, intensive computations, or when you don't want the whole enchilada.

Usage

```
plspm.fit(Data, path_matrix, blocks, modes = NULL,
          scaling = NULL, scheme = "centroid", scaled = TRUE,
          tol = 1e-06, maxiter = 100, plscomp = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>Data</code>	matrix or data frame containing the manifest variables.
<code>path_matrix</code>	A square (lower triangular) boolean matrix representing the inner model (i.e. the path relationships between latent variables).
<code>blocks</code>	list of vectors with column indices or column names from <code>Data</code> indicating the sets of manifest variables forming each block (i.e. which manifest variables correspond to each block).
<code>scaling</code>	optional list of string vectors indicating the type of measurement scale for each manifest variable specified in <code>blocks</code> . <code>scaling</code> must be specified when working with non-metric variables.
<code>modes</code>	character vector indicating the type of measurement for each block. Possible values are: "A", "B", "newA", "PLScore", "PLScow". The length of <code>modes</code> must be equal to the length of <code>blocks</code> .
<code>scheme</code>	string indicating the type of inner weighting scheme. Possible values are "centroid", "factorial", or "path".
<code>scaled</code>	whether manifest variables should be standardized. Only used when <code>scaling = NULL</code> . When (TRUE) data is scaled to standardized values (mean=0 and variance=1). The variance is calculated dividing by N instead of N-1).
<code>tol</code>	decimal value indicating the tolerance criterion for the iterations (<code>tol=0.000001</code>). Can be specified between 0 and 0.001.
<code>maxiter</code>	integer indicating the maximum number of iterations (<code>maxiter=100</code> by default). The minimum value of <code>maxiter</code> is 100.
<code>plscomp</code>	optional vector indicating the number of PLS components (for each block) to be used when handling non-metric data (only used if <code>scaling</code> is provided)

Details

`plspm.fit` performs the basic PLS algorithm and provides limited results (e.g. outer model, inner model, scores, and path coefficients).

The argument `path_matrix` is a matrix of zeros and ones that indicates the structural relationships between latent variables. `path_matrix` must be a lower triangular matrix; it contains a 1 when column `j` affects row `i`, 0 otherwise.

Value

An object of class "plspm".

outer_model	Results of the outer model. Includes: outer weights, standardized loadings, communalities, and redundancies
inner_model	Results of the inner (structural) model. Includes: path coeffs and R-squared for each endogenous latent variable
scores	Matrix of latent variables used to estimate the inner model. If scaled=FALSE then scores are latent variables calculated with the original data (non-standardized). If scaled=TRUE then scores and latents have the same values
path_coefs	Matrix of path coefficients (this matrix has a similar form as path_matrix)

Author(s)

Gaston Sanchez, Giorgio Russolillo

References

Tenenhaus M., Esposito Vinzi V., Chatelin Y.M., and Lauro C. (2005) PLS path modeling. *Computational Statistics & Data Analysis*, **48**, pp. 159-205.

Lohmoller J.-B. (1989) *Latent variables path modeling with partial least squares*. Heidelberg: Physica-Verlag.

Wold H. (1985) Partial Least Squares. In: Kotz, S., Johnson, N.L. (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Statistical Sciences*, Vol. 6. Wiley, New York, pp. 581-591.

Wold H. (1982) Soft modeling: the basic design and some extensions. In: K.G. Joreskog & H. Wold (Eds.), *Systems under indirect observations: Causality, structure, prediction*, Part 2, pp. 1-54. Amsterdam: Holland.

See Also

[innerplot](#), [plot.plspm](#),

Examples

```
## Not run:
## typical example of PLS-PM in customer satisfaction analysis
## model with six LVs and reflective indicators

# load dataset satisfaction
data(satisfaction)

# inner model matrix
IMAG = c(0,0,0,0,0,0)
EXPE = c(1,0,0,0,0,0)
QUAL = c(0,1,0,0,0,0)
VAL = c(0,1,1,0,0,0)
SAT = c(1,1,1,1,0,0)
LOY = c(1,0,0,0,1,0)
```



```

sat_path = rbind(IMAG, EXPE, QUAL, VAL, SAT, LOY)

# outer model list
sat_blocks = list(1:5, 6:10, 11:15, 16:19, 20:23, 24:27)

# vector of reflective modes
sat_modes = rep("A", 6)

# apply plspm.fit
satpls = plspm.fit(satisfaction, sat_path, sat_blocks, sat_modes,
  scaled=FALSE)

# summary of results
summary(satpls)

# default plot (inner model)
plot(satpls)

## End(Not run)

```

plspm.groups

Two Groups Comparison in PLS-PM

Description

Performs a group comparison test for comparing path coefficients between two groups. The null and alternative hypotheses to be tested are: H0: path coefficients are not significantly different; H1: path coefficients are significantly different

Usage

```

plspm.groups(pls, group, Y = NULL, method = "bootstrap",
  reps = NULL)

```

Arguments

pls	object of class "plspm"
group	factor with 2 levels indicating the groups to be compared
Y	optional dataset (matrix or data frame) used when argument dataset=NULL inside pls.
method	method to be used in the test. Possible values are "bootstrap" or "permutation"
reps	integer indicating the number of either bootstrap resamples or number of permutations. If NULL then reps=100

Details

plspm.groups performs a two groups comparison test in PLS-PM for comparing path coefficients between two groups. Only two methods are available: 1) bootstrap, and 2) permutation. The bootstrap test is an adapted t-test based on bootstrap standard errors. The permutation test is a randomization test which provides a non-parametric option.

When the object pls does not contain a data matrix (i.e. pls\$data=NULL), the user must provide the data matrix or data frame in Y.

Value

An object of class "plspm.groups"

test	Table with the results of the applied test. Includes: path coefficients of the global model, path coeffs of group1, path coeffs of group2, (absolute) difference of path coeffs between groups, and the test results with the p-value.
global	List with inner model results for the global model
group1	List with inner model results for group1
group2	List with inner model results for group2

Author(s)

Gaston Sanchez

References

Chin, W.W. (2003) A permutation procedure for multi-group comparison of PLS models. In: Vi-lares M., Tenenhaus M., Coelho P., Esposito Vinzi V., Morineau A. (Eds.) *PLS and Related Methods - Proceedings of the International Symposium PLS03*. Decisia, pp. 33-43.

Chin, W.W. (2000) Frequently Asked Questions, Partial Least Squares PLS-Graph. Available from: <http://disc-nt.cba.uh.edu/chin/plsfaq/multigroup.htm>

See Also

[plspm](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## example with customer satisfaction analysis
## group comparison based on the segmentation variable "gender"

# load data satisfaction
data(satisfaction)

# define inner model matrix
IMAG = c(0,0,0,0,0,0)
EXPE = c(1,0,0,0,0,0)
QUAL = c(0,1,0,0,0,0)
VAL = c(0,1,1,0,0,0)
```

```

SAT = c(1,1,1,1,0,0)
LOY = c(1,0,0,0,1,0)
sat_path = rbind(IMAG, EXPE, QUAL, VAL, SAT, LOY)

# define outer model list
sat_blocks = list(1:5, 6:10, 11:15, 16:19, 20:23, 24:27)

# define vector of reflective modes
sat_mod = rep("A", 6)

# apply plspm
satpls = plspm(satisfaction, sat_path, sat_blocks,
              modes = sat_mod, scaled = FALSE)

# permutation test with 100 permutations
group_perm = plspm.groups(satpls, satisfaction$gender,
                          method="permutation", reps=100)

group_perm

## End(Not run)

```

quantiplot

Quantification Plot

Description

Quantification Plots for Non-Metric PLS-PM

Usage

```

quantiplot(pls, lv = NULL, mv = NULL, pch = 16,
           col = "darkblue", lty = 2, ...)

```

Arguments

pls	a non-metric "plspm" object
lv	number or name of latent variable
mv	number or name of manifest variable
pch	Either an integer specifying a symbol or a single character to be used as the default in plotting points
col	color
lty	type of line
...	Further arguments passed on to plot .

Details

If both `lv` and `mv` are specified, only the value of `lv` will be taken into account.
If the given `lv` have more than 15 variables, only the first 15 are plotted.

`rebus.pls`*Response Based Unit Segmentation (REBUS)*

Description

Performs all the steps of the REBUS-PLS algorithm. Starting from the global model, REBUS allows us to detect local models with better performance.

Usage

```
rebus.pls(pls, Y = NULL, stop.crit = 0.005,  
          iter.max = 100)
```

Arguments

<code>pls</code>	Object of class "plspm"
<code>Y</code>	Optional dataset (matrix or data frame) used when argument <code>dataset=NULL</code> inside <code>pls</code> .
<code>stop.crit</code>	Number indicating the stop criterion for the iterative algorithm. Use a threshold of less than 0.05% of units changing class from one iteration to the other as stopping rule.
<code>iter.max</code>	integer indicating the maximum number of iterations.

Value

An object of class "rebus", basically a list with:

<code>loadings</code>	Matrix of standardized loadings (i.e. correlations with LVs.) for each local model.
<code>path.coefs</code>	Matrix of path coefficients for each local model.
<code>quality</code>	Matrix containing the average communalities, average redundancies, R2 values, and GoF values for each local model.
<code>segments</code>	Vector defining for each unit the class membership.
<code>origdata.clas</code>	The numeric matrix with original data and with a new column defining class membership of each unit.

Author(s)

Laura Trinchera, Gaston Sanchez

References

Esposito Vinzi V., Trinchera L., Squillacciotti S., and Tenenhaus M. (2008) REBUS-PLS: A Response-Based Procedure for detecting Unit Segments in PLS Path Modeling. *Applied Stochastic Models in Business and Industry (ASMBI)*, **24**, pp. 439-458.

Trinchera, L. (2007) Unobserved Heterogeneity in Structural Equation Models: a new approach to latent class detection in PLS Path Modeling. *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of Naples "Federico II", Naples, Italy.

http://www.fedoa.unina.it/2702/1/Trinchera_Statistica.pdf

See Also

[plspm](#), [res.clus](#), [it.reb](#), [rebus.test](#), [local.models](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## typical example of PLS-PM in customer satisfaction analysis
## model with six LVs and reflective indicators
## example of rebus analysis with simulated data

# load data
data(simdata)

# Calculate plspm
sim_inner = matrix(c(0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0), 3, 3, byrow=TRUE)
dimnames(sim_inner) = list(c("Price", "Quality", "Satisfaction"),
                           c("Price", "Quality", "Satisfaction"))
sim_outer = list(c(1,2,3,4,5), c(6,7,8,9,10), c(11,12,13))
sim_mod = c("A", "A", "A") # reflective indicators
sim_global = plspm(simdata, sim_inner,
                   sim_outer, modes=sim_mod)

sim_global

# run rebus.pls and choose the number of classes
# to be taken into account according to the displayed dendrogram.
rebus_sim = rebus.pls(sim_global, stop.crit = 0.005, iter.max = 100)

# You can also compute complete outputs for local models by running:
local_rebus = local.models(sim_global, rebus_sim)

## End(Not run)
```

rebus.test

Permutation Test for REBUS Multi-Group Comparison

Description

Performs permutation tests for comparing pairs of groups from a REBUS object.

Usage

```
rebus.test(pls, reb, Y = NULL)
```

Arguments

pls	Object of class "plspm" returned by <code>plspm</code>
reb	Object of class "rebus" returned by either <code>rebus.pls</code> or <code>it.reb</code> .
Y	Optional dataset (matrix or data frame) used when argument <code>dataset=NULL</code> inside <code>pls</code> .

Details

A permutation test on path coefficients, loadings, and GoF index is applied to the classes obtained from REBUS, by comparing two classes at a time. That is to say, a permutation test is applied on pair of classes. The number of permutations in each test is 100. In turn, the number of classes handled by `rebus.test` is limited to 6.

When `pls$data=NULL` (there is no data matrix), the user must provide the data matrix or data frame in `Y`.

Value

An object of class "rebus.test", basically a list containing the results of each pair of compared classes. In turn, each element of the list is also a list with the results for the path coefficients, loadings, and GoF index.

Author(s)

Laura Trinchera, Gaston Sanchez

References

Chin, W.W. (2003) A permutation procedure for multi-group comparison of PLS models. In: Vi-lares M., Tenenhaus M., Coelho P., Esposito Vinzi V., Morineau A. (Eds.) *PLS and Related Methods - Proceedings of the International Symposium PLS03*. Decisia, pp. 33-43.

See Also

[rebus.pls](#), [local.models](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## typical example of PLS-PM in customer satisfaction analysis
## model with six LVs and reflective indicators
## example of rebus analysis with simulated data

# load data
data(simdata)
```

```

# Calculate plspm
sim_path = matrix(c(0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0), 3, 3, byrow=TRUE)
dimnames(sim_path) = list(c("Price", "Quality", "Satisfaction"),
                          c("Price", "Quality", "Satisfaction"))
sim_blocks = list(c(1,2,3,4,5), c(6,7,8,9,10), c(11,12,13))
sim_mod = c("A", "A", "A") # reflective indicators
sim_global = plspm(simdata, sim_path,
                  sim_blocks, modes=sim_mod)

sim_global

# Cluster analysis on residuals of global model
sim_clus = res.clus(sim_global)

# Iterative steps of REBUS algorithm on 2 classes
rebus_sim = it.reb(sim_global, sim_clus, nk=2,
                  stop.crit=0.005, iter.max=100)

# apply rebus.test
sim_permu = rebus.test(sim_global, rebus_sim)

# inspect sim.rebus
sim_permu
sim_permu$test_1_2

# or equivalently
sim_permu[[1]]

## End(Not run)

```

res.clus

Clustering on communality and structural residuals

Description

Computes communality and structural residuals from a global PLS-PM model and performs a Hierarchical Cluster Analysis on these residuals according to the REBUS algorithm.

Usage

```
res.clus(pls, Y = NULL)
```

Arguments

pls	Object of class "plspm"
Y	Optional dataset (matrix or data frame) used when argument dataset=NULL inside pls.

Details

res.clus() comprises the second and third steps of the REBUS-PLS Algorithm. It computes communality and structural residuals. Then it performs a Hierarchical Cluster Analysis on these residuals (step three of REBUS-PLS Algorithm). As a result, this function directly provides a dendrogram obtained from a Hierarchical Cluster Analysis.

Value

An Object of class "hclust" containing the results of the Hierarchical Cluster Analysis on the communality and structural residuals.

Author(s)

Laura Trinchera, Gaston Sanchez

References

Esposito Vinzi V., Trinchera L., Squillacciotti S., and Tenenhaus M. (2008) REBUS-PLS: A Response-Based Procedure for detecting Unit Segments in PLS Path Modeling. *Applied Stochastic Models in Business and Industry (ASMBI)*, **24**, pp. 439-458.

Trinchera, L. (2007) Unobserved Heterogeneity in Structural Equation Models: a new approach to latent class detection in PLS Path Modeling. *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of Naples "Federico II", Naples, Italy.

See Also

[it.reb, plspm](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## example of rebus analysis with simulated data

# load data
data(simdata)

# Calculate plspm
sim_path = matrix(c(0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0), 3, 3, byrow=TRUE)
dimnames(sim_path) = list(c("Price", "Quality", "Satisfaction"),
                          c("Price", "Quality", "Satisfaction"))
sim_blocks = list(c(1,2,3,4,5), c(6,7,8,9,10), c(11,12,13))
sim_modes = c("A", "A", "A")
sim_global = plspm(simdata, sim_path,
                  sim_blocks, modes=sim_modes)

sim_global

# Then compute cluster analysis on the residuals of global model
sim_clus = res.clus(sim_global)

## End(Not run)
```

rescale *Rescale Latent Variable Scores*

Description

Rescale standardized latent variable scores to original scale of manifest variables

Usage

```
rescale(pls, data = NULL)
```

Arguments

pls	object of class "plspm"
data	Optional dataset (matrix or data frame) used when argument dataset=NULL inside pls.

Details

rescale requires all outer weights to be positive

Value

A data frame with the rescaled latent variable scores

Author(s)

Gaston Sanchez

See Also

[plspm](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## example with customer satisfaction analysis

# load data satisfaction
data(satisfaction)

# define inner model matrix
IMAG = c(0,0,0,0,0,0)
EXPE = c(1,0,0,0,0,0)
QUAL = c(0,1,0,0,0,0)
VAL = c(0,1,1,0,0,0)
SAT = c(1,1,1,1,0,0)
LOY = c(1,0,0,0,1,0)
sat_path = rbind(IMAG, EXPE, QUAL, VAL, SAT, LOY)
```

```
# define outer model list
sat_blocks = list(1:5, 6:10, 11:15, 16:19, 20:23, 24:27)

# define vector of reflective modes
sat_modes = rep("A", 6)

# apply plspm
my_pls = plspm(satisfaction, sat_path, sat_blocks, modes = sat_modes,
              scaled=FALSE)

# rescaling standardized scores of latent variables
new_scores = rescale(my_pls)

# compare standardized LVs against rescaled LVs
summary(my_pls$scores)
summary(new_scores)

## End(Not run)
```

rho

Dillon-Goldstein's rho

Description

Dillon-Goldstein's rho of a single block of variables

Usage

rho(X)

Arguments

X matrix representing one block of manifest variables

Value

Dillon-Goldstein's rho

Author(s)

Gaston Sanchez

See Also

[alpha](#), [unidim](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# load dataset satisfaction  
data(satisfaction)  
  
# block Image (first 5 columns of satisfaction)  
Image = satisfaction[,1:5]  
  
# compute Dillon-Goldstein's rho for Image block  
rho(Image)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

russa

Russett A

Description

Russett dataset with variable demo as numeric variable

Format

A data frame with 47 rows and 9 columns

russeb

Russett B

Description

Russett dataset with variable demo as factor

Format

A data frame with 47 rows and 9 columns

russett *Russett dataset*

Description

Data set from Russett (1964) about agricultural inequality, industrial development and political instability.

Usage

```
data(russett)
```

Format

A data frame with 47 observations on the following 11 variables. The variables may be used to construct three latent concepts: 1) AGRIN=Agricultural Inequality, 2) INDEV=Industrial Development, 3) POLINS=Political Instability.

<i>Num</i>	<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Concept</i>
1	gini	Inequality of land distribution	AGRIN
2	farm	Percentage of farmers that own half of the land	AGRIN
3	rent	Percentage of farmers that rent all their land	AGRIN
4	gnpr	Gross national product per capita	INDEV
5	labo	Percentage of labor force employed in agriculture	INDEV
6	inst	Instability of executive (1945-1961)	POLINS
7	ecks	Number of violent internal war incidents (1941-1961)	POLINS
8	death	Number of people killed as a result of civic group violence (1950-1962)	POLINS
9	demostab	Political regime: stable democracy	POLINS
10	demoinst	Political regime: unstable democracy	POLINS
11	dictator	Political regime: dictatorship	POLINS

References

Russett B.M. (1964) Inequality and Instability: The Relation of Land Tenure to Politics. *World Politics* **16:3**, pp. 442-454.

Examples

```
data(russett)
russett
```

satisfaction *Satisfaction dataset*

Description

This data set contains the variables from a customer satisfaction study of a Spanish credit institution on 250 customers.

Usage

```
satisfaction
```

Format

A data frame with 250 observations and 28 variables. Variables from 1 to 27 refer to six latent concepts: 1) IMAG=Image, 2) EXPE=Expectations, 3) QUAL=Quality, 4) VAL=Value, 5) SAT=Satisfaction, and 6) LOY=Loyalty. The last variable is a categorical variable indicating the gender of the individual.

IMAG: Includes variables such as reputation, trustworthiness, seriousness, solidness, and caring about customer's needs.

EXPE: Includes variables such as products and services provided, customer service, providing solutions, and expectations for the overall quality.

QUAL: Includes variables such as reliable products and services, range of products and services, personal advice, and overall perceived quality.

VAL: Includes variables such as beneficial services and products, valuable investments, quality relative to price, and price relative to quality.

SAT: Includes variables such as overall rating of satisfaction, fulfillment of expectations, satisfaction relative to other banks, and performance relative to customer's ideal bank.

LOY: Includes variables such as propensity to choose the same bank again, propensity to switch to other bank, intention to recommend the bank to friends, and sense of loyalty.

Source

Laboratory of Information Analysis and Modeling (LIAM). Facultat d'Informatica de Barcelona, Universitat Politecnica de Catalunya.

Examples

```
data(satisfaction)
satisfaction
```

```
simdata
```

Simulated data for REBUS with two groups

Description

Simulated data with two latent classes showing different local models.

Usage

```
data(simdata)
```

Format

A data frame of simulated data with 400 observations on the following 14 variables.

mv1 first manifest variable of the block *Price Fairness*
 mv2 second manifest variable of the block *Price Fairness*
 mv3 third manifest variable of the block *Price Fairness*
 mv4 fourth manifest variable of the block *Price Fairness*
 mv5 fifth manifest variable of the block *Price Fairness*
 mv6 first manifest variable of the block *Quality*
 mv7 second manifest variable of the block *Quality*
 mv8 third manifest variable of the block *Quality*
 mv9 fourth manifest variable of the block *Quality*
 mv10 fifth manifest variable of the block *Quality*
 mv11 first manifest variable of the block *Customer Satisfaction*
 mv12 second manifest variable of the block *Customer Satisfaction*
 mv13 third manifest variable of the block *Customer Satisfaction*
 group a numeric vector

Details

The postulated model overlaps the one used by Jedidi *et al.* (1997) and by Esposito Vinzi *et al.* (2007) for their numerical examples. It is composed of one latent endogenous variable, *Customer Satisfaction*, and two latent exogenous variables, *Price Fairness* and *Quality*. Each latent exogenous variable (*Price Fairness* and *Quality*) has five manifest variables (reflective mode), and the latent endogenous variable (*Customer Satisfaction*) is measured by three indicators (reflective mode).

Two latent classes showing different local models are supposed to exist. Each one is composed of 200 units. Thus, the data on the aggregate level for each one of the numerical examples includes 400 units.

The simulation scheme involves working with local models that are different at both the measurement and the structural model levels. In particular, the experimental sets of data consist of two latent classes with the following characteristics:

(a) Class 1 - price fairness seeking customers - characterized by a strong relationship between *Price Fairness* and *Customer Satisfaction* (close to 0.9) and a weak relationship between *Quality* and *Customer Satisfaction* (close to 0.1), as well as by a weak correlation between the 3rd manifest variable of the *Price Fairness* block (mv3) and the corresponding latent variable;

(b) Class 2 - quality oriented customers - characterized by a strong relationship between *Quality* and *Customer Satisfaction* (close to 0.1) and a weak relationship between *Price Fairness* and *Customer Satisfaction* (close to 0.9), as well as by a weak correlation between the 3rd manifest variable (mv8) of the *Quality* block and the corresponding latent variable.

Source

Simulated data from Trinchera (2007). See **References** below.

References

- Esposito Vinzi, V., Ringle, C., Squillacciotti, S. and Trinchera, L. (2007) Capturing and treating unobserved heterogeneity by response based segmentation in PLS path modeling. A comparison of alternative methods by computational experiments. *Working paper*, ESSEC Business School.
- Jedidi, K., Jagpal, S. and De Sarbo, W. (1997) STEMM: A general finite mixture structural equation model. *Journal of Classification* **14**, pp. 23-50.
- Trinchera, L. (2007) Unobserved Heterogeneity in Structural Equation Models: a new approach to latent class detection in PLS Path Modeling. *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of Naples "Federico II", Naples, Italy.

Examples

```
data(simdata)
simdata
```

spainfoot	<i>Spanish football dataset</i>
-----------	---------------------------------

Description

This data set contains the results of the teams in the Spanish football league 2008-2009.

Usage

```
spainfoot
```

Format

A data frame with 20 observations on 14 variables. The variables may be used to construct four latent concepts: 1) ATTACK=Attack, 2) DEFENSE=Defense, 3) SUCCESS=Success, 4) INDIS=Indiscipline.

<i>Num</i>	<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Concept</i>
1	GSH	Goals Scored Home: total number of goals scored at home	ATTACK
2	GSA	Goals Scored Away: total number of goals scored away	ATTACK
3	SSH	Success to Score Home: Percentage of matches with scores goals at home	ATTACK
4	SSA	Success to Score Away: Percentage of matches with scores goals away	ATTACK
5	GCH	Goals Conceded Home: total number of goals conceded at home	DEFENSE
6	GCA	Goals Conceded Away: total number of goals conceded away	DEFENSE
7	CSH	Clean Sheets Home: percentage of matches with no conceded goals at home	DEFENSE
8	CSA	Clean Sheets Away: percentage of matches with no conceded goals away	DEFENSE
9	WMH	Won Matches Home: total number of won matches at home	SUCCESS
10	WMA	Won matches Away: total number of won matches away	SUCCESS
11	LWR	Longest Winning Run: longest run of won matches	SUCCESS
12	LRWR	Longest Run Without Loss: longest run of matches without losing	SUCCESS
13	YC	Yellow Cards: total number of yellow cards	INDIS
14	RC	Red Cards: total number of red cards	INDIS

Source

League Day. <http://www.leagueday.com>
 Statto. <http://www.statto.com>
 BDFutbol. <http://www.statto.com>
 Cero a cero. <http://www.ceroacero.es/>

Examples

```
data(spainfoot)
spainfoot
```

technology

Technology data set

Description

This data set contains the variables from a "user and acceptance of technology" model on 300 users.

Usage

```
data(technology)
```

Format

A data frame with 300 observations and 21 variables. Variables can be grouped in six latent concepts: 1) PERF_EXP=Performance Expectancy, 2) EFF_EXP=Effort Expectancy, 3) SUB_NORM=Subjective Norm, 4) FAC_COND=Facilitating Conditions, 5) BEH_INT=Behavioral Intention, and 6) USE_BEH=Use Behavior.

<i>Num</i>	<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	pe1	I find computers useful in my job
2	pe2	Using computers in my job enables me to accomplish tasks more quickly
3	pe3	Using computers in my job increases my productivity
4	pe4	Using computers enhances my effectiveness on the job
5	ee1	My interactions with computers are clear and understandable
6	ee2	It is easy for me to become skillful using computers
7	ee3	I find computers easy to use
8	ee4	Learning to use computers is easy for me
9	sn1	Most people who are important to me think I should use computers
10	sn2	Most people who are important to me would want me to use computers
11	sn3	People whose opinions I value would prefer me to use computers
12	fc1	I have the resources and the knowledge and the ability to make use of the computer
13	fc1	A central support was available to help with computer problems
14	fc1	Management provided most of the necessary help and resources for computing
15	bi1	I predict I will continue to use computers on a regular basis
16	bi2	What are the chances in 100 that you will continue as a computer user?

17	bi3	To do my work, I would use computers rather than any other means available
18	use1	On an average working day, how much time do you spend using computers?
19	use2	On average, how frequently do you use computers?
20	use3	How many different computer applications have you worked with or used in your job?
21	use4	According to your job requirements, indicate each task you use computers to perform?

References

Venkatesh V., Morris M.G., Davis G.B., Davis F.D. (2003) User Acceptance of Information Technology: Toward a Unified View. *MIS Quarterly*, Vol. 27 (3): 425-478.

Examples

```
data(technology)
summary(technology)
```

unidim	<i>Unidimensionality of blocks</i>
--------	------------------------------------

Description

Compute unidimensionality indices (a.k.a. Composite Reliability indices)

Usage

```
unidim(Data, blocks = NULL)
```

Arguments

Data	matrix or data frame with variables
blocks	optional list with vectors indicating the variables in each block

Value

A data frame with the following columns:

Block	name of block
MVs	number of manifest variables in each block
C.alpha	Cronbach's alpha
DG.rho	Dillon-Goldstein rho
eig.1st	First eigenvalue
eig.2nd	Second eigenvalue

Author(s)

Gaston Sanchez

See Also[alpha, rho](#)**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# load dataset satisfaction
data(satisfaction)

# blocks Image and Expectations
ima_expe = list(Image=1:5, Expec=6:10)

# compute unidimensionality indices
unidim(satisfaction, ima_expe)

## End(Not run)
```

wines

*Wines dataset***Description**

These data are the results of a chemical analysis of wines grown in the same region in Italy but derived from three different cultivars. The analysis determined the quantities of 13 constituents found in each of the three types of wines.

Usage

wines

Format

A data frame with 178 observations and 14 variables.

<i>Num</i>	<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	class	Type of wine
2	alcohol	Alcohol
3	malic.acid	Malic acid
4	ash	Ash
5	alcalinity	Alcalinity
6	magnesium	Magnesium
7	phenols	Total phenols
8	flavanoids	Flavanoids
9	nofla.phen	Nonflavanoid phenols
10	proantho	Proanthocyanins
11	col.intens	Color intensity
12	hue	Hue
13	diluted	OD280/OD315 of diluted wines
14	proline	Proline

Source

Machine Learning Repository. <http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Wine>

References

Forina, M. et al, *PARVUS An Extendible Package for Data Exploration, Classification and Correlation*. Institute of Pharmaceutical and Food Analysis and Technologies, Via Brigata Salerno, 16147 Genoa, Italy.

Examples

```
data(wines)
wines
```

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