

Package ‘radiant.multivariate’

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Type Package

Title Multivariate Menu for Radiant: Business Analytics using R and Shiny

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Description

The Radiant Multivariate menu includes interfaces for perceptual mapping, factor analysis, cluster analysis, and conjoint analysis. The application extends the functionality in radiant.data.

Depends R (>= 3.3.0), radiant.data (>= 0.6)

Imports shiny (>= 0.14), dplyr (>= 0.5), ggplot2 (>= 2.0.0), gridExtra (>= 2.0.0), scales (>= 0.4.0), magrittr (>= 1.5), psych (>= 1.5.8), car (>= 2.1.1), MASS (>= 7.3), wordcloud (>= 2.5), import (>= 1.1.0), methods

Suggests testthat (>= 1.0.0), covr (>= 1.2.0)

URL <https://github.com/radiant-rstats/radiant.multivariate>,
<https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs>

BugReports <https://github.com/radiant-rstats/radiant.multivariate/issues>

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Author Vincent Nijs [aut, cre]

Maintainer Vincent Nijs <radiant@rady.ucsd.edu>

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carpet	<i>Carpet cleaners</i>
--------	------------------------

Description

Carpet cleaners

Usage

```
data(carpet)
```

Format

A data frame with 18 rows and 5 variables

Details

Rankings reflect the evaluation of 18 alternative carpet cleaners by one respondent. Description provided in `attr(carpet,"description")`

city	<i>City distances</i>
------	-----------------------

Description

City distances

Usage

```
data(city)
```

Format

A data frame with 45 rows and 3 variables

Details

Distance in miles between nine cities in the USA. The dataset is used to illustrate multi-dimensional scaling (MDS). Description provided in `attr(city,"description")`

city2	<i>City distances 2</i>
-------	-------------------------

Description

City distances 2

Usage

```
data(city2)
```

Format

A data frame with 78 rows and 3 variables

Details

Distance in miles between 12 cities in the USA. The dataset is used to illustrate multi-dimensional scaling (MDS). Description provided in `attr(city2,"description")`

clean_loadings	<i>Sort and clean loadings</i>
----------------	--------------------------------

Description

Sort and clean loadings

Usage

```
clean_loadings(floadings, cutoff = 0, fsort = FALSE, dec = 8)
```

Arguments

floadings	Data frame with loadings
cutoff	Show only loadings with (absolute) values above cutoff (default = 0)
fsort	Sort factor loadings
dec	Number of decimals to show

Details

See https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/full_factor.html for an example in Radiant

Examples

```
result <- full_factor("diamonds",c("price","carat","table","x","y"))
clean_loadings(result$floadings, TRUE, .5, 2)
```

computer	<i>Perceptions of computer (re)sellers</i>
----------	--

Description

Perceptions of computer (re)sellers

Usage

```
data(computer)
```

Format

A data frame with 5 rows and 8 variables

Details

Perceptions of computer (re)sellers. The dataset is used to illustrate perceptual maps. Description provided in `attr(computer,"description")`

conjoint	<i>Conjoint analysis</i>
----------	--------------------------

Description

Conjoint analysis

Usage

```
conjoint(dataset, rvar, evar, reverse = FALSE, data_filter = "")
```

Arguments

dataset	Dataset name (string). This can be a dataframe in the global environment or an element in an <code>r_data</code> list from Radiant
rvar	The response variable (e.g., profile ratings)
evar	Explanatory variables in the regression
reverse	Reverse the values of the response variable ('rvar')
data_filter	Expression entered in, e.g., <code>Data > View</code> to filter the dataset in Radiant. The expression should be a string (e.g., <code>"price > 10000"</code>)

Details

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/conjoint.html> for an example in Radiant

Value

A list with all variables defined in the function as an object of class `conjoint`

See Also

[summary.conjoint](#) to summarize results

[plot.conjoint](#) to plot results

Examples

```
result <- conjoint("mp3", rvar = "Rating", evar = "Memory:Shape")
result <- mp3 %>% conjoint(rvar = "Rating", evar = "Memory:Shape")
```

full_factor

Factor analysis (PCA)

Description

Factor analysis (PCA)

Usage

```
full_factor(dataset, vars, method = "PCA", nr_fact = 1,
  rotation = "varimax", data_filter = "")
```

Arguments

dataset	Dataset name (string). This can be a dataframe in the global environment or an element in an <code>r_data</code> list from Radiant
vars	Variables to include in the analysis
method	Factor extraction method to use
nr_fact	Number of factors to extract
rotation	Apply varimax rotation or no rotation ("varimax" or "none")
data_filter	Expression entered in, e.g., <code>Data > View</code> to filter the dataset in Radiant. The expression should be a string (e.g., "price > 10000")

Details

See https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/full_factor.html for an example in Radiant

Value

A list with all variables defined in the function as an object of class `full_factor`

See Also

[summary.full_factor](#) to summarize results
[plot.full_factor](#) to plot results

Examples

```
result <- full_factor("diamonds",c("price","carat","table","x","y"))  
result <- full_factor("diamonds",c("price","carat","table","x","y"), method = "maxlik")  
result <- diamonds %>% full_factor(c("price","carat","table","x","y"), method = "maxlik")
```

hier_clus

Hierarchical cluster analysis

Description

Hierarchical cluster analysis

Usage

```
hier_clus(dataset, vars, distance = "sq.euclidian", method = "ward.D",  
max_cases = 1000, data_filter = "")
```

Arguments

dataset	Dataset name (string). This can be a dataframe in the global environment or an element in an <code>r_data</code> list from Radiant
vars	Vector of variables to include in the analysis
distance	Distance
method	Method
max_cases	Maximum number of cases allowed (default is 1000)
data_filter	Expression entered in, e.g., <code>Data > View</code> to filter the dataset in Radiant. The expression should be a string (e.g., <code>"price > 10000"</code>)

Details

See https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/hier_clus.html for an example in Radiant

Value

A list of all variables used in `hier_clus` as an object of class `hier_clus`

See Also

[summary.hier_clus](#) to summarize results
[plot.hier_clus](#) to plot results

Examples

```
result <- hier_clus("shopping", vars = "v1:v6")
```

kmeans_clus

K-means cluster analysis

Description

K-means cluster analysis

Usage

```
kmeans_clus(dataset, vars, hc_init = TRUE, distance = "sq.euclidian",
  method = "ward.D", seed = 1234, nr_clus = 2, data_filter = "")
```

Arguments

dataset	Dataset name (string). This can be a dataframe in the global environment or an element in an <code>r_data</code> list from Radiant
vars	Vector of variables to include in the analysis
hc_init	Use centers from <code>hier_clus</code> as the starting point
distance	Distance for <code>hier_clus</code>
method	Method for <code>hier_clus</code>
seed	Random see to use for <code>kmeans</code> if <code>hc_init</code> is FALSE
nr_clus	Number of clusters to extract
data_filter	Expression entered in, e.g., Data > View to filter the dataset in Radiant. The expression should be a string (e.g., "price > 10000")

Details

See https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/kmeans_clus.html for an example in Radiant

Value

A list of all variables used in `kmeans_clus` as an object of class `kmeans_clus`

See Also

[summary.kmeans_clus](#) to summarize results

[plot.kmeans_clus](#) to plot results

[store.kmeans_clus](#) to add cluster membership to the selected dataset

Examples

```
result <- kmeans_clus("shopping", c("v1:v6"))
```

mds *(Dis)similarity based brand maps (MDS)*

Description

(Dis)similarity based brand maps (MDS)

Usage

```
mds(dataset, id1, id2, dis, method = "metric", nr_dim = 2, seed = 1234,  
data_filter = "")
```

Arguments

dataset	Dataset name (string). This can be a dataframe in the global environment or an element in an <code>r_data</code> list from Radiant
id1	A character variable or factor with unique entries
id2	A character variable or factor with unique entries
dis	A numeric measure of brand dissimilarity
method	Apply metric or non-metric MDS
nr_dim	Number of dimensions
seed	Random seed
data_filter	Expression entered in, e.g., Data > View to filter the dataset in Radiant. The expression should be a string (e.g., "price > 10000")

Details

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/mds.html> for an example in Radiant

Value

A list of all variables defined in the function as an object of class `mds`

See Also

[summary.mds](#) to summarize results

[plot.mds](#) to plot results

Examples

```
result <- mds("city", "from", "to", "distance")
summary(result)
result <- mds("diamonds", "clarity", "cut", "price")
summary(result)
```

movie	<i>Conjoint data for Movie theaters</i>
-------	---

Description

Conjoint data for Movie theaters

Usage

```
data(movie)
```

Format

A data frame with 18 rows and 6 variables

Details

Rankings reflect the evaluation of 18 alternative movie theaters by one respondent. Description provided in `attr(movie,"description")`

mp3	<i>Conjoint data for MP3 players</i>
-----	--------------------------------------

Description

Conjoint data for MP3 players

Usage

```
data(mp3)
```

Format

A data frame with 18 rows and 6 variables

Details

Ratings reflect the evaluation of 18 alternative MP3 players by one respondent. Description provided in `attr(mp3,"description")`

plot.conjoint	<i>Plot method for the conjoint function</i>
---------------	--

Description

Plot method for the conjoint function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'conjoint'  
plot(x, plots = "pw", scale_plot = FALSE,  
      shiny = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Return value from conjoint
plots	Show either the part-worth ("pw") or importance-weights ("iw") plot
scale_plot	Scale the axes of the part-worth plots to the same range
shiny	Did the function call originate inside a shiny app
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/conjoint.html> for an example in Radiant

See Also

[conjoint](#) to generate results
[summary.conjoint](#) to summarize results

Examples

```
result <- conjoint(dataset = "mp3", rvar = "Rating", evar = "Memory:Shape")  
plot(result, scale_plot = TRUE)  
plot(result, plots = "iw")
```

plot.full_factor *Plot method for the full_factor function*

Description

Plot method for the full_factor function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'full_factor'  
plot(x, shiny = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Return value from full_factor
shiny	Did the function call originate inside a shiny app
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

See https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/full_factor.html for an example in Radiant

See Also

[full_factor](#) to calculate results

[plot.full_factor](#) to plot results

Examples

```
result <- full_factor("diamonds", c("price", "carat", "table"))  
plot(result)  
result <- full_factor("computer", "high_end:business")  
summary(result)
```

plot.hier_clus *Plot method for the hier_clus function*

Description

Plot method for the hier_clus function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hier_clus'  
plot(x, plots = c("scree", "change"), cutoff = 0.05,  
      shiny = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Return value from hier_clus
plots	Plots to return. "change" shows the percentage change in within-cluster heterogeneity as respondents are grouped into different number of clusters, "dendro" shows the dendrogram, "scree" shows a scree plot of within-cluster heterogeneity
cutoff	For large datasets plots can take time to render and become hard to interpret. By selection a cutoff point (e.g., 0.05 percent) the initial steps in hierachical cluster analysis are removed from the plot
shiny	Did the function call originate inside a shiny app
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

See https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/hier_clus.html for an example in Radiant

See Also

[hier_clus](#) to generate results
[summary.hier_clus](#) to summarize results

Examples

```
result <- hier_clus("shopping", vars = c("v1:v6"))  
plot(result, plots = c("change", "scree"), cutoff = .05)  
plot(result, plots = "dendro", cutoff = 0)  
shopping %>% hier_clus(vars = c("v1:v6")) %>% plot
```

plot.kmeans_clus *Plot method for kmeans_clus*

Description

Plot method for kmeans_clus

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'kmeans_clus'  
plot(x, plots = "density", shiny = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Return value from kmeans_clus
plots	One of "density", "bar", or "scatter")
shiny	Did the function call originate inside a shiny app
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

See https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/kmeans_clus.html for an example in Radiant

See Also

[kmeans_clus](#) to generate results
[summary.kmeans_clus](#) to summarize results
[store.kmeans_clus](#) to add cluster membership to the selected dataset

Examples

```
result <- kmeans_clus("shopping", vars = c("v1:v6"))  
plot(result)  
shopping %>% kmeans_clus(, vars = c("v1:v6")) %>% plot
```

plot.mds	<i>Plot method for the mds function</i>
----------	---

Description

Plot method for the mds function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mds'  
plot(x, rev_dim = "", fontsz = 1.3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Return value from mds
rev_dim	Flip the axes in plots
fontsz	Font size to use in plots
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/mds.html> for an example in Radiant

See Also

[mds](#) to calculate results

[summary.mds](#) to plot results

Examples

```
result <- mds("city", "from", "to", "distance")  
plot(result)  
plot(result, rev_dim = 1:2)  
plot(result, rev_dim = 1:2, fontsz = 2)
```

`plot.pmap`*Plot method for the pmap function*

Description

Plot method for the pmap function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pmap'  
plot(x, plots = "", scaling = 2.1, fontsz = 1.3, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Return value from <code>pmap</code>
<code>plots</code>	Components to include in the plot ("brand", "attr"). If data on preferences is available use "pref" to add preference arrows to the plot
<code>scaling</code>	Arrow scaling in the brand map
<code>fontsz</code>	Font size to use in plots
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/pmap.html> for an example in Radiant

See Also

`pmap` to calculate results
`summary.pmap` to plot results

Examples

```
result <- pmap("computer", "brand", "high_end:business")  
plot(result, plots = "brand")  
plot(result, plots = c("brand", "attr"))  
plot(result, plots = c("brand", "attr"))  
plot(result, scaling = 1, plots = c("brand", "attr"))  
result <- pmap("computer", "brand", "high_end:dated",  
              pref = c("innovative", "business"))  
plot(result, plots = c("brand", "attr", "pref"))
```

plot.pre_factor *Plot method for the pre_factor function*

Description

Plot method for the pre_factor function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pre_factor'  
plot(x, plots = c("scree", "change"), cutoff = 0.2,  
     shiny = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Return value from pre_factor
plots	Plots to return. "change" shows the change in eigenvalues as variables are grouped into different number of factors, "scree" shows a scree plot of eigenvalues
cutoff	For large datasets plots can take time to render and become hard to interpret. By selection a cutoff point (e.g., eigenvalues of .8 or higher) factors with the least explanatory power are removed from the plot
shiny	Did the function call originate inside a shiny app
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

See https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/pre_factor.html for an example in Radiant

See Also

[pre_factor](#) to calculate results

[summary.pre_factor](#) to summarize results

Examples

```
result <- pre_factor("diamonds",c("price","carat","table"))  
plot(result)  
plot(result, plots = c("change", "scree"), cutoff = .05)
```

pmap

Attribute based brand maps

Description

Attribute based brand maps

Usage

```
pmap(dataset, brand, attr, pref = "", nr_dim = 2, data_filter = "")
```

Arguments

dataset	Dataset name (string). This can be a dataframe in the global environment or an element in an <code>r_data</code> list from Radiant
brand	A character variable with brand names
attr	Names of numeric variables
pref	Names of numeric brand preference measures
nr_dim	Number of dimensions
data_filter	Expression entered in, e.g., Data > View to filter the dataset in Radiant. The expression should be a string (e.g., "price > 10000")

Details

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/pmap.html> for an example in Radiant

Value

A list of all variables defined in the function as an object of class `pmap`

See Also

[summary.pmap](#) to summarize results

[plot.pmap](#) to plot results

Examples

```
result <- pmap("computer", "brand", "high_end:business")
```

pre_factor	<i>Evaluate if data are appropriate for PCA / Factor analysis</i>
------------	---

Description

Evaluate if data are appropriate for PCA / Factor analysis

Usage

```
pre_factor(dataset, vars, data_filter = "")
```

Arguments

dataset	Dataset name (string). This can be a dataframe in the global environment or an element in an <code>r_data</code> list from Radiant
vars	Variables to include in the analysis
data_filter	Expression entered in, e.g., <code>Data > View</code> to filter the dataset in Radiant. The expression should be a string (e.g., <code>"price > 10000"</code>)

Details

See https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/pre_factor.html for an example in Radiant

Value

A list with all variables defined in the function as an object of class `pre_factor`

See Also

[summary.pre_factor](#) to summarize results

[plot.pre_factor](#) to plot results

Examples

```
result <- pre_factor("diamonds",c("price","carat","table"))
```

radiant.multivariate *radiant.multivariate*

Description

radiant.multivariate
Launch Radiant in the default browser

Usage

radiant.multivariate()

Details

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs> for documentation and tutorials

radiant.multivariate-deprecated
Deprecated function(s) in the radiant.multivariate package

Description

These functions are provided for compatibility with previous versions of radiant. They will eventually be removed.

Usage

save_factors(...)

Arguments

... Parameters to be passed to the updated functions

Details

save_factors is now a synonym for [store.full_factor](#)
save_membership is now a synonym for [store.kmeans_clus](#)

retailers *Perceptions of retailers*

Description

Perceptions of retailers

Usage

data(retailers)

Format

A data frame with 6 rows and 10 variables

Details

Consumer evaluations for a set of retailers in the Chicago area on 7 attributes. The dataset is used to illustrate perceptual maps. Description provided in attr(retailers,"description")

shopping

Shopping attitudes

Description

Shopping attitudes

Usage

data(shopping)

Format

A data frame with 20 rows and 7 variables

Details

Attitudinal data on shopping for 20 consumers. Description provided in attr(shopping,"description")

store.full_factor	<i>Store factor scores to active dataset</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Store factor scores to active dataset

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'full_factor'  
store(object, ..., name = "")
```

Arguments

object	Return value from full_factor
...	Additional arguments
name	Name of factor score variables

Details

See https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/full_factor.html for an example in Radiant

See Also

[full_factor](#) to generate results

[summary.full_factor](#) to summarize results

[plot.full_factor](#) to plot results

Examples

```
full_factor(shopping, "v1:v6", nr_fact = 3) %>%  
  store %>%  
  head
```

store.kmeans_clus	<i>Add a cluster membership variable to the active dataset</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Add a cluster membership variable to the active dataset

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'kmeans_clus'
store(object, ..., name = "")
```

Arguments

object	Return value from kmeans_clus
...	Additional arguments
name	Name of cluster membership variable

Details

See https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/kmeans_clus.html for an example in Radiant

See Also

[kmeans_clus](#) to generate results
[summary.kmeans_clus](#) to summarize results
[plot.kmeans_clus](#) to plot results

Examples

```
kmeans_clus(shopping, vars = c("v1:v6")) %>% store %>% head
```

summary.conjoint	<i>Summary method for the conjoint function</i>
------------------	---

Description

Summary method for the conjoint function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'conjoint'
summary(object, mc_diag = FALSE, dec = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Return value from conjoint
mc_diag	Shows multicollinearity diagnostics.
dec	Number of decimals to show
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/conjoint.html> for an example in Radiant

See Also

[conjoint](#) to generate results
[plot.conjoint](#) to plot results

Examples

```
result <- conjoint("mp3", rvar = "Rating", evar = "Memory:Shape")
summary(result, mc_diag = TRUE)
mp3 %>% conjoint(rvar = "Rating", evar = "Memory:Shape") %>% summary(., mc_diag = TRUE)
```

summary.full_factor *Summary method for the full_factor function*

Description

Summary method for the full_factor function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'full_factor'
summary(object, cutoff = 0, fsort = FALSE, dec = 2,
        ...)
```

Arguments

object	Return value from full_factor
cutoff	Show only loadings with (absolute) values above cutoff (default = 0)
fsort	Sort factor loadings
dec	Number of decimals to show
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

See https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/full_factor.html for an example in Radiant

See Also

[full_factor](#) to calculate results

[plot.full_factor](#) to plot results

Examples

```
result <- full_factor("diamonds", c("price", "carat", "depth", "table", "x"))
summary(result)
summary(result, cutoff = 0, fsort = FALSE)
summary(result, cutoff = 0, fsort = TRUE)
summary(result, cutoff = .5, fsort = TRUE)
diamonds %>% full_factor(c("price", "carat", "depth", "table", "x")) %>% summary
diamonds %>% full_factor(c("price", "carat", "depth", "table", "x")) %>% summary(cutoff = .5)
```

summary.hier_clus	<i>Summary method for the hier_clus function</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Summary method for the hier_clus function

Usage

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

Arguments

object	Return value from hier_clus
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

See https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/hier_clus.html for an example in Radiant

See Also

[hier_clus](#) to generate results

[plot.hier_clus](#) to plot results

Examples

```
result <- hier_clus("shopping", vars = c("v1:v6"))
summary(result)
```

summary.kmeans_clus *Summary method for kmeans_clus*

Description

Summary method for kmeans_clus

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'kmeans_clus'
summary(object, dec = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Return value from kmeans_clus
dec	Number of decimals to show
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

See https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/kmeans_clus.html for an example in Radiant

See Also

[kmeans_clus](#) to generate results
[plot.kmeans_clus](#) to plot results
[store.kmeans_clus](#) to add cluster membership to the selected dataset

Examples

```
result <- kmeans_clus("shopping", vars = c("v1:v6"))
summary(result)
shopping %>% kmeans_clus(vars = c("v1:v6"), nr_clus = 3) %>% summary
```

summary.mds	<i>Summary method for the mds function</i>
-------------	--

Description

Summary method for the mds function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mds'  
summary(object, dec = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Return value from mds
dec	Rounding to use for output (default = 2). +1 used for stress measure
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/mds.html> for an example in Radiant

See Also

[mds](#) to calculate results
[plot.mds](#) to plot results

Examples

```
result <- mds("city", "from", "to", "distance")  
summary(result)  
summary(result, dec = 2)  
city %>% mds("from", "to", "distance") %>% summary
```

`summary.pmap`*Summary method for the pmap function*

Description

Summary method for the pmap function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pmap'  
summary(object, cutoff = 0, dec = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	Return value from pmap
<code>cutoff</code>	Show only loadings with (absolute) values above cutoff (default = 0)
<code>dec</code>	Rounding to use for output
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/pmap.html> for an example in Radiant

See Also

[pmap](#) to calculate results

[plot.pmap](#) to plot results

Examples

```
result <- pmap("computer", "brand", "high_end:business")  
summary(result)  
summary(result, cutoff = .3)  
result <- pmap("computer", "brand", "high_end:dated", pref = c("innovative", "business"))  
summary(result)  
computer %>% pmap("brand", "high_end:dated", pref = c("innovative", "business")) %>%  
  summary
```

summary.pre_factor	<i>Summary method for the pre_factor function</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Summary method for the pre_factor function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pre_factor'  
summary(object, dec = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Return value from pre_factor
dec	Rounding to use for output
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

See https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/pre_factor.html for an example in Radiant

See Also

[pre_factor](#) to calculate results

[plot.pre_factor](#) to plot results

Examples

```
result <- pre_factor("diamonds",c("price","carat","table"))  
summary(result)  
diamonds %>% pre_factor(c("price","carat","table")) %>% summary  
result <- pre_factor("computer","high_end:business")  
summary(result)
```

the_table	<i>Function to calculate the PW and IW table for conjoint</i>
-----------	---

Description

Function to calculate the PW and IW table for conjoint

Usage

```
the_table(model, dat, evar)
```

Arguments

model	Tidied model results (broom) output from <code>conjoint</code> passed on by <code>summary.conjoint</code>
dat	Conjoint data
evar	Explanatory variables used in the conjoint regression

Details

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/multivariate/conjoint.html> for an example in Radiant

See Also

`conjoint` to generate results
`summary.conjoint` to summarize results
`plot.conjoint` to plot results

Examples

```
result <- conjoint(dataset = "mp3", rvar = "Rating", evar = "Memory:Shape")  
the_table(result$model, result$dat, result$evar)
```

toothpaste	<i>Toothpaste attitudes</i>
------------	-----------------------------

Description

Toothpaste attitudes

Usage

```
data(toothpaste)
```

Format

A data frame with 60 rows and 10 variables

Details

Attitudinal data on toothpaste for 60 consumers. Description provided in attr(toothpaste,"description")

tpbrands	<i>Toothpaste brands</i>
----------	--------------------------

Description

Toothpaste brands

Usage

data(tpbrands)

Format

A data frame with 45 rows and 4 variables

Details

Perceived (dis)similarity of a set of toothpaste brands. The dataset is used to illustrate multi-dimensional scaling (MDS). Description provided in attr(tpbrands,"description")

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