Package 'radiant.multivariate'

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Type Package

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

Version 0.7

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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 (>= 0.7)

Imports radiant.model (>= 0.6.7),
shiny (>= 0.14),
dplyr (>= 0.5),
ggplot2 (>= 2.0.0),
gridExtra (>= 2.0.0),
scales (>= 0.4.0),
magrittr (>= 1.5),
psych (>= 1.6.6),
car (>= 2.1.1),
MASS (>= 7.3),
wordcloud (>= 2.5),
import (>= 1.1.0),
Gmedian (>= 1.2.3),
pryr (>= 0.1.2),
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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LazyData true

RoxygenNote 5.0.1

R topics documented:

carpet *Carpet cleaners*

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 *City distances*

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 *City distances 2*

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 *Sort and clean loadings*

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 *Perceptions of computer (re)sellers*

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 *Conjoint analysis*

Description

Conjoint analysis

Usage

```
conjoint(dataset, rvar, evar, by = "none", reverse = FALSE,
  data_filter = "")
```

Arguments

dataset	Dataset name (string). This can be a dataframe in the global environment or an element in an r_data list from Radiant
rvar	The response variable (e.g., profile ratings)
evar	Explanatory variables in the regression
by	Variable to group data by before analysis (e.g., a respondent id)
reverse	Reverse the values of the response variable (‘rvar‘)
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/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 r_data 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., 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/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")
```

`hclus` *Hierarchical cluster analysis*

Description

Hierarchical cluster analysis

Usage

```
hclus(dataset, vars, distance = "sq.euclidian", method = "ward.D",
  max_cases = 5000, data_filter = "")
```

Arguments

`dataset`	Dataset name (string). This can be a dataframe in the global environment or an element in an r_data 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., 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/hclus.html for an example in Radiant

Value

A list of all variables used in hclus as an object of class hclus

See Also

`summary.hclus` to summarize results

`plot.hclus` to plot results

Examples

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

kclus *K-clustering*

Description

K-clustering

Usage

```
kclus(dataset, vars, fun = "mean", 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 r_data list from Radiant
vars	Vector of variables to include in the analysis
fun	Function to use: "mean" or "median"
hc_init	Use centers from hclus as the starting point
distance	Distance for hclus
method	Method for hclus
seed	Random see to use for k-clustering if hc_init 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/kclus.html for an example in Radiant

Value

A list of all variables used in kclus as an object of class kclus

See Also

summary.kclus to summarize results

plot.kclus to plot results

store.kclus to add cluster membership to the selected dataset

Examples

```
result <- kclus("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 r_data 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 *Conjoint data for Movie theaters*

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 *Conjoint data for MP3 players*

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 *Plot method for the conjoint function*

Description

Plot method for the conjoint function

Usage

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

Arguments

x	Return value from conjoint
plots	Show either the part-worth ("pw") or importance-weights ("iw") plot
show	Level in by variable to analyse (e.g., a specific respondent)
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.hclus *Plot method for the hclus function*

Description

Plot method for the hclus function

Usage

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

Arguments

x	Return value from hclus
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/hclus.html for an example in Radiant

See Also

hclus to generate results

summary.hclus to summarize results

Examples

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

---

plot.kclus *Plot method for kclus*

Description

Plot method for kclus

Usage

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

Arguments

x	Return value from kclus
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/kclus.html for an example in Radiant

See Also

kclus to generate results

summary.kclus to summarize results

store.kclus to add cluster membership to the selected dataset

Examples

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

---

plot.mds *Plot method for the mds function*

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

`x`	Return value from `pmap`
`plots`	Components to include in the plot ("brand", "attr"). If data on preferences is available use "pref" to add preference arrows to the plot
`scaling`	Arrow scaling in the brand map
`fontsz`	Font size to use in plots
`...`	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 r_data 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")
```

`predict.conjoint` *Predict method for the conjoint function*

Description

Predict method for the conjoint function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'conjoint'
predict(object, pred_data = "", pred_cmd = "",
  conf_lev = 0.95, se = FALSE, dec = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	Return value from `conjoint`
`pred_data`	Name of the dataset to use for prediction
`pred_cmd`	Command used to generate data for prediction
`conf_lev`	Confidence level used to estimate confidence intervals (.95 is the default)
`se`	Logical that indicates if prediction standard errors should be calculated (default = FALSE)
`dec`	Number of decimals to show
`...`	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

See http://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/model/conjoint.html for an example in Radiant

See Also

`conjoint` to generate the result

`summary.conjoint` to summarize results

`plot.conjoint` to plot results

Examples

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

predict_conjoint_by *Predict method for the conjoint function when a by variables is used*

Description

Predict method for the conjoint function when a by variables is used

Usage

```
predict_conjoint_by(object, pfun, pred_data = "", pred_cmd = "",
  conf_lev = 0.95, se = FALSE, dec = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Return value from conjoint
pfun	Function to use for prediction
pred_data	Name of the dataset to use for prediction
pred_cmd	Command used to generate data for prediction
conf_lev	Confidence level used to estimate confidence intervals (.95 is the default)
se	Logical that indicates if prediction standard errors should be calculated (default = FALSE)
dec	Number of decimals to show
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

See http://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/model/conjoint.html for an example in Radiant

See Also

conjoint to generate the result

summary.conjoint to summarize results

plot.conjoint to plot results

pre_factor *Evaluate if data are appropriate for PCA / Factor analysis*

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 r_data list from Radiant
vars	Variables to include in the analysis
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/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"))
```

---

print.conjoint.predict

Print method for predict.conjoint

Description

Print method for predict.conjoint

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'conjoint.predict'
print(x, ..., n = 50)
```

Arguments

x	Return value from prediction method
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods
n	Number of lines of prediction results to print. Use -1 to print all lines

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.kclus
kmeans_clus is now a synonym for kclus
hier_clus is now a synonym for hclus

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.conjoint *Store method for the Multivariate > Conjoint tab*

Description

Store method for the Multivariate > Conjoint tab

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'conjoint'
store(object, name = "PWs", type = "PW",
  envir = parent.frame(), ...)
```

Arguments

object	Return value from conjoint
name	Name of the dataset to store
type	Type of output to store
envir	Environment to assign 'new' dataset (optional). Used when an r_data list is not available
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

Store data frame with PWs or IWs in Radiant r_data list if available

---

store.conjoint.predict

Store predicted values generated in predict.conjoint

Description

Store predicted values generated in predict.conjoint

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'conjoint.predict'
store(object, ..., data = attr(object,
  "pred_data"), name = "prediction")
```

Arguments

object	Return value from model predict function
...	Additional arguments
data	Data or dataset name (e.g., data = mtcars or data = "mtcars")
name	Variable name(s) assigned to predicted values

Details

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

store.conjoint.predict.by

Store method for the Multivariate > Conjoint > Predict

Description

Store method for the Multivariate > Conjoint > Predict

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'conjoint.predict.by'
store(object, name = "predict_by",
  envir = parent.frame(), ...)
```

Arguments

object	Return value from predict.conjoint
name	Name of the dataset to store
envir	Environment to assign 'new' dataset (optional). Used when an r_data list is not available
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

Store data frame with predictions in Radiant r_data list if available

store.full_factor *Store factor scores to active dataset*

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.kclus *Add a cluster membership variable to the active dataset*

Description

Add a cluster membership variable to the active dataset

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Details

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

See Also

kclus to generate results

summary.kclus to summarize results

plot.kclus to plot results

Examples

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

summary.conjoint *Summary method for the conjoint function*

Description

Summary method for the conjoint function

Usage

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

Arguments

object	Return value from conjoint
show	Level in by variable to analyse (e.g., a specific respondent)
mc_diag	Shows multicollinearity diagnostics.
additional	Show additional regression results
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.hclus *Summary method for the hclus function*

Description

Summary method for the hclus function

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Details

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

See Also

hclus to generate results

plot.hclus to plot results

Examples

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

summary.kclus *Summary method for kclus*

Description

Summary method for kclus

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Details

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

See Also

kclus to generate results

plot.kclus to plot results

store.kclus to add cluster membership to the selected dataset

Examples

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

---

summary.mds *Summary method for the mds function*

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

object	Return value from pmap
cutoff	Show only loadings with (absolute) values above cutoff (default = 0)
dec	Rounding to use for output
...	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 *Summary method for the pre_factor function*

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 *Function to calculate the PW and IW table for conjoint*

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 conjoint passed on by summary.conjoint
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(tidy(result$model_list[[1]][["model"]]), result$dat, result$evar)
```

---

toothpaste *Toothpaste attitudes*

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 *Toothpaste brands*

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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