

RUMdesignSimulator

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The package RUMdesignSimulator proposes convenient tools for generating synthetic data for decision theory. Firstly, Alternatives, Decision Makers and Preference Coefficients are easily generated. Then, experimental designs are generated in format long or wide. In addition, the effect of each variable can be visualized in a 3D graph.

Installation:

```
devtools::install_github("AntoineDubois/RUMdesignSimulator")
```

Tutorial

This is an R Markdown present the package RUMdesignSimulator. This package generates experimental designs from real data or from probabilistic distributions. First of all, we need to install and load the package. One should install the package devtools if necessary.

```
#devtools::install_github("AntoineDubois/RUMdesignSimulator")
library(RUMdesignSimulator)
```

Now, we can define the setup of the experiment. Thus, we define the name of the alternatives as well as their attributes. In addition, we define the number of decision makers as well as their characteristics.

```
DM_att_names <- list("S1", "S2", "S3") # the list of the decision makers' characteristics
AT_names <- list("good1", "good2", "good3", "good4") # the list of the alternatives' names
AT_att_names <- list("X1", "X2", "X3") # the list of the alternatives' attributes
groups <- c(10, 20) # the groups of decision makers
```

Then, we initialize the instance of the class Experiment. Furthermore, Experiment is a *reference class*. This type of class is the most flexible embeded in R.

```
FD <- Experiment(DM_att_names=DM_att_names, AT_att_names=AT_att_names, AT_names=AT_names,
                 groups=groups, no_choice=TRUE) # creation of an instance of the call Experiment
```

Since the instance FD is an instance of the class Experiment, we can use methods to generate decision makers characteristics according to distributions or from data. To know which laws are implemented in this package, we use the function **information**.

```
information()
```

```
## The available distributions and the name of their respective parameters
```

```
##          Distributions          Parameters
## 1          normal              mu, sd
## 2          student location, scale, df
## 3 discrete_uniform              a, b
## 4 continuous_uniform            a, b
## 5          beta shape1, shape2, ncp
## 6          gumbel              location, scale
## 7          chi2                df, ncp
## 8          poisson              lambda
## 9          exp                lambda
## 10         empirical              data
## 11         help                None
```

We have chosen the distributions underneath for generating decision makers characteristics.

```
# the characteristics of S1 are drawn from a data set
FD$gen_DM_attributes("empirical", data = data.frame(S1=c(0.5, 0, 12, 6, 7.3)), which = "S1")
```

```
## Warning: There remain some NA values in the decision makers' attributes matrix
```

```
# the characteristics S2 and S3 follow a standardized normal distribution within the group 1
FD$gen_DM_attributes("normal", which=c("S2", "S3"), group=1)
```

```
## Warning: There remain some NA values in the decision makers' attributes matrix
```

```
# the characteristics S2 and S3 follow a normal distribution with mean 1 and 2 standard deviation within
FD$gen_DM_attributes("normal", mu=1, sd=2, which=c("S2","S3"), group=2)
```

```
FD$S
```

```
##      S1      S2      S3
## 1 12.0 0.35829995 -0.74981920
## 2 12.0 0.09693814 0.33629200
## 3 12.0 -1.94508944 0.43559124
## 4 6.0 -0.22422849 -0.72410356
## 5 12.0 1.00978773 -0.08849517
## 6 0.0 -0.04817897 -0.66861954
## 7 0.0 -0.13807358 0.81048497
## 8 0.5 0.15382488 0.32707526
## 9 0.0 0.62108663 0.56514377
## 10 6.0 0.28957249 0.05127303
## 11 0.5 1.41795523 -0.70100591
## 12 0.5 1.31424503 1.37618715
## 13 12.0 1.55345220 1.26312209
## 14 12.0 0.05225760 0.70328235
## 15 7.3 2.79302825 0.64765874
## 16 6.0 2.31510753 0.97153107
## 17 6.0 2.25579378 1.15264480
## 18 0.0 2.97977449 0.98641447
## 19 6.0 2.29183710 2.01774236
## 20 12.0 1.58028798 -2.22364777
## 21 6.0 0.79537944 2.78693967
```

```
## 22 0.0 1.05742693 1.04261876
## 23 6.0 2.46637624 0.61832694
## 24 12.0 1.57895408 1.80847925
## 25 0.0 -0.57946921 -0.69528884
## 26 0.0 -0.53335476 0.56596194
## 27 6.0 1.96764439 -0.75599711
## 28 0.0 1.26424048 1.59256768
## 29 0.0 0.59232761 3.30020934
## 30 0.5 1.50499205 -0.13556830
```

In addition, we can observe cross effects between the decision makers' characteristics.

```
FD$gen_DM_attributes(observation=~S1+S2+S3+I(S1*S2))
FD$S
```

```
##      S1      S2      S3      I(S1 * S2)
## 1 12.0 0.35829995 -0.74981920 4.29959941
## 2 12.0 0.09693814 0.33629200 1.16325770
## 3 12.0 -1.94508944 0.43559124 -23.34107329
## 4 6.0 -0.22422849 -0.72410356 -1.34537097
## 5 12.0 1.00978773 -0.08849517 12.11745272
## 6 0.0 -0.04817897 -0.66861954 0.00000000
## 7 0.0 -0.13807358 0.81048497 0.00000000
## 8 0.5 0.15382488 0.32707526 0.07691244
## 9 0.0 0.62108663 0.56514377 0.00000000
## 10 6.0 0.28957249 0.05127303 1.73743493
## 11 0.5 1.41795523 -0.70100591 0.70897762
## 12 0.5 1.31424503 1.37618715 0.65712252
## 13 12.0 1.55345220 1.26312209 18.64142636
## 14 12.0 0.05225760 0.70328235 0.62709126
## 15 7.3 2.79302825 0.64765874 20.38910620
## 16 6.0 2.31510753 0.97153107 13.89064519
## 17 6.0 2.25579378 1.15264480 13.53476268
## 18 0.0 2.97977449 0.98641447 0.00000000
## 19 6.0 2.29183710 2.01774236 13.75102261
## 20 12.0 1.58028798 -2.22364777 18.96345578
## 21 6.0 0.79537944 2.78693967 4.77227664
## 22 0.0 1.05742693 1.04261876 0.00000000
## 23 6.0 2.46637624 0.61832694 14.79825746
## 24 12.0 1.57895408 1.80847925 18.94744893
## 25 0.0 -0.57946921 -0.69528884 0.00000000
## 26 0.0 -0.53335476 0.56596194 0.00000000
## 27 6.0 1.96764439 -0.75599711 11.80586637
## 28 0.0 1.26424048 1.59256768 0.00000000
## 29 0.0 0.59232761 3.30020934 0.00000000
## 30 0.5 1.50499205 -0.13556830 0.75249602
```

Similarly, we generate alternatives' attributes

```
# generation of a random covariance matrix of size 3
sigma <- clusterGeneration::genPositiveDefMat(3)$sigma

# all the attributes are generated by a multivariate normal distribution of mean (-1, 2, 0) and covaria
```

```
FD$gen_AT_attributes(mu=c(-1,2,0), sd=sigma)
```

```
# observation of complex effects between the alternatives' attributes
```

```
FD$gen_AT_attributes(observation=~X1+X2+X3+I(X1^2))
```

```
FD$X
```

```
##           X1          X2          X3      I(X1^2)
## no_choice  0.00000000  0.000000  0.0000000  0.00000000
## good1      -0.06553647  3.880910 -1.4474173  0.004295028
## good2      -2.08524397  2.175298  0.7313287  4.348242413
## good3      -0.45004763  2.086556  0.6040033  0.202542868
## good4      -1.56271911  1.715233  1.1430969  2.442091026
```

and decision makers' preferences

```
#Generation of beta whose components law's are different:
```

```
# generation of the variables from 1 to 4 of the alternatives within the group 1
```

```
FD$gen_preference_coefficients("student", heterogeneity=TRUE, location=-2, scale=1, df=4, which=c(1:4))
```

```
## Warning: There remain some NA values in the decision makers' attributes matrix
```

```
# generation of the variables from 1 to 4 of the alternatives within the group 2
```

```
FD$gen_preference_coefficients("student", heterogeneity=FALSE, location=2, scale=1, df=4, which=c(1:4))
```

```
## Warning: There remain some NA values in the decision makers' attributes matrix
```

```
# generation of the fifth variable within every group
```

```
FD$gen_preference_coefficients("normal", heterogeneity=FALSE, mu=0, sd=2, which=5)
```

```
## Warning: There remain some NA values in the decision makers' attributes matrix
```

```
# rectification, the variable X2 follows a discrete uniform distribution
```

```
FD$gen_preference_coefficients("discrete_uniform", heterogeneity=TRUE, a=1, b=5, which="X2")
```

```
## Warning: There remain some NA values in the decision makers' attributes matrix
```

```
# generation of the variable X3 and I(X1^2) according to the default distribution: the standardized normal
```

```
FD$gen_preference_coefficients(heterogeneity=TRUE, which=c("X3", "I(X1^2)"))
```

```
FD$beta
```

```
##           S1          S2          S3 I(S1 * S2)          X1 X2          X3      I(X1^2)
## 1  -2.0402186 -1.1648124 -1.6398081 -1.9516567 -0.7523556  3  2.0901819  2.46355473
## 2  -1.3113821 -1.4322983 -2.1088419 -2.1134255 -0.7523556  2 -1.2660493  0.59008277
## 3  -1.9353515 -0.6616977 -3.1062793 -0.7251715 -0.7523556  4 -1.5087501 -0.70743906
## 4  -1.3259894 -3.1751414 -1.9778619 -2.3298092 -0.7523556  5  0.4527999  1.17025391
## 5  -0.9235326 -0.3571966 -1.0770667  1.5064280 -0.7523556  4  1.4253119  0.27236274
```

```
## 6 -1.4126371 -3.0828049 -0.8024747 -2.6342429 -0.7523556 1 0.0258011 1.75092450
## 7 -1.2283399 -3.0847904 2.7287540 -2.6694659 -0.7523556 5 0.8393795 -0.40088725
## 8 -1.8577706 -4.3241682 -4.1984007 -3.5557949 -0.7523556 2 0.7847027 0.34991477
## 9 -3.0663448 -1.1073840 -1.1799068 -1.3676114 -0.7523556 4 -0.4060442 -1.51241989
## 10 -2.8612904 -1.6562089 -6.0994147 -1.7582172 -0.7523556 4 0.8483739 2.43314914
## 11 1.5403584 1.5403584 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 1 -0.1140845 -0.42385203
## 12 1.5403584 1.5403584 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 2 0.9618519 -0.32933689
## 13 1.5403584 1.5403584 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 2 -1.4518323 -1.78665561
## 14 1.5403584 1.5403584 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 3 -0.7545204 0.35331234
## 15 1.5403584 1.5403584 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 3 -0.3708834 -0.67318334
## 16 1.5403584 1.5403584 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 1 1.6165063 -0.20382730
## 17 1.5403584 1.5403584 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 3 0.6590371 -0.49914872
## 18 1.5403584 1.5403584 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 3 -1.1025551 0.76254782
## 19 1.5403584 1.5403584 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 4 -0.4210556 -0.52064664
## 20 1.5403584 1.5403584 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 2 -1.6282466 0.46986248
## 21 1.5403584 1.6410907 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 2 -1.0877924 2.50412376
## 22 1.5403584 1.6410907 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 4 -0.3778056 -0.48338628
## 23 1.5403584 1.6410907 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 1 -0.3577009 0.38791063
## 24 1.5403584 1.6410907 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 2 0.8276303 -0.50709328
## 25 1.5403584 1.6410907 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 4 1.0654381 2.07303559
## 26 1.5403584 1.6410907 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 3 -0.5493065 -0.32850732
## 27 1.5403584 1.6410907 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 1 0.5331562 0.29781149
## 28 1.5403584 1.6410907 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 1 -1.1487168 0.21545949
## 29 1.5403584 1.6410907 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 2 -0.3722246 0.02800029
## 30 1.5403584 1.6410907 1.6410907 2.0128161 -0.7523556 2 1.2122158 -0.41628788
```

Finally, we compute the utility provided to each decision makers by each alternative. To do so, we generate measurement error.

```
# computation of the decision makers' utility according to the standardized Gumbel distribution
FD$utility()

# computation of the decision makers' utility according to the discrete uniform distribution
FD$utility("discrete_uniform")

# It is possible to have correlation between alternatives preference (for both student and normal distr
FD$utility("normal", mu=0, sd=2)

# computation of the decision makers' utility according to a student distribution
FD$utility("student", location=0, scale=2, df=4)
```

Here, we take a look at:

```
FD$V # the representative utility
```

```
##      no_choice      good1      good2      good3      good4
## 1           0 16.044614 30.0465755 13.4627065 23.0101830
## 2           0 11.746911  6.7006345  5.5322904  5.1646525
## 3           0 12.749794  0.1406429  4.5725216 -4.7738507
## 4           0 18.377933 15.0592687  9.1145765 13.6361066
## 5           0 10.049455 13.0833792  5.9089416 13.4404773
## 6           0  4.145519 11.6489120  2.1623294  6.0843945
## 7           0 19.471053  8.5248799  7.9194990  8.9814477
```

## 8	0	7.426714	5.7889553	3.1333957	7.1264082
## 9	0	16.380327	3.9331074	5.3357205	-0.7516451
## 10	0	14.983153	22.9083115	-6.6723993	13.6546145
## 11	0	2.686648	1.2467223	0.7846248	-1.5212270
## 12	0	5.307685	7.0126114	4.9523230	6.4913918
## 13	0	11.009516	-5.7277562	0.7687819	-3.0809507
## 14	0	18.613820	3.6850309	4.0010380	4.3474289
## 15	0	14.148479	6.2217661	4.8025999	4.6293573
## 16	0	7.674516	17.8724349	7.9360709	0.6846400
## 17	0	10.838962	3.6714272	4.3662018	5.7416785
## 18	0	14.454664	14.2228381	7.9332259	9.1995653
## 19	0	15.016839	7.0368836	8.6830996	6.9463651
## 20	0	11.677216	10.0397124	-0.1178804	7.0140812
## 21	0	8.589026	12.1642985	-0.5049902	4.5179157
## 22	0	13.819774	7.3012928	9.1457461	7.9578081
## 23	0	2.929219	1.7325168	2.6227880	3.2256548
## 24	0	3.030287	4.0385256	4.8133535	0.7914087
## 25	0	18.892716	26.3920410	15.2201066	18.8137425
## 26	0	10.308614	6.2379813	4.6892315	3.6330918
## 27	0	3.494009	5.0940074	1.9200362	4.2776119
## 28	0	5.763202	1.4396392	0.2994055	4.7798566
## 29	0	5.834713	3.6388723	3.8293161	3.6976867
## 30	0	8.999664	3.3857358	6.8711779	6.0899459

FD\$Epsilon # the measurement error

##	no_choice	good1	good2	good3	good4
## 1	0	16.044614	30.0465755	13.4627065	23.0101830
## 2	0	11.746911	6.7006345	5.5322904	5.1646525
## 3	0	12.749794	0.1406429	4.5725216	-4.7738507
## 4	0	18.377933	15.0592687	9.1145765	13.6361066
## 5	0	10.049455	13.0833792	5.9089416	13.4404773
## 6	0	4.145519	11.6489120	2.1623294	6.0843945
## 7	0	19.471053	8.5248799	7.9194990	8.9814477
## 8	0	7.426714	5.7889553	3.1333957	7.1264082
## 9	0	16.380327	3.9331074	5.3357205	-0.7516451
## 10	0	14.983153	22.9083115	-6.6723993	13.6546145
## 11	0	2.686648	1.2467223	0.7846248	-1.5212270
## 12	0	5.307685	7.0126114	4.9523230	6.4913918
## 13	0	11.009516	-5.7277562	0.7687819	-3.0809507
## 14	0	18.613820	3.6850309	4.0010380	4.3474289
## 15	0	14.148479	6.2217661	4.8025999	4.6293573
## 16	0	7.674516	17.8724349	7.9360709	0.6846400
## 17	0	10.838962	3.6714272	4.3662018	5.7416785
## 18	0	14.454664	14.2228381	7.9332259	9.1995653
## 19	0	15.016839	7.0368836	8.6830996	6.9463651
## 20	0	11.677216	10.0397124	-0.1178804	7.0140812
## 21	0	8.589026	12.1642985	-0.5049902	4.5179157
## 22	0	13.819774	7.3012928	9.1457461	7.9578081
## 23	0	2.929219	1.7325168	2.6227880	3.2256548
## 24	0	3.030287	4.0385256	4.8133535	0.7914087
## 25	0	18.892716	26.3920410	15.2201066	18.8137425
## 26	0	10.308614	6.2379813	4.6892315	3.6330918
## 27	0	3.494009	5.0940074	1.9200362	4.2776119

## 28	0	5.763202	1.4396392	0.2994055	4.7798566
## 29	0	5.834713	3.6388723	3.8293161	3.6976867
## 30	0	8.999664	3.3857358	6.8711779	6.0899459

FD\$U # the utility of each alternative for each decision maker

##	no_choice	good1	good2	good3	good4
## 1	0	16.044614	30.0465755	13.4627065	23.0101830
## 2	0	11.746911	6.7006345	5.5322904	5.1646525
## 3	0	12.749794	0.1406429	4.5725216	-4.7738507
## 4	0	18.377933	15.0592687	9.1145765	13.6361066
## 5	0	10.049455	13.0833792	5.9089416	13.4404773
## 6	0	4.145519	11.6489120	2.1623294	6.0843945
## 7	0	19.471053	8.5248799	7.9194990	8.9814477
## 8	0	7.426714	5.7889553	3.1333957	7.1264082
## 9	0	16.380327	3.9331074	5.3357205	-0.7516451
## 10	0	14.983153	22.9083115	-6.6723993	13.6546145
## 11	0	2.686648	1.2467223	0.7846248	-1.5212270
## 12	0	5.307685	7.0126114	4.9523230	6.4913918
## 13	0	11.009516	-5.7277562	0.7687819	-3.0809507
## 14	0	18.613820	3.6850309	4.0010380	4.3474289
## 15	0	14.148479	6.2217661	4.8025999	4.6293573
## 16	0	7.674516	17.8724349	7.9360709	0.6846400
## 17	0	10.838962	3.6714272	4.3662018	5.7416785
## 18	0	14.454664	14.2228381	7.9332259	9.1995653
## 19	0	15.016839	7.0368836	8.6830996	6.9463651
## 20	0	11.677216	10.0397124	-0.1178804	7.0140812
## 21	0	8.589026	12.1642985	-0.5049902	4.5179157
## 22	0	13.819774	7.3012928	9.1457461	7.9578081
## 23	0	2.929219	1.7325168	2.6227880	3.2256548
## 24	0	3.030287	4.0385256	4.8133535	0.7914087
## 25	0	18.892716	26.3920410	15.2201066	18.8137425
## 26	0	10.308614	6.2379813	4.6892315	3.6330918
## 27	0	3.494009	5.0940074	1.9200362	4.2776119
## 28	0	5.763202	1.4396392	0.2994055	4.7798566
## 29	0	5.834713	3.6388723	3.8293161	3.6976867
## 30	0	8.999664	3.3857358	6.8711779	6.0899459

FD\$choice_order # the order of alternative preference for each decision maker

##	no_choice	good1	good2	good3	good4
## 1	3	5	2	4	1
## 2	2	3	4	5	1
## 3	2	4	3	1	5
## 4	2	3	5	4	1
## 5	5	3	2	4	1
## 6	3	5	2	4	1
## 7	2	5	3	4	1
## 8	2	5	3	4	1
## 9	2	4	3	1	5
## 10	3	2	5	1	4
## 11	2	3	4	1	5
## 12	3	5	2	4	1

```
## 13      2      4      1      5      3
## 14      2      5      4      3      1
## 15      2      3      4      5      1
## 16      3      4      2      5      1
## 17      2      5      4      3      1
## 18      2      3      5      4      1
## 19      2      4      3      5      1
## 20      2      3      5      1      4
## 21      3      2      5      1      4
## 22      2      4      5      3      1
## 23      5      2      4      3      1
## 24      4      3      2      5      1
## 25      3      2      5      4      1
## 26      2      3      4      5      1
## 27      3      5      2      4      1
## 28      2      5      3      4      1
## 29      2      4      5      3      1
## 30      2      4      5      3      1
```

```
FD$choice # the most usefull alternative for each decision maker
```

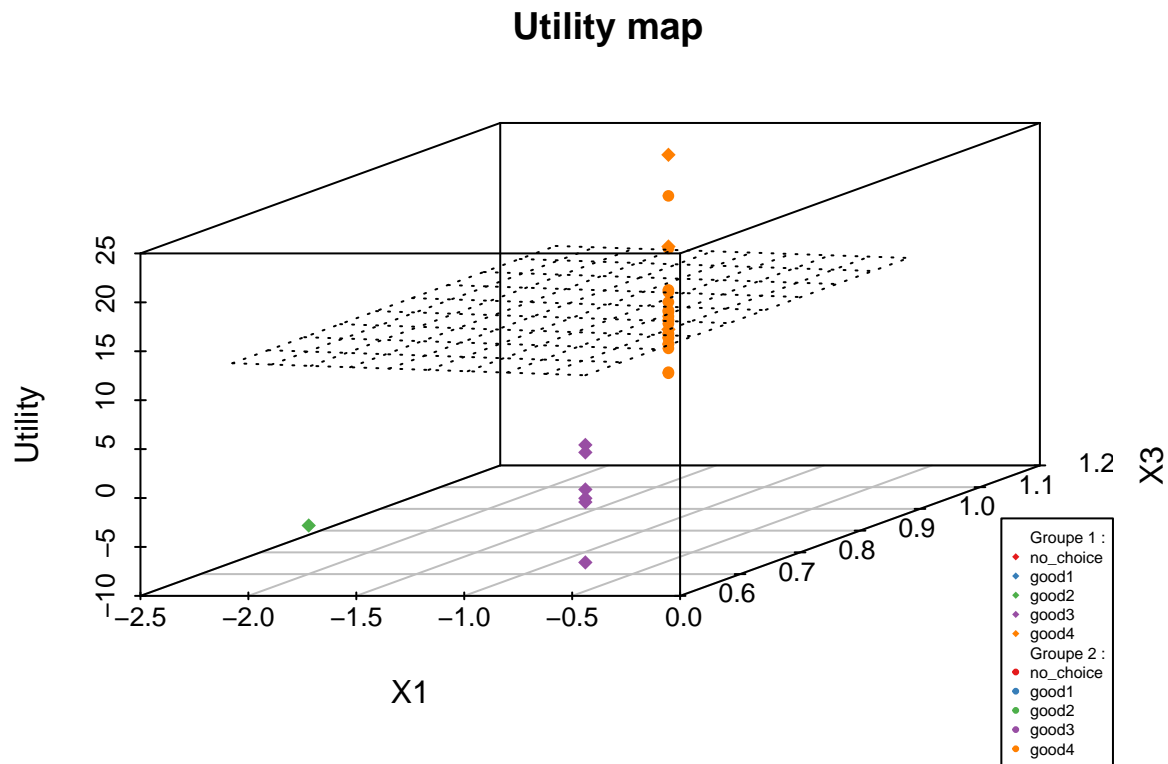
```
##      optimal choice
## 1      good4
## 2      good4
## 3      good3
## 4      good4
## 5      good4
## 6      good4
## 7      good4
## 8      good4
## 9      good3
## 10     good3
## 11     good3
## 12     good4
## 13     good2
## 14     good4
## 15     good4
## 16     good4
## 17     good4
## 18     good4
## 19     good4
## 20     good3
## 21     good3
## 22     good4
## 23     good4
## 24     good4
## 25     good4
## 26     good4
## 27     good4
## 28     good4
## 29     good4
## 30     good4
```

A good advantage of the package RUMdesignSimulator consists in its plot method. The method

`\textbf{$map(...)}` returns a scatter plot. On this graph, the x-axis, y-axis and z-axis represent the value of two parameters (attributes and characteristics) and the utility provided by the optimal alternative for any decision maker.

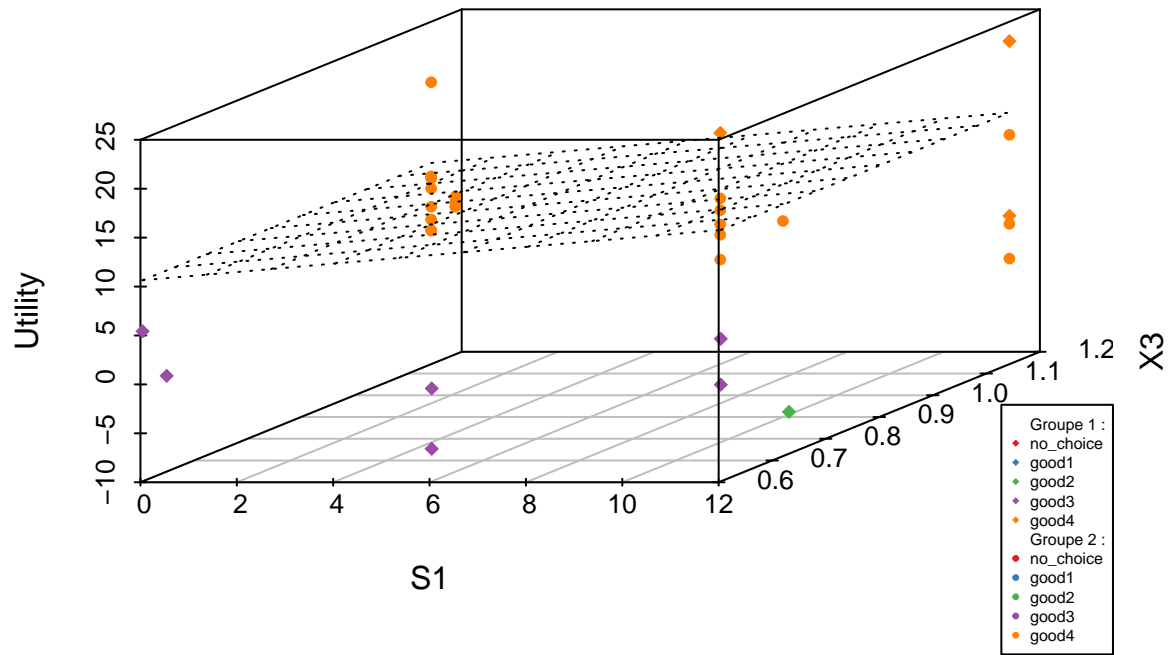
Drawing a 3D preference mapping:

Map representing the choice of the decision makers and the utility provided by this choice according
`FD$map("X1", "X3")`



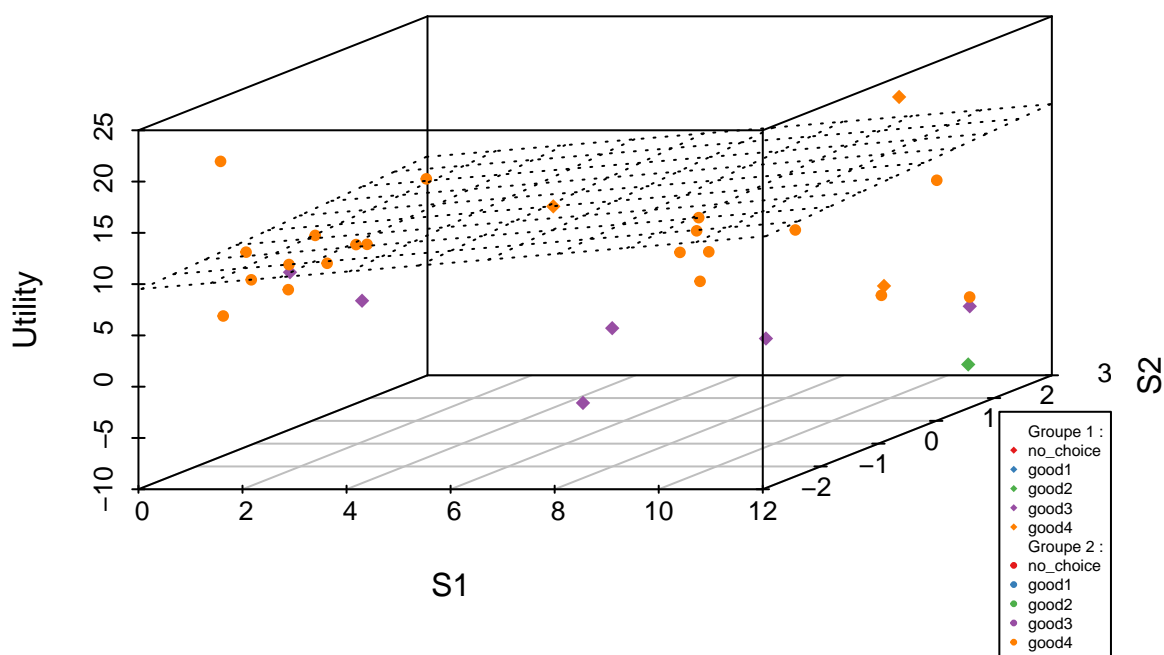
`FD$map("S1", "X3")`

Utility map



```
FD$map("S1", "S2")
```

Utility map



```
# Generation of designs:
```

```
# generation of the full factorial design with row data  
FFD <- FD$design(choice_set_size=2, clustered=0)
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
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```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```

## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN

## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN

## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN

## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN

## $Alternatives_names
## [1] "no_choice" "good1"      "good2"      "good3"      "good4"
##
## $choice_set_size
## [1] 2
##
## $number_of_alternatives
## [1] 5
##
## $no_choice
## [1] TRUE
##
## $Decision_Makers_attributes_names
## [1] "S1"      "S2"      "S3"      "I(S1 * S2)"
##
## $Alternatives_attributes_names
## [1] "X1"      "X2"      "X3"      "I(X1^2)"
##
## $D_score
## [1] 0
##
## $beta_value
##           value
## Nelder-Mead 110.3122
##
## $beta_hat
##           S1      S2      S3 I(S1 * S2)      X1      X2      X3      I(X1^2)
## Nelder-Mead 0.7049236 -0.2341607 0.01298734 0.05765039 4.56151 7.661397 0.9140347 -4.695736
##
## $mean_real_beta
##           S1      S2      S3 I(S1 * S2)      X1      X2      X3      I(X1^2)
## 0.4281437 0.3922663 0.4453504 0.7552452 -0.7523556 2.6666667 0.0141606 0.2443212

#by default, name="FuFD", choice_set_size = nb_alternatives
View(FFD)

```

Henceforth, the alternatives, decision makers, preference coefficients and associated utility are entirely setup. In consequence, we can draw experimental designs. Below, we build a full factorial experimental design where the number of alternatives within each choice set is 2. Moreover, the attributes and characteristics are not treated.

Often, the data is treated. Sometimes, the data is clustered. The number of each cluster is called *level*. Furthermore, the clusters are formed by running k-means algorithms. Finally, after clustering, the new value of an attribute or a characteristic is the average of its cluster.

```
FFD <- FD$design(name="FuFD",choice_set_size=2, clustered=1, nb_levels_DM=c(3, 3, 4, 2), nb_levels_AT=c
```

```
## Warning in FD$design(name = "FuFD", choice_set_size = 2, clustered = 1, : Decision makers have 11 dup
```

```
## $Decision_makers_duplicates
```

```
## [1] "8" "9" "10" "14" "16" "17" "18" "22" "23" "28" "30"
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
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```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
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## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
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```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
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## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
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## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
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## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
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```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
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## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
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```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
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## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
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## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
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## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
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```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```


[illegible]

[illegible]


```

## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN

## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN

## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN

## Warning in optimx.run(par, optcfg$ufn, optcfg$ugr, optcfg$uhess, lower, : Eigenvalue failure after m
## Nelder-Mead

## $Alternatives_names
## [1] "no_choice" "good1"      "good2"      "good3"      "good4"
##
## $choice_set_size
## [1] 2
##
## $number_of_alternatives
## [1] 5
##
## $no_choice
## [1] TRUE
##
## $Decision_Makers_attributes_names
## [1] "S1"      "S2"      "S3"      "I(S1 * S2)"
##
## $Alternatives_attributes_names
## [1] "X1"      "X2"      "X3"      "I(X1^2)"
##
## $D_score
## [1] 0
##
## $beta_value
##          value
## Nelder-Mead 104.1803
##
## $beta_hat
##          S1      S2      S3 I(S1 * S2)      X1      X2      X3 I(X1^2)
## Nelder-Mead -0.988913 1.885604 1.58152 -0.5782641 -0.1118664 2.448751 -3.087348 1.073483
##
## $mean_real_beta
##          S1      S2      S3 I(S1 * S2)      X1      X2      X3 I(X1^2)
## 0.4281437 0.3922663 0.4453504 0.7552452 -0.7523556 2.6666667 0.0141606 0.2443212

```

In addition, after clustering, the new value of an attribute or a characteristic may be the numero of its cluster. This is done by defining **clustered=2**.

```

# generation of the full factorial design with categorial data
FFD1 <- FD$design(choice_set_size=2, clustered=2, nb_levels_DM=c(2, 3, 4, 2), nb_levels_AT=c(2, 2, 2, 2))

## Warning in FD$design(choice_set_size = 2, clustered = 2, nb_levels_DM = c(2, : Decision makers have
## duplicates.

## $Decision_makers_duplicates
## [1] "3" "4" "8" "10" "14" "17" "19" "22" "23" "24" "25" "26" "28" "30"

```

```
## Warning in FD$design(choice_set_size = 2, clustered = 2, nb_levels_DM = c(2, : Alternative good4 is a  
## duplicate.
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```


[illegible]

[illegible]


```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
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## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in optimx.run(par, optcfg$ufn, optcfg$ugr, optcfg$hess, lower, : Eigenvalue failure after m
## Nelder-Mead

## $Alternatives_names
## [1] "no_choice" "good1"      "good2"      "good3"      "good4"
##
## $choice_set_size
## [1] 2
##
## $number_of_alternatives
## [1] 5
```

```
##
## $no_choice
## [1] TRUE
##
## $Decision_Makers_attributes_names
## [1] "S1"      "S2"      "S3"      "I(S1 * S2)"
##
## $Alternatives_attributes_names
## [1] "X1"      "X2"      "X3"      "I(X1^2)"
##
## $D_score
## [1] 0
##
## $beta_value
##           value
## Nelder-Mead 103.3191
##
## $beta_hat
##           S1      S2      S3 I(S1 * S2)      X1      X2      X3 I(X1^2)
## Nelder-Mead -2.626725 -2.810053 1.427266 -5.919738 3.09915 -6.778352 17.97957 5.273642
##
## $mean_real_beta
##           S1      S2      S3 I(S1 * S2)      X1      X2      X3 I(X1^2)
## 0.4281437 0.3922663 0.4453504 0.7552452 -0.7523556 2.6666667 0.0141606 0.2443212
```

Unfortunately, the number of questions asked to each decision maker is most of the time too big to be realistic. In consequence, only a random subset of questions can be asked to the decision makers. The result is a *random fractional factorial design*. The number of question asked to each decision maker is $\text{nb_question}=2$.

```
FFD2 <- FD$design(name="FrFD", choice_set_size=2, clustered=2, nb_levels_DM=c(2, 3, 4, 2), nb_levels_AT
```

```
## Warning in FD$design(name = "FrFD", choice_set_size = 2, clustered = 2, : Decision makers have 14 dup
```

```
## $Decision_makers_duplicates
```

```
## [1] "3" "6" "8" "10" "14" "17" "19" "22" "24" "25" "26" "28" "29" "30"
```

```
## Warning in FD$design(name = "FrFD", choice_set_size = 2, clustered = 2, : Alternative good4 is a dup
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```

```
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
```


[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

```

## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN

## Warning in optimx.run(par, optcfg$ufn, optcfg$ugr, optcfg$uhess, lower, : Eigenvalue failure after m
## Nelder-Mead

## $Alternatives_names
## [1] "no_choice" "good1"      "good2"      "good3"      "good4"
##
## $choice_set_size
## [1] 2
##
## $number_of_alternatives
## [1] 5
##
## $no_choice
## [1] TRUE
##
## $Decision_Makers_attributes_names
## [1] "S1"      "S2"      "S3"      "I(S1 * S2)"
##
## $Alternatives_attributes_names
## [1] "X1"      "X2"      "X3"      "I(X1^2)"
##
## $D_score
## [1] 0
##
## $beta_value
##          value
## Nelder-Mead 28.31439
##
## $beta_hat
##          S1      S2      S3 I(S1 * S2)      X1      X2      X3      I(X1^2)
## Nelder-Mead 2.990847 1.075846 -4.027047 -1.819078 -0.0162652 -4.328753 14.94479 0.04228424
##
## $mean_real_beta
##          S1      S2      S3 I(S1 * S2)      X1      X2      X3      I(X1^2)
## 0.4281437 0.3922663 0.4453504 0.7552452 -0.7523556 2.6666667 0.0141606 0.2443212

```

Yet, we want to express this design in wide format.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]


```

## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN
## Warning in log(Y/weight): production de NaN

## Warning in optimx.run(par, optcfg$ufn, optcfg$ugr, optcfg$uhess, lower, : Eigenvalue failure after m
## Nelder-Mead

## $Alternatives_names
## [1] "no_choice" "good1"      "good2"      "good3"      "good4"
##
## $choice_set_size
## [1] 2
##
## $number_of_alternatives
## [1] 5
##
## $no_choice
## [1] TRUE
##
## $Decision_Makers_attributes_names
## [1] "S1"      "S2"      "S3"      "I(S1 * S2)"
##
## $Alternatives_attributes_names
## [1] "X1"      "X2"      "X3"      "I(X1^2)"
##
## $D_score
## [1] 0
##
## $beta_value
##          value
## Nelder-Mead 28.14121
##
## $beta_hat
##          S1      S2      S3 I(S1 * S2)      X1      X2      X3 I(X1^2)
## Nelder-Mead -0.3267877 14.5597 8.21246 -14.44762 -14.05877 37.9414 -28.54995 25.60717
##
## $mean_real_beta
##          S1      S2      S3 I(S1 * S2)      X1      X2      X3 I(X1^2)
## 0.4281437 0.3922663 0.4453504 0.7552452 -0.7523556 2.6666667 0.0141606 0.2443212

```

Finally, a small summary function calls some elements back.

```
summary.Experiment(FD) # a summary of the experimental design
```

```
## Alternatives' names: no_choice good1 good2 good3 good4  
## Attributes' alternatives' names: X1 X2 X3 I(X1^2)  
## Groups of Decision makers: 10 20  
## Decision Makers' characteristics' names: S1 S2 S3 I(S1 * S2)
```

Developpement

Files

- The file **tutorial.Rmd** contains the tutorial above for reproductibility.
- The folder **R** contains the R files. Inside this folder, the file **experiment.R** is the main file. Moreover, the utility of the other files is explicitly given by their name.
- The folder **man** contains the documentation about the functions of the package

Adding new features

Some user may need more tools than the actual ones. Anticipating future needs, we organized the R files so that only one file need to be altered.

To add new distributions: * open the file `distribution.R` * add a new distribution * reference the new distribution into the function `generation`, give it a relevant name for calling

To add new designs: * open the file `designs.R` * implement a new design * reference the new design into the function `call_design`, give it a relevant name for calling

For more information, do not hesitate to contact me at antoine.dubois.fr@gmail.com