

Package ‘daewr’

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Type Package

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Description This package contains data frames and functions used in the book ``Design and Analysis of Experiments with R''

License GPL-2

Depends BsMD, lattice, FrF2

LazyLoad yes

LazyData yes

R topics documented:

daewr-package	3
Altscreen	4
antifungal	5
Apo	5
apple	6
arso	6
augm	7
Bdish	8
Bff	9
bha	9
BIBsize	10
bioequiv	11
bioeqv	12
blood	13
BoxM	13
BPmonitor	14
bread	15
bstep	15

cake	16
cement	17
chem	17
chipman	18
COdata	19
colormap	19
cont	20
cpipe	21
culture	22
dairy	23
DefScreen	23
drug	24
EEw1s1	25
EEw1s2	25
EEw1s3	27
EEw2s1	28
EEw2s2	28
EEw2s3	29
EEw3	30
eptaxr	31
eptaxs2	31
eptaxyb	32
Fcrit	33
fhstep	34
Fpower	35
Fpower1	35
Fpower2	37
fullnormal	38
gagerr	39
gapstat	40
Gaptest	41
gear	43
halfnorm	44
hardwood	45
ihstep	46
inject	46
LGB	47
LGBc	48
mod	50
ModelRobust	51
MPV	51
Naph	52
OptPB	53
pastry	53
pest	54
pesticide	55
plasma	55
polvdat	56
polymer	56
prodstd	57
qsar	58
rcb	58

residue	59
rubber	60
sausage	60
Smotor	61
soup	62
soupmx	62
splitPdes	63
SPMPV	64
strung	64
strungtile	65
sugarbeet	66
taste	66
teach	67
Tet	67
tile	68
Treb	69
Tukey1df	69
vci	71
virus	72
volt	73
web	73

Index 75

daewr-package	<i>Data frames and functions for Design and Analysis of Experiments with R</i>
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Description

This package contains the data sets and functions from the book Design and Analysis of Experiments with R published by CRC in 2013.

Details

Package:	daewr
Type:	Package
Version:	1.0
Date:	2012-05-10
License:	GPL-2
LazyLoad:	yes

Author(s)

John Lawson

Maintainer: John Lawson <lawson@byu.edu>

References

J. Lawson, Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, CRC 2013.

Examples

```
Fcrit(.05,2,15)
Fpower1(alpha=.05,nlev=3,nreps=4,Delta=3,sigma=sqrt(2.1))
BIBsize(6,3)
```

Altscreen

Alternate 16 run screening designs

Description

Recalls Jones and Montgomery's 16 run screening designs from data frames

Usage

```
Altscreen(nfac, randomize=FALSE)
```

Arguments

nfac	input- an integer
randomize	input - logical

Value

a data frame containing the alternate screening design

Author(s)

John Lawson

References

Jones, B. and Montgomery, D. C. (2010) "Alternatives to resolution IV screening designs in 16 runs", Int. J. Experimental Design and Process Optimization, Vol 1, No. 4, 2010.

Examples

```
Altscreen(6)
Altscreen(6, randomize=TRUE)
```

`antifungal`*Two-period crossover study of antifungal agent*

Description

Data from the Two-period crossover study of an antifungal agent in chapter 9 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(antifungal)
```

Format

A data frame with 34 observations on the following 5 variables.

Group a factor with levels 1 2

Subject a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 14 15 16 17 18

Period a factor with levels 1 2

Treat a factor with levels A B

p1 a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(antifungal)
```

`Apo`*apolipoprotein survey variance component study*

Description

Data from the apolipoprotein survey variance component study of Chapter 5 in Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(Apo)
```

Format

A data frame with 30 observations on the following 2 variables.

lab a factor with levels A B C D

conc a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(Apo)
```

apple	<i>Confounded apple slice browning experiment</i>
-------	---

Description

Data from the confounded apple slice browning experiment in chapter 7 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(apple)
```

Format

A data frame with 24 observations on the following 4 variables.

Block a factor with levels 1 2 3 4

A a factor with levels 0 1 2 3

B a factor with levels 0 1 2

rating a numeric vector containing the response

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(apple)
```

arso	$2^{(7-3)}$ arsenic removal experiment
------	--

Description

Data from the $2^{(7-3)}$ arsenic removal experiment in chapter 6 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(arso)
```

Format

A data frame with 8 observations on the following 8 variables.

A a factor with levels -1 1

B a factor with levels -1 1

C a factor with levels -1 1

D a factor with levels -1 1

E a factor with levels -1 1

F a factor with levels -1 1

G a factor with levels -1 1

y1 a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(arso)
```

augm	$2^{(7-3)}$ arsenic removal experiment augmented with mirror image
------	--

Description

Data from the $2^{(7-3)}$ arsenic removal experiment augmented with mirror image in chapter 6 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(augm)
```

Format

A data frame with 8 observations on the following 8 variables.

A a factor with levels -1 1

B a factor with levels -1 1

C a factor with levels -1 1

fold a factor with levels original mirror

D a factor with levels -1 1

E a factor with levels -1 1

F a factor with levels -1 1

G a factor with levels -1 1

y a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(augm)
```

Bdish	<i>Confounded Block Dishwashing Experiment</i>
-------	--

Description

Data from the Confounded Block Dishwashing Experiment in chapter 7 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(Bdish)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 5 variables.

Blocks a factor with levels 1 2 3 4

A a factor with levels -1 1

B a factor with levels -1 1

C a factor with levels -1 1

D a factor with levels -1 1

y a numeric vector containing the response

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(Bdish)
```


Bff

*Confounded block fractional mouse growth experiment***Description**

Data from the Confounded block fractional factorial mouse growth experiment in chapter 7 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(Bff)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 5 variables.

Blocks a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

A a factor with levels -1 1

B a factor with levels -1 1

C a factor with levels -1 1

D a factor with levels -1 1

E a factor with levels -1 1

F a factor with levels -1 1

G a factor with levels -1 1

H a factor with levels -1 1

weight a numeric vector containing the response

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(Bff)
```

bha

*mouse liver enzyme experiment***Description**

Data from the mouse liver enzyme experiment in chapter 4 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(bha)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 4 variables.

block a factor with levels 1 2

strain a factor with levels A/J 12901a NIH BALB/c

treat a factor with levels treated control

y a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(bha)
```

BIBsize	<i>Balanced incomplete blocksize</i>
---------	--------------------------------------

Description

This function computes the number of blocks, treatment frequency and lambda for a potential BIB design

Usage

```
BIBsize(t,k)
```

Arguments

t	input - number of levels of the treatment factor
k	input - blocksize or number of experimental units per block

Value

a list containing the b=number of blocks, r=number of treatment replicates and lambda for a potential BIB design with t levels of treatment factor and blocksize k.

Author(s)

John Lawson

Examples

```

BIBsize(6,3)
## The function is currently defined as
BIBsize<-function(t,k)
{
  b<-t
  r<-0
  lambda<-0
  check<-0
  while (check==0) {
    while (r==0) {
      #cat("r=",r)
      testr<-(b*k)/t
      #cat("testr=",testr,"b=",b)
      if (testr==floor(testr)) {
        r<-testr
      } else {
        b<-b+1
      }
    }
    #cat("b=",b, "r=",r)
    testl<-(r*(k-1))/(t-1)
    #cat("testl=",testl,"b=",b)
    if (testl==floor(testl)) {
      lambda<-testl
      check=1
    } else {
      r<-0
      b<-b+1
      #cat("b=",b, "r=",r)
    }
  }
  #cat("lambda=",lambda)
}
cat("Possible BIB design with b=",b," and r=",r," lambda=",lambda,"\n")
}

```

 bioequiv

Extra-period crossover bioequivalence study

Description

Data from the extra-period crossover bioequivalence study in chapter 9 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(bioequiv)
```

Format

A data frame with 108 observations on the following 5 variables.

Group a factor with levels 1 2

Subject a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 21 23 24 25 26 27 28
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 120 122 129

Period a factor with levels 1 2 3

Treat a factor with levels A B

Carry a factor with levels none A B

y a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(bioequiv)
```

bioeqv

Latin Square bioequivalence experiment

Description

Data from the Latin Square bioequivalence experiment in chapter 4 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(bioeqv)
```

Format

A data frame with 9 observations on the following 4 variables.

Period a factor with levels 1 2 3

Subject a factor with levels 1 2 3

Treat a factor with levels A B C

AUC a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(bioeqv)
```

blood

Variance component study of calcium in blood serum

Description

Data from the Variance component study of calcium in blood serum in chapter 5 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(blood)
```

Format

A data frame with 27 observations on the following 3 variables.

sol a factor with levels 1 2 3 4

lab a factor with levels A B C

calcium a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(blood)
```

BoxM

Box and Meyer's unreplicated 2^4 from Chapter 3

Description

Data from Box and Meyer's unreplicated 2^4 in chapter 3 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(BoxM)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 4 variables.

A a numeric vector containing the coded (-1,1) levels of factor A

B a numeric vector containing the coded (-1,1) levels of factor B

C a numeric vector containing the coded (-1,1) levels of factor C

D a numeric vector containing the coded (-1,1) levels of factor D

y a numeric vector containing the response

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

References

Box, G. E. P. "George's Column", *Quality Engineering*, Vol. 3, pp. 405-410.

Examples

```
data(BoxM)
```

BPmonitor

blood pressure monitor experiment

Description

Data from the blood pressure monitor experiment experiment in Chapter 7 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(BPmonitor)
```

Format

A data frame with 12 observations on the following 3 variables.

Block a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5 6

Treatment a factor with levels "P" "A" "B" "C"

pressure a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(BPmonitor)
```

bread	<i>Bread rise experiment data from Chapter 2</i>
-------	--

Description

Data from the bread rise experiment in chapter 2 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(bread)
```

Format

A data frame with 12 observations on the following 3 variables.

loaf a numeric vector

time a numeric vector

height a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(bread)
```

bstep	<i>This function performs Tukey's single degree of freedom test for interaction in an unreplicated two-factor design</i>
-------	--

Description

This function removes the term with the highest p-value from a model already created by ihstep or fhstep.

Usage

```
bstep(y, des, prvm)
```

Arguments

y	input - this is a data frame containing a single numeric column of response data.
des	input - this is a data frame containing the numeric columns of the candidate independent variables.
prvm	input - this is a vector of text names of the terms in the model. This is created as the value resulting from running ihstep or fhstep.

Value

returned vector of terms entered in the model at this step.

Author(s)

John Lawson

Examples

```
library(daewr)
des <- DefScreen( m = 8 )
pd<-c(5.35,4.4,12.91,3.79,4.15,14.05,11.4,4.29,3.56,11.4,10.09,5.9,9.54,4.53,3.919,8.1,5.35)
trm<-ihstep(pd,des)
trm<-fhstep(pd,des,trm)
trm<-fhstep(pd,des,trm)
trm<-fhstep(pd,des,trm)
trm<-bstep(pd,des,trm)
trm<-bstep(pd,des,trm)
```

cake

Split-Plot response surface for cake baking experiment

Description

Data from the Split-Plot response surface for cake baking experiment in chapter 10 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(cake)
```

Format

A data frame with 11 observations on the following 6 variables.

Ovenrun a factor with levels 1 2 3 4

x1 a numeric vector

x2 a numeric vector

y a numeric vector

x1sq a numeric vector

x2sq a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(cake)
```

cement

CCD design for cement workability experiment

Description

Data from the CCD design for cement workability experiment in chapter 10 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(cement)
```

Format

A data frame with 20 observations on the following 4 variables.

Block a factor with levels 1 2

x1 a numeric vector

x2 a numeric vector

x3 a numeric vector

y a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(cement)
```

chem

Chemical process experiment data from Chapter 3

Description

Data from the Chemical process experiment in chapter 3 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(chem)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 4 variables.

A a numeric vector containing the coded (-1,1) levels of factor A

B a numeric vector containing the coded (-1,1) levels of factor B

C a numeric vector containing the coded (-1,1) levels of factor C

D a numeric vector containing the coded (-1,1) levels of factor D

y a numeric vector containing the response

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(chem)
```

chipman

Williams' crossover design for sprinting experiment

Description

Data from the Williams' crossover design for sprinting experiment in chapter 9 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(chipman)
```

Format

A data frame with 36 observations on the following 5 variables.

Square a factor with levels 1 2

Group a factor with levels 1 2 3

Subject a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Period a factor with levels 1 2 3

Treat a factor with levels 1 2 3

Carry a factor with levels 0 1 2 3

Time a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(chipman)
```

COdata

*CO emmissions experiment data from Chapter 3***Description**

Data from the CO emissions experiment in chapter 3 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(COdata)
```

Format

A data frame with 18 observations on the following 3 variables.

Eth a factor with levels 0.1 0.2 0.3

Ratio a factor with levels 14 15 16

CO a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(COdata)
```

colormap

*This function makes a colormap of correlations in a design matrix***Description**

This function makes a colormap of the correlations of a design matrix stored in the data frame design

Usage

```
colormap(design, mod)
```

Arguments

design input - a data frame containing columns of the numeric factor levels

mod input - a number indicating the model for the colormap 1 = linear model containing only the terms in the dataframe 2 = linear model plus two factor interactions 3 = linear model plus 2 and 3 factor interactions 4 = linear model plus 2, 3, and 4 factor interactions

Author(s)

John Lawson

Examples

```

# color map of 2^(4-1) design
library(FrF2)
design <- FrF2(8, 4, randomize = FALSE)
colormap(design, mod=3)

# Makes color map for saturated 2^(7-4) design in Figure 6.14 p. 197
library(FrF2)
design <-FrF2( 8, 7)
colormap(design, mod=2)

# Makes colormap of an Alternate Screening Design
library(daewr)
ascr<-Altscreen(7)
colormap(ascr, mod=2)

# Makes colormap of a Model Robust Design
library(daewr)
MR16 <- ModelRobust(MR16m7g5, randomize = FALSE)
colormap(MR16, mod=2)

## The function is currently defined as
function(design, mod) {
##### Inputs #####
# design - a data frame containing columns of the numeric factor levels
# mod - the model for the color plot of correlations
#   1 = Linear model containing only the terms in the data frame
#   2 = Linear model plus two factor interactions
#   3 = Linear model plus 2 and 3 factor interactions
#   4 = Linear model plus 2, 3 and 4 factor interactions
#####
y<-runif(nrow(design),0,1)
if(mod==1) {test <- model.matrix(lm(y~(.),data=design))}
if(mod==2) {test <- model.matrix(lm(y~.^2,data=design))}
if(mod==3) {test <- model.matrix(lm(y~.^3,data=design))}
if(mod==4) {test <- model.matrix(lm(y~.^4,data=design))}
names<-colnames(test)
names<-gsub(:,,names)
names<-gsub(1,,names)
colnames(test)<-names
cmas<-cor(test[,ncol(test):2])
cmas<-cmas[c((ncol(cmas)):1), ]
rgb.palette <- colorRampPalette(c("white", "black"), space = "rgb")
levelplot(cmas, main="Color map of correlations", xlab="", ylab="", col.regions=rgb.palette(120), cuts=100,
}

```

cont

Control factor array and summary statistics for controller circuit design experiment

Description

Data from the control factor array and summary statistics for controller circuit design experiment in chapter 12 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(cont)
```

Format

A data frame with 18 observations on the following 6 variables.

A a numeric vector
 B a numeric vector
 C a numeric vector
 D a numeric vector
 F a numeric vector
 lns2 a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(cont)
```

cpipe

Split-plot response surface for ceramic pipe experiment

Description

Data from the Split-plot response surface for ceramic pipe experiment in chapter 10 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(cpipe)
```

Format

A data frame with 48 observations on the following 6 variables.

WP a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
 A a numeric vector
 B a numeric vector
 P a numeric vector
 Q a numeric vector
 y a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(cpipe)
```

culture	<i>paecilomyces variotii culture experiment</i>
---------	---

Description

Data from the *paecilomyces variotii* culture experiment experiment in chapter 6 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(culture)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 9 variables.

A a factor with levels -1 1
 B a factor with levels -1 1
 C a factor with levels -1 1
 D a factor with levels -1 1
 E a factor with levels -1 1
 F a factor with levels -1 1
 G a factor with levels -1 1
 H a factor with levels -1 1
 y1 a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(culture)
```

dairy

*Repeated measures study with dairy cow diets***Description**

Data from the Repeated measures study with dairy cow diets in chapter 9 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R (compact format)

Usage

```
data(dairy)
```

Format

A data frame with 120 observations on the following 5 variables.

Diet a factor with levels "Barley" "Mixed" "Lupins"

pr1 a numeric vector

pr2 a numeric vector

pr3 a numeric vector

pr4 a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(dairy)
```

DefScreen

*Definitive Screening Designs***Description**

Recalls Jones and Nachtsheim's Definitive screening designs for 3-level factors and 3-level factors with added 2-level categorical factors.

Usage

```
DefScreen(m, c=0, randomize=FALSE)
```

Arguments

m input- an integer, the m=number of 3-level factors

c input- an integer, the m=number of 2-level categorical factors, default is zero if not supplied

randomize input - logical

Value

a data frame containing the definitive screening design with 3-level factors first followed by 2-level factors.

Author(s)

John Lawson

References

Jones, B. and Nachtsheim, C. J. (2011) "A Class of Three Level Designs for Definitive Screening in the Presence of Second-Order Effects", Journal of Quality Technology, Vol 43, No. 1, 2011, pp 1-15. Jones, B. and Nachtsheim, C. J. (2013) "Definitive Screening Designs with Added Two-Level Categorical Factors", Journal of Quality Technology, Vol 44, No. 2, 2013, pp. 121-129.

Examples

```
DefScreen(m=8, c=2)
DefScreen(12)
DefScreen(m=4, c=4, randomize=TRUE)
```

drug

Data from rat behavior experiment in Chapter 4

Description

Data from rat behavior experiment in Chapter 4 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(drug)
```

Format

A data frame with 50 observations on the following 3 variables.

```
rat  a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
dose a factor with levels 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0
rate a numeric vector
```

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(drug)
```


EEw1s1

*D-efficient Estimation Equivalent Response Surface Designs***Description**

Recalls Jones and Goos JQT Estimation Equivalent Response Surface Designs for 1 whole plot factor and 1 sub-plot factor from a catalog

Usage

```
EEw1s1(des, randomize=FALSE)
```

Arguments

des	input- a character variable containing the name of a design in the catalog. If left blank, the function prints a table showing all the design names in the catalog
randomize	input- a logical

Value

design

Author(s)

John Lawson

References

Jones, B. and Goos, P.(2012) "An Algorithm for Finding D-Efficient Equivalent-Estimation Second-Order Split Plot Designs", Journal of Quality Technology, Vol 44, No. 4, pp281-303, 2012.

Examples

```
EEw1s1()
EEw1s1(EE8R4WP)
EEw1s1(EE8R4WP, randomize=TRUE)
```

EEw1s2

*D-efficient Estimation Equivalent Response Surface Designs***Description**

Recalls Jones and Goos JQT Estimation Equivalent Response Surface Designs for 1 whole plot factor and 2 sub-plot factors from a catalog

Usage

```
EEw1s2(des, randomize=FALSE)
```

Arguments

des	input- a character variable containing the name of a design in the catalog. If left blank, the function prints a table showing all the design names in the catalog
randomize	input- a logical

Value

design

Author(s)

John Lawson

References

Jones, B. and Goos, P.(2012) "An Algorithm for Finding D-Efficient Equivalent-Estimation Second-Order Split Plot Designs", Journal of Quality Technology, Vol 44, No. 4, pp281-303, 2012.

Examples

```
EEw1s2( )
EEw1s2(Ee12R4WP)
EEw1s2(Ee12R4WP, randomize=TRUE)
EEw1s2(Ee12R6WP)
EEw1s2(Ee12R6WP, randomize=TRUE)
EEw1s2(Ee14R7WP)
EEw1s2(Ee14R7WP, randomize=TRUE)
EEw1s2(Ee15R5WP)
EEw1s2(Ee15R5WP, randomize=TRUE)
EEw1s2(Ee16R4WP)
EEw1s2(Ee16R4WP, randomize=TRUE)
EEw1s2(Ee18R6WP)
EEw1s2(Ee18R6WP, randomize=TRUE)
EEw1s2(Ee20R4WP)
EEw1s2(Ee20R4WP, randomize=TRUE)
EEw1s2(Ee20R5WP)
EEw1s2(Ee20R5WP, randomize=TRUE)
EEw1s2(Ee21R7WP)
EEw1s2(Ee21R7WP, randomize=TRUE)
EEw1s2(Ee24R4WP)
EEw1s2(Ee24R4WP, randomize=TRUE)
EEw1s2(Ee24R6WP)
EEw1s2(Ee24R6WP, randomize=TRUE)
EEw1s2(Ee25R5WP)
EEw1s2(Ee25R5WP, randomize=TRUE)
EEw1s2(Ee28R7WP)
EEw1s2(Ee28R7WP, randomize=TRUE)
EEw1s2(Ee30R6WP)
EEw1s2(Ee30R6WP, randomize=TRUE)
EEw1s2(Ee30R5WP)
EEw1s2(Ee30R5WP, randomize=TRUE)
EEw1s2(Ee35R7WP)
EEw1s2(Ee35R7WP, randomize=TRUE)
EEw1s2(Ee36R6WP)
EEw1s2(Ee36R6WP, randomize=TRUE)
```

```
EEw1s2(EE42R7WP)
EEw1s2(EE42R7WP, randomize=TRUE)
```

 EEw1s3

D-efficient Estimation Equivalent Response Surface Designs

Description

Recalls Jones and Goos JQT Estimation Equivalent Response Surface Designs for 1 whole plot factor and 3 sub-plot factors from a catalog

Usage

```
EEw1s3(des, randomize=FALSE)
```

Arguments

des	input- a character variable containing the name of a design in the catalog. If left blank, the function prints a table showing all the design names in the catalog
randomize	input- a logical

Value

design

Author(s)

John Lawson

References

Jones, B. and Goos, P.(2012) "An Algorithm for Finding D-Efficient Equivalent-Estimation Second-Order Split Plot Designs", Journal of Quality Technology, Vol 44, No. 4, pp281-303, 2012.

Examples

```
EEw1s3()
EEw1s3(EE16R4WP)
EEw1s3(EE16R4WP, randomize=TRUE)
```

EEw2s1

*D-efficient Estimation Equivalent Response Surface Designs***Description**

Recalls Jones and Goos JQT Estimation Equivalent Response Surface Designs for 2 whole plot factors and 1 sub-plot factor from a catalog

Usage

```
EEw2s1(des, randomize=FALSE)
```

Arguments

des	input- a character variable containing the name of a design in the catalog. If left blank, the function prints a table showing all the design names in the catalog
randomize	input- a logical

Value

design

Author(s)

John Lawson

References

Jones, B. and Goos, P.(2012) "An Algorithm for Finding D-Efficient Equivalent-Estimation Second-Order Split Plot Designs", Journal of Quality Technology, Vol 44, No. 4, pp281-303, 2012.

Examples

```
EEw2s1()
EEw2s1(EE21R7WP)
EEw1s1(EE21R7WP, randomize=TRUE)
```

EEw2s2

*D-efficient Estimation Equivalent Response Surface Designs***Description**

Recalls Jones and Goos JQT Estimation Equivalent Response Surface Designs for 2 whole plot factors and 1 sub-plot factor from a catalog

Usage

```
EEw2s2(des, randomize=FALSE)
```

Arguments

des	input- a character variable containing the name of a design in the catalog. If left blank, the function prints a table showing all the design names in the catalog
randomize	input- a logical

Value

design

Author(s)

John Lawson

References

Jones, B. and Goos, P.(2012) "An Algorithm for Finding D-Efficient Equivalent-Estimation Second-Order Split Plot Designs", Journal of Quality Technology, Vol 44, No. 4, pp281-303, 2012.

Examples

```
EEw2s2()
EEw2s2(EE21R7WP)
EEw1s2(EE21R7WP, randomize=TRUE)
```

EEw2s3

D-efficient Estimation Equivalent Response Surface Designs

Description

Recalls Jones and Goos JQT Estimation Equivalent Response Surface Designs for 2 whole plot factors and 1 sub-plot factor from a catalog

Usage

```
EEw2s3(des, randomize=FALSE)
```

Arguments

des	input- a character variable containing the name of a design in the catalog. If left blank, the function prints a table showing all the design names in the catalog
randomize	input- a logical

Value

design

Author(s)

John Lawson

References

Jones, B. and Goos, P.(2012) "An Algorithm for Finding D-Efficient Equivalent-Estimation Second-Order Split Plot Designs", Journal of Quality Technology, Vol 44, No. 4, pp281-303, 2012.

Examples

```
EEw2s3()
EEw2s3(EE24R8WP)
EEw1s3(EE24R8WP, randomize=TRUE)
```

EEw3

D-efficient Estimation Equivalent Response Surface Designs

Description

Recalls Jones and Goos JQT Estimation Equivalent Response Surface Designs for 3 whole plot factors and 1-2 sub-plot factors from a catalog

Usage

```
EEw3(des, randomize=FALSE)
```

Arguments

des	input- a character variable containing the name of a design in the catalog. If left blank, the function prints a table showing all the design names in the catalog
randomize	input- a logical

Value

design

Author(s)

John Lawson

References

Jones, B. and Goos, P.(2012) "An Algorithm for Finding D-Efficient Equivalent-Estimation Second-Order Split Plot Designs", Journal of Quality Technology, Vol 44, No. 4, pp281-303, 2012.

Examples

```
EEw3()
EEw3(EE22R11WP)
EEw3(EE22R11WP, randomize=TRUE)
EEw3(EE48R12WP)
EEw3(EE48R12WP, randomize=TRUE)
```

eptaxr	<i>Single array and raw response for silicon layer growth experiment</i>
--------	--

Description

Data from the single array and raw response for silicon layer growth experiment in chapter 12 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(eptaxr)
```

Format

A data frame with 64 observations on the following 9 variables.

A a numeric vector

B a numeric vector

C a numeric vector

D a numeric vector

E a numeric vector

F a numeric vector

G a numeric vector

H a numeric vector

y a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(eptaxr)
```

eptaxs2	<i>Control array and variance of response for silicon layer growth experiment</i>
---------	---

Description

Data from the control array and variance of response for silicon layer growth experiment in chapter 12 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(eptaxs2)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 9 variables.

A a numeric vector
 B a numeric vector
 C a numeric vector
 D a numeric vector
 E a numeric vector
 F a numeric vector
 G a numeric vector
 H a numeric vector
 s2 a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(eptaxs2)
```

 eptaxyb

Control array and mean response for silicon layer growth experiment

Description

Data from the control array and mean response for silicon layer growth experiment in chapter 12 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(eptaxyb)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 9 variables.

A a numeric vector
 B a numeric vector
 C a numeric vector
 D a numeric vector
 E a numeric vector
 F a numeric vector
 G a numeric vector
 H a numeric vector
 ybar a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(eptaxyb)
```

Fcrit	<i>F-Distribution critical values</i>
-------	---------------------------------------

Description

Gets F-distribution critical values

Usage

```
Fcrit(alpha, nu1, nu2)
```

Arguments

alpha	input- right tail area beyond critical value
nu1	input - numerator degrees of freedom for F-distribution
nu2	input - denominator degrees of freedom for F-distribution

Value

returned critical value

Author(s)

John Lawson

Examples

```
Fcrit(.05,2,15)
## The function is currently defined as
function(alpha,nu1,nu2) qf(1-alpha,nu1,nu2)
```

fhstep	<i>This function performs Tukey's single degree of freedom test for interaction in an unreplicated two-factor design</i>
--------	--

Description

This function performs a single step of a hierarchical forward stepwise regression by entering additional term(s) to a model already created by ihstep or fhstep. If an interaction or quadratic term is entered first, the parent main effects are also entered into the model.

Usage

```
fhstep(y,des,prvm)
```

Arguments

y	input - this is a data frame containing a single numeric column of response data.
des	input - this is a data frame containing the numeric columns of the candidate independent variables.
prvm	input - this is a vector of text names of the terms in the model. This is created as the value resulting from running ihstep or fhstep.

Value

returned vector of terms entered in the model at this step.

Author(s)

John Lawson

Examples

```
library(daewr)
des <- DefScreen( m = 8 )
pd<-c(5.35,4.4,12.91,3.79,4.15,14.05,11.4,4.29,3.56,11.4,10.09,5.9,9.54,4.53,3.919,8.1,5.35)
trm<-ihstep(pd,des)
trm<-fhstep(pd,des,trm)
trm<-fhstep(pd,des,trm)
trm<-fhstep(pd,des,trm)
```

Fpower

*F-Distribution Power Calculation***Description**

Calculates the power for the non-central F-distribution

Usage

```
Fpower(alpha, nu1, nu2, nc)
```

Arguments

alpha	input - critical value alpha
nu1	input - degrees of freedom for numerator
nu2	input - degrees of freedom for denominator
nc	input - noncentrality parameter

Value

probability of exceeding $f_{crit}(\alpha, \nu_1, \nu_2)$ with the non-central F-distribution with ν_1 and ν_2 degrees of freedom and noncentrality parameter nc

Author(s)

John Lawson

Examples

```
Fpower(0.05, 2, 15, 6.428)
```

```
## The function is currently defined as
function(alpha, nu1, nu2, nc) 1-pf(Fcrit(alpha, nu1, nu2), nu1, nu2, nc)
```

Fpower1

*F-Distribution Power Calculation***Description**

Calculates the power for one-way ANOVA

Usage

```
Fpower1(alpha, nlev, nreps, Delta, sigma)
```

Arguments

alpha	input - significance level of the F-test.
nlev	input - the number of levels of the factor
nreps	input - the number of replicates in each level of the factor.
Delta	input - the size of a practical difference in two cell means.
sigma	input - the standard deviation of the experimental error.

Value

probability of exceeding $f_{crit}(\alpha, \nu_1, \nu_2)$ with the non-central F-distribution with ν_1 and ν_2 degrees of freedom and noncentrality parameter nc

Author(s)

John Lawson

Examples

```
Fpower1(alpha=.05,nlev=3,nreps=4,Delta=3,sigma=sqrt(2.1))
```

```
rmin <-2 #smallest number of replicates considered
rmax <-6 # largest number of replicates considered
alpha <- rep(0.05, rmax - rmin +1)
sigma <-rep(sqrt(2.1), rmax - rmin +1)
nreps <-c(rmin:rmax)
nlev <- rep(3,rmax - rmin +1)
nreps <- rmin:rmax
Delta <- rep(3,rmax - rmin +1)
power <- Fpower1(alpha,nlev,nreps,Delta,sigma)
data.frame(r=nreps,Power=power)
```

```
## The function is currently defined as
Fpower1<-function(alpha=NULL, nlev=NULL,nreps=NULL, Delta=NULL, sigma=NULL)
{
##### Power Calculation for one way ANOVA #####
# Argument list
# alpha the significance level of the test
# nlev the number of levels of the factor
# nreps the number of replicates in each level of the factor
# Delta the size of a practical difference in two cell means
# sigma the standard deviation of the experimental error
#####
if (is.null(alpha)|is.null(nlev)|is.null(nreps)|is.null(Delta)|is.null(sigma))
  stop("you must supply alpha, nlev, nreps, Delta and sigma")
css<-(Delta^2)/2
nc<- (nreps*css)/(sigma^2)
df1<-nlev-1
df2<-(nreps-1)*nlev
power <- 1-pf(Fcrit(alpha,df1,df2),df1,df2,nc)
return(power)
}
```

Fpower2

*F-Distribution Power Calculation***Description**

Calculates the power for a two-way ANOVA

Usage

```
Fpower2(alpha,nlev,nreps,Delta,sigma)
```

Arguments

alpha	input - significance level of the F-test.
nlev	input - vector of length two containing the number of levels of the factors.
nreps	input - the the number of replicates in each combination of factor levels.
Delta	input - the size of a practical difference in two marginal factor level means.
sigma	input - the standard deviation of the experimental error.

Value

probability of exceeding $f_{crit}(\alpha, \nu_1, \nu_2)$ with the non-central F-distribution with ν_1 and ν_2 degrees of freedom and noncentrality parameter nc

Author(s)

John Lawson

Examples

```
power <- Fpower2(.05, nlev = c(4,4), nreps=2, Delta= 1, sigma=.32)

rmin <- 2 # smallest number of replicates
rmax <- 4 # largest number of replicates
alpha <- .05
sigma <- .32
Delta <- 1.0
nlev <- c(4,4)
nreps <- c(rmin:rmax)
result <- Fpower2(alpha, nlev, nreps, Delta, sigma)
options(digits = 5)
result

## The function is currently defined as
Fpower2<-function(alpha=NULL, nlev=NULL,nreps=NULL, Delta=NULL, sigma=NULL)
{
##### Power Calculation for two way ANOVA #####
# Argument list
# alpha the significance level of the test.
# nlev vector containing the number of levels of the factors.
# nreps the number of replicates in each combination of factor levels.
```

```
# Delta the size of a practical difference in two marginal factor level means.
# sigma the standard deviation of the experimental error.
#####
if (is.null(alpha)|is.null(nlev)|is.null(nreps)|is.null(Delta)|is.null(sigma))
  stop("you must supply alpha, nlev, nreps, Delta and sigma")
if(length(nlev)<2)
  stop ("nlev must be a two component vecto containing levels of the 1st and 2nd factors")
a <- nlev[1]
b <- nlev[2]
cssb <- (Delta^2)/2
ncb <- a*(nreps*cssb)/(sigma^2)
cssa<-(Delta^2)/2
nca<- b*(nreps*cssa)/(sigma^2)
dfa<- a-1
dfb<- b-1
df2<-(nreps-1)*b*a
powera <- 1-pf(Fcrit(alpha,dfa,df2),dfa,df2,nca)
powerb <- 1-pf(Fcrit(alpha,dfb,df2),dfa,df2,nca)
result <-cbind(nreps,df2,powera,powerb)
}
```

fullnormal

This function makes a full normal plot of the elements of the vector called effects

Description

This function makes a full normal plot of the elements of the vector called effects

Usage

```
fullnormal(effects, labs, alpha = 0.05, refline = "TRUE")
```

Arguments

effects	input - vector of effects to be plotted
labs	input - vector of labels of the effects to be plotted
alpha	input - alpha level for labeling of significant effects using Lenth statistic
refline	input - logical variable that indicates whether a reference line is added to the plot (default is "TRUE")

Author(s)

John Lawson

Examples

```
# Example Separate Normal plots of whole and split plot effects from an unreplicated split-plot
data(plasma)
sol<-lm(y~A*B*C*D*E,data=plasma)
summary(sol)
# get whole plot effects and split plot effects
effects<-coef(sol)
```

```

effects<-effects[c(2:32)]
Wpeffects<-effects[c(1:4, 6:11, 16:19, 26)]
Speffects<-effects[c(5,12:15,20:25,27:31)]

#make separate normal plots
library(BsMD)
fullnormal(Wpeffects,names(Wpeffects),alpha=.10)
fullnormal(Speffects,names(Speffects),alpha=.05)

## The function is currently defined as
function (effects, labs, alpha = 0.05, refline = "TRUE")
{
  crit <- LenthPlot(effects, alpha = alpha, plt = FALSE)["ME"]
  names <- names(effects)
  names <- gsub(":", "", names)
  names <- gsub("1", "", names)
  le <- length(effects)
  for (i in 1:le) {
    logc <- (abs(effects[i]) <= crit)
    if (logc) {
      names[i] <- " "
    }
  }
  qqnorm(effects, ylab = "Estimated Effects", xlab = "Normal Scores")
  x <- qqnorm(effects, plot = FALSE)
  zscr <- (x$x)
  effp <- effects[zscr > 0]
  zp <- zscr[zscr > 0]
  namep <- names[zscr > 0]
  effn <- effects[zscr < 0]
  zn <- zscr[zscr < 0]
  namen <- names[zscr < 0]
  text(zp, effp, namep, pos = 1)
  text(zn, effn, namen, pos = 3)
  ahe <- abs(effects)
  s0 <- 1.5 * median(ahe)
  selhe <- ahe < (2.5 * s0)
  pse = 1.5 * median(ahe[selhe])
  if (refline) {
    abline(0, pse)
  }
}

```

Description

Data from the Gauge R&R Study in chapter 5 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(gagerr)
```

Format

A data frame with 60 observations on the following 3 variables.

part a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

oper a factor with levels 1 2 3

y a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(gagerr)
```

gapstat

This function computes the gap statistic which is used to test for an outlier using Daniels method

Description

This function computes the gap statistic which is used to test for an outlier using Daniels method

Usage

```
gapstat(beta, pse)
```

Arguments

beta	input - vector of coefficients from saturated model fit to the data
pse	input - Lenth's PSE statistic calculated from the elements of beta

Value

returned gap statistic

Author(s)

John Lawson

Examples

```
## The function is currently defined as
function (beta, pse)
{
  p <- length(beta)
  psehe <- pse
  sel <- beta >= 0
  betap <- beta[sel]
  betap <- sort(betap)
  betas <- betap[1]
```



```

    sel <- beta < 0
    betan <- beta[sel]
    nn <- length(betan)
    betan <- sort(betan)
    betal <- betan[nn]
    z1 <- qnorm((nn - 0.375)/(p + 0.25))
    zs <- qnorm((nn + 1 - 0.375)/(p + 0.25))
    gap <- ((betas - betal)/psehe)/(zs - z1)
    return(gap)
}

```

Gaptest

This function uses Daniel's Method to find an outlier in an unrepliated $2^{(k-p)}$ design.

Description

This function uses Daniel's Method to find an outlier in an unrepliated $2^{(k-p)}$ design.

Usage

```
Gaptest(DesY)
```

Arguments

DesY input this is a data frame containing an unrepliated $2^{(k-p)}$ design. The last variable in the data frame should be the numeric response.

Author(s)

John Lawson

References

Box, G.E.P. (1991) "George's column: Finding bad values in factorial designs", Quality Engineering, 3, 249-254.

Examples

```

# Example from Box(1991)
data(BoxM)
Gaptest(BoxM)

```

```

## The function is currently defined as
function (DesY)
{
  ncheck <- dim(DesY)
  ncheck <- ncheck[1]
  tcnd = TRUE
  if (ncheck == 8) {
    tcnd = FALSE
  }
  if (ncheck == 16) {

```

```

    tcnd = FALSE
  }
  if (ncheck == 32) {
    tcnd = FALSE
  }
  if (tcnd) {
    stop("This function only works for 8, 16, or 32 run designs",
         "\n")
  }
  else {
    if (ncheck == 8)
      ncheck = 16
    critg16 <- c(1.7884, 5.1009)
    critg32 <- c(1.7297, 5.8758)
    modf <- lm(y ~ (.)^4, x = TRUE, data = DesY)
    nbeta <- dim(DesY)
    nbeta <- nbeta[1]
    he <- modf$coef
    selcol <- which(!is.na(he))
    he <- he[selcol]
    he <- he[-1]
    p <- length(he)
    n <- p + 1
    cn1 <- names(he)
    ccn1 <- gsub("[^A-Z]", "", cn1)
    names(he) <- ccn1
    ahe <- abs(he)
    s0 <- 1.5 * median(ahe)
    selhe <- ahe < (2.5 * s0)
    pse = 1.5 * median(ahe[selhe])
    gap <- gapstat(he, pse)
    if (ncheck == 16) {
      test = (gap > critg16[1])
    }
    else {
      test = (gap > critg32[1])
    }
    if (test) {
      X <- modf$x
      X <- X[, selcol]
      X <- X[, -1]
      se <- as.matrix(sign(he), nrow = 1)
      sigef <- LGB(he, rpt = FALSE, plt = FALSE)
      for (i in 1:length(he)) {
        if (sigef[i] == "yes") {
          se[i] = 0
        }
      }
      sp <- X %*% se
      asp <- abs(sp)
      oo <- max.col(t(asp))
      ae <- abs(he)
      sae <- sort(ae)
      nsmall <- round(length(he)/2)
      bias <- 2 * sum(sae[1:nsmall])
      y <- DesY$y
      ycorr <- DesY$y
    }
  }

```

```

ycorr[oo] <- ycorr[oo] + (-1 * sign(sp[oo])) * bias
detect <- c(rep("no", n))
detect[oo] <- "yes"
cat("Initial Outlier Report", "\n")
cat("Standardized-Gap = ", gap, "Significant at 50th percentile",
    "\n")
DesYc <- cbind(DesY[, 1:(dim(DesY)[2] - 1)], ycorr)
modf <- lm(ycorr ~ (. )^4, x = TRUE, data = DesYc)
che <- modf$coef
che <- che[!is.na(che)]
che <- che[-1]
p <- length(che)
n <- p + 1
cn <- names(che)
ccn <- gsub("[^A-Z]", "", cn)
names(che) <- ccn
ache <- abs(che)
s0 <- 1.5 * median(ache)
selche <- ache < (2.5 * s0)
psec = 1.5 * median(ache[selche])
gap <- gapstat(he, psec)
if (ncheck == 16)
  test2 = (gap > critg16[2])
else test2 = (gap > critg32[2])
if (test2) {
  cat("Final Outlier Report", "\n")
  cat("Standardized-Gap = ", gap, "Significant at 99th percentile",
      "\n")
  cat("      ", "\n")
  cat("      Corrected Data Report      ", "\n")
  cat("Response   Corrected Response   Detect Outlier",
      "\n")
  cat(paste(format(DesY$y, width = 8), format(DesYc$ycorr,
      width = 13), "      ", format(detect,
      width = 10), "\n"), sep = " ")
  tce <- LGB(che)
}
else {
  cat("Final Outlier Report", "\n")
  cat("No significant outlier detected in second pass",
      "\n")
  LGB(he)
  cat("      ", "\n")
}
}
}
}

```

gear

Unreplicated split-plot fractional-factorial experiment on geometric distortion of drive gears

Description

Data from the unreplicated split-plot fractional-factorial experiment on geometric distortion of drive gears in chapter 8 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(gear)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 6 variables.

A a factor with levels -1 1

B a factor with levels -1 1

C a factor with levels -1 1

P a factor with levels -1 1

Q a factor with levels -1 1

y a numeric vector containing the response

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(gear)
```

halfnorm	<i>This function makes a half normal plot of the elements of the vector called effects</i>
----------	--

Description

This function makes a half normal plot of the elements of the vector called effects

Usage

```
halfnorm(effects, labs, alpha = 0.05, refline = "TRUE")
```

Arguments

effects	input - vector of effects to be plotted
labs	input - vector of labels of the effects to be plotted
alpha	input - alpha level for labeling of significant effects using Lenth statistic
refline	input - logical variable that indicates whether a reference line is added to the plot (default is "TRUE")

Author(s)

John Lawson

Examples

```
# Example Separate Normal plots of whole and split plot effects from an unreplicated split-plot
data(plasma)
sol<-lm(y~A*B*C*D*E,data=plasma)
# get whole plot effects and split plot effects
effects<-coef(sol)
effects<-effects[c(2:32)]
Wpeffects<-effects[c(1:4, 6:11, 16:19, 26)]
Speffects<-effects[c(5,12:15,20:25,27:31)]

#make separate half normal plots
library(BsMD)
halfnorm(Wpeffects,names(Wpeffects),alpha=.10)
halfnorm(Speffects,names(Speffects),alpha=.05)
```

hardwood

low grade hardwood conjoint study

Description

Data from the low grade hardwood conjoint study in chapter 6 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(hardwood)
```

Format

A data frame with 12 observations on the following 5 variables.

Design a factor with levels "RC" "AC" "OCI" "OCII"

Price a numeric variable

Density a factor with levels "Clear" "Heavy" "Medium"

Guarantee a factor with levels "1y" "Un"

Rating a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(hardwood)
```

ihstep	<i>This function performs Tukey's single degree of freedom test for interaction in an unreplicated two-factor design</i>
--------	--

Description

This function performs the first step of a hierarchical forward stepwise regression. If an interaction or quadratic term is entered first, the parent main effects are also entered into the model.

Usage

```
ihstep(y, des)
```

Arguments

y	input - this is a data frame containing a single numeric column of response data.
des	input - this is a data frame containing the numeric columns of the candidate independent variables.

Value

returned vector of terms entered in the model at this step.

Author(s)

John Lawson

Examples

```
library(daewr)
des <- DefScreen( m = 8 )
pd<-c(5.35,4.4,12.91,3.79,4.15,14.05,11.4,4.29,3.56,11.4,10.09,5.9,9.54,4.53,3.919,8.1,5.35)
trm<-ihstep(pd,des)
```

inject	<i>Single array for injection molding experiment</i>
--------	--

Description

Data from the single array for injection molding experiment in chapter 12 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(inject)
```

Format

A data frame with 20 observations on the following 8 variables.

A a numeric vector
 B a numeric vector
 C a numeric vector
 D a numeric vector
 E a numeric vector
 F a numeric vector
 G a numeric vector
 shrinkage a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(inject)
```

LGB

This function uses the LGB Method to detect significant effects in un-replicated fractional factorials.

Description

This function uses the LGB Method to detect significant effects in unreplicated fractional factorials.

Usage

```
LGB(Beta, alpha = 0.05, rpt = TRUE, plt = TRUE, plt1 = TRUE)
```

Arguments

Beta	input - this is the numeric vector of effects or coefficients to be tested
alpha	input - This is the significance level of the test
rpt	input - this is a logical variable that controls whether the report is written (default is TRUE)
plt	input - this is a logical variable that controls whether a half-normal plot is made (default is TRUE)
plt1	input - this is a logical variable that controls whether the significance limit line is drawn on the half-normal plot (default is TRUE)

Author(s)

John Lawson

References

Lawson, J., Grimshaw, S., Burt, J. (1998) "A quantitative method for identifying active contrasts in unreplicated factorial experiments based on the half-normal plot", Computational Statistics and Data Analysis, 26, 425-436.

Examples

```
data(chem)
modf<-lm(y~A*B*C*D,data=chem)
LGB(coef(modf)[-1],rpt=FALSE)

## The function is currently defined as
LGB <- function(Beta, alpha=.05,rpt=TRUE, plt=TRUE, plt1=TRUE) {
  sigLGB<-LGBc(Beta,alpha,rpt,plt,plt1)
}
```

LGBc

This function does the calculations for the LGB Method to detect significant effects in unreplicated fractional factorials.

Description

This function uses the LGB Method to detect significant effects in unreplicated fractional factorials.

Usage

```
LGBc(Beta, alpha = 0.05, rpt = TRUE, plt = TRUE, plt1 = TRUE)
```

Arguments

Beta	input - this is the numeric vector of effects or coefficients to be tested
alpha	input - This is the significance level of the test
rpt	input - this is a logical variable that controls whether the report is written (default is TRUE)
plt	input - this is a logical variable that controls whether a half-normal plot is made (default is TRUE)
plt1	input - this is a logical variable that controls whether the significance limit line is drawn on the half-normal plot (default is TRUE)

Author(s)

John Lawson

References

Lawson, J., Grimshaw, S., Burt, J. (1998) "A quantitative method for identifying active contrasts in unreplicated factorial experiments based on the half-normal plot", Computational Statistics and Data Analysis, 26, 425-436.

Examples

```

data(chem)
modf<-lm(y~A*B*C*D,data=chem)
sig<-LGBc(coef(modf)[-1],rpt=FALSE)

## The function is currently defined as
function (Beta, alpha = 0.05, rpt = TRUE, plt = TRUE, pltl = TRUE)
{
  siglev <- c(0.1, 0.05, 0.025, 0.01)
  df <- c(7, 8, 11, 15, 16, 17, 26, 31, 32, 35, 63, 127)
  crittab <- matrix(c(1.265, 1.196, 1.161, 1.122, 1.11, 1.106,
    1.072, 1.063, 1.06, 1.059, 1.037, 1.023, 1.534, 1.385,
    1.291, 1.201, 1.186, 1.178, 1.115, 1.099, 1.093, 1.091,
    1.056, 1.034, 1.889, 1.606, 1.449, 1.297, 1.274, 1.26,
    1.165, 1.14, 1.13, 1.127, 1.074, 1.043, 2.506, 2.026,
    1.74, 1.447, 1.421, 1.377, 1.232, 1.197, 1.185, 1.178,
    1.096, 1.058), ncol = 4, byrow = FALSE)
  colind <- which(siglev == alpha, arr.ind = TRUE)
  if (length(colind) == 0) {
    stop("this function works only when alpha= .1, .05, .025 or .01")
  }
  rowind <- which(df == length(Beta), arr.ind = TRUE)
  if (length(rowind) == 0) {
    stop("this function works only for coefficient vectors of
length 7,8,11,15,16,26,31,32,35,63,or 127")
  }
  critL <- crittab[rowind, colind]
  acj <- abs(Beta)
  ranks <- rank(acj, ties.method = "first")
  s0 <- 1.5 * median(acj)
  p <- (ranks - 0.5)/length(Beta)
  z <- qnorm((p + 1)/2)
  moda <- lm(acj ~ -1 + z)
  beta1 <- moda$coef
  sel <- acj < 2.5 * s0
  modi <- lm(acj[sel] ~ -1 + z[sel])
  beta2 <- modi$coef
  Rn <- beta1/beta2
  pred <- beta2 * z
  n <- length(acj[sel])
  df <- n - 1
  sig <- sqrt(sum(modi$residuals^2)/df)
  se.pred <- sig * (1 + 1/n + (z^2)/sum(z[sel]^2))^0.5
  pred.lim <- pred + qt(0.975, df) * se.pred
  sigi <- c(rep("no", length(Beta)))
  sel2 <- acj > pred.lim
  sigi[sel2] <- "yes"
  if (plt) {
    plot(z, acj, xlab = "Half Normal Scores", ylab = "Absolute Effects")
    lines(sort(z), sort(pred), lty = 1)
    for (i in 1:length(Beta)) {
      if (sigi[i] == "yes")
        text(z[i], acj[i], names(Beta)[i], pos = 1)
    }
  }
  if (pltl) {

```

```

        lines(sort(z), sort(pred.lim), lty = 3)
    }
}
if (rpt) {
  cat("Effect Report", "\n")
  cat("  ", "\n")
  cat("Label      Half Effect      Sig(.05)", "\n")
  cat(paste(format(names(Beta), width = 8), format(Beta,
    width = 8), "      ", format(sigi, width = 10), "\n"),
    sep = "")
  cat("  ", "\n")
  cat("Lawson, Grimshaw & Burt Rn Statistic = ", Rn, "\n")
  cat("95th percentile of Rn = ", critL, "\n")
}
return(sigi)
}

```

mod

*Mod function***Description**

Gets mod of a to base b

Usage

```
mod(a,b)
```

Arguments

a	input- an integer
b	input - an integer

Value

remainder of a/b or mod(a,b)

Author(s)

John Lawson

Examples

```

mod(5,3)
## The function is currently defined as
mod<-function(a,b)
{a-b*floor(a/b)}

```

ModelRobust

Model Robust Factorial Designs

Description

Recalls Li and Nachtsheim's model robust factorial designs from a catalog of data frames

Usage

```
ModelRobust(des, randomize=FALSE)
```

Arguments

des	input- a character variable containing the name of a design in the catalog. If left blank, the function prints a table showing all the design names in the catalog
randomize	input- a logical

Value

design

Author(s)

John Lawson

References

Li, W. and Nachtsheim, C. J. (2000) "Model Robust factorial Designs", Technometrics, Vol 42, No. 4, pp345-352, 2000.

Examples

```
ModelRobust()
ModelRobust(MR8m4g3)
ModelRobust(MR8m4g3, randomize=TRUE)
```

MPV

mixture process variable experiment with mayonnaise

Description

Data from the mixture process variable experiment with mayonnaise in chapter 11 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(MPV)
```

Format

A data frame with 35 observations on the following 4 variables.

x1 a numeric vector

x2 a numeric vector

x3 a numeric vector

z1 a numeric vector

z2 a numeric vector

y a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(MPV)
```

Naph	<i>Yields of naphthalene black</i>
------	------------------------------------

Description

Data from the Yields of naphthalene black of Chapter 5 in Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(Naph)
```

Format

A data frame with 30 observations on the following 2 variables.

sample a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5 6

yield a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(Naph)
```

OptPB

Optimum Plackett-Burman Designs

Description

Selects the columns from a Plackett-Burman Design Produced by FrF2 that will minimize model dependence for main effects and two factor interactions

Usage

```
OptPB(nruns, nfactors, randomize=FALSE)
```

Arguments

nruns	input- an integer representing the number of runs in the design
nfactors	input - in integer representing the number of factors in the design
randomize	input - logical

Value

design

Author(s)

John Lawson

References

Fairchild, K. (2011) "Screening Designs that Minimize Model Dependence", MS Project Department of Statistics Brigham Young University, Dec. 2011.

Examples

```
OptPB(12,8)
```

pastry

Blocked response surface design for pastry dough experiment

Description

Data from the Blocked response surface design for pastry dough experiment in chapter 10 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(pastry)
```

Format

A data frame with 28 observations on the following 5 variables.

Block a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

x1 a numeric vector

x2 a numeric vector

x3 a numeric vector

y a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(pastry)
```

pest	<i>Pesticide formulation experiment</i>
------	---

Description

Data from the Pesticide formulation experiment in chapter 11 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(pest)
```

Format

A data frame with 13 observations on the following 4 variables.

x1 a numeric vector

x2 a numeric vector

x3 a numeric vector

y a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(pest)
```

pesticide	<i>pesticide application experiment</i>
-----------	---

Description

Data from the pesticide application experiment in chapter 5 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(pesticide)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 4 variables.

form a factor with levels A B

tech a factor with levels 1 2

plot a factor with levels 1 2

residue a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(pesticide)
```

plasma	<i>Unreplicated split-plot 2⁵ experiment on plasma treatment of paper</i>
--------	--

Description

Data from the unreplicated split-plot 2⁵ experiment on plasma treatment of paper in chapter 8 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(plasma)
```

Format

A data frame with 32 observations on the following 6 variables.

A a factor with levels -1 1

B a factor with levels -1 1

C a factor with levels -1 1

D a factor with levels -1 1

E a factor with levels -1 1

y a numeric vector containing the response

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(plasma)
```

polvdat

Polvoron mixture experiment

Description

Data from the Polvoron mixture experiment in chapter 11 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(polvdat)
```

Format

A data frame with 12 observations on the following 4 variables.

x1 a numeric vector

x2 a numeric vector

x3 a numeric vector

y a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(polvdat)
```

polymer

polymerization strength variability study

Description

Data from the polymerization strength variability study in chapter 5 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(polymer)
```


Format

A data frame with 120 observations on the following 5 variables.

lot a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

box a factor with levels 1 2

prep a factor with levels 1 2

test a factor with levels 1 2

strength a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(polymer)
```

prodstd	<i>Complete control factor array and noise factor array for connector experiment</i>
---------	--

Description

Data from the complete control factor array and noise factor array for connector experiment in chapter 12 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(prodstd)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 16 variables.

A a numeric vector

B a numeric vector

C a numeric vector

D a numeric vector

E a numeric vector

F a numeric vector

G a numeric vector

Pof a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(prodstd)
```

`qsar`*Library of substituted hydroxyphenylurea compounds*

Description

Data from the Library of substituted hydroxyphenylurea compounds in chapter 10 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R (compact format)

Usage

```
data(qsar)
```

Format

A data frame with 36 observations on the following 4 variables.

Compound a numeric vector

HE a numeric vector

DMz a numeric vector

SOK a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(qsar)
```

`rcb`*generalized RCB golf driving experiment*

Description

Data from the generalized RCB golf driving experiment in chapter 4 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(rcb)
```

Format

A data frame with 135 observations on the following 3 variables.

id a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

teehtgt a factor with levels 1 2 3

cdistance a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(rcb)
```

residue	<i>Herbicide degradation experiment</i>
---------	---

Description

Data from the Herbicide degradation experiment in chapter 9 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(residue)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 3 variables.

soil a factor with levels "C" "P"

moisture a factor with levels "L" "H"

temp a factor with levels 10 30

X1 a numeric vector

X2 a numeric vector

X3 a numeric vector

X4 a numeric vector

X5 a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(residue)
```

rubber	<i>Rubber Elasticity data</i>
--------	-------------------------------

Description

Data from the Rubber Elasticity Study in chapter 5 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(rubber)
```

Format

A data frame with 96 observations on the following 4 variables.

supplier a factor with levels A B C D

batch a factor with levels I II III IV

sample a factor with levels 1 2

elasticity a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(rubber)
```

sausage	<i>Split-plot experiment on sausage casing with RCB in whole plot</i>
---------	---

Description

Data from the Split-plot experiment on sausage casing with RCB in whole plot in chapter 7 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(sausage)
```

Format

A data frame with 32 observations on the following 5 variables.

Block a factor with levels 1 2

Gbatch a factor with levels 1 2 3 4

A a factor with levels -1 1

B a factor with levels -1 1

C a factor with levels -1 1

D a factor with levels -1 1

ys a numeric vector containing the response

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(sausage)
```

Smotor	<i>Single array for starting motor experiment</i>
--------	---

Description

Data from the single array for starting motor experiment in chapter 12 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(Smotor)
```

Format

A data frame with 18 observations on the following 6 variables.

A a factor with levels 1 2

B a factor with levels 1 2 3

C a factor with levels 1 2 3

D a factor with levels 1 2 3

E a factor with levels 1 2

torque a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(Smotor)
```

soup	<i>dry mix soup experiment</i>
------	--------------------------------

Description

Data from the dry mix soup experiment in chapter 6 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(soup)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 6 variables.

A a factor with levels -1 1

B a factor with levels -1 1

C a factor with levels -1 1

D a factor with levels -1 1

E a factor with levels -1 1

y a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(soup)
```

soupmx	<i>dry soup mix variance component study</i>
--------	--

Description

Data from the dry soup mix variance component study of Chapter 5 in Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(soupmx)
```

Format

A data frame with 12 observations on the following 2 variables.

batch a factor with levels 1 2 3 4

weight a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(soupmx)
```

splitPdes

Split-plot cookie baking experiment

Description

Data from the Split-plot cookie baking experiment in chapter 8 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(splitPdes)
```

Format

A data frame with 24 observations on the following 5 variables.

short a factor with levels 100 80

trayT a factor with levels RoomT Hot

bakeT a factor with levels low mid high

batch a factor with levels 1 2

y a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(splitPdes)
```

SPMPV

*Split-plot mixture process variable experiment with vinyl***Description**

Data from the Split-plot mixture process variable experiment with vinyl in chapter 10 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(SPMPV)
```

Format

A data frame with 28 observations on the following 7 variables.

wp a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

z1 a numeric vector

z2 a numeric vector

x1 a numeric vector

x2 a numeric vector

x3 a numeric vector

y a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(SPMPV)
```

strung

*Repeated measures study with dairy cow diets***Description**

Data from the Repeated measures study with dairy cow diets in chapter 9 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R (strung out format)

Usage

```
data(strung)
```


Format

A data frame with 120 observations on the following 5 variables.

Diet a factor with levels "Barley" "Mixed" "Lupins"

Cow a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

week a factor with levels 1 2 3 4

protein a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(strung)
```

strungtile

Strung out control factor array and raw response data for Ina tile experiment

Description

Data from the strung out control factor array and raw response data for Ina tile experiment in chapter 12 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(strungtile)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 16 variables.

A a numeric vector

B a numeric vector

C a numeric vector

D a numeric vector

E a numeric vector

F a numeric vector

G a numeric vector

H a numeric vector

AH a numeric vector

BH a numeric vector

CH a numeric vector

DH a numeric vector

EH a numeric vector

FH a numeric vector

GH a numeric vector

y a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(strungtile)
```

sugarbeet

Sugarbeet data from Chapter 2

Description

Sugarbeet data from chapter 2 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(sugarbeet)
```

Format

A data frame with 18 observations on the following 2 variables.

treat a factor with levels A B C D

yield a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(sugarbeet)
```

taste

taste test panel experiment

Description

Data from the taste test panel experiment in Chapter 7 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(taste)
```

Format

A data frame with 24 observations on the following 3 variables.

panelist a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

recipe a factor with levels "A" "B" "C" "D"

score a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(taste)
```

teach

Teaching experiment data from Chapter 2

Description

Data from the teaching experiment in chapter 2 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(teach)
```

Format

A data frame with 30 observations on the following 4 variables.

class a numeric vector

method a factor with levels 1 2 3

score a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5

count a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(teach)
```

Tet

Tetracycline concentration in plasma

Description

Data from the Tetracycline concentration in plasma study in chapter 10 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R (compact format)

Usage

```
data(Tet)
```

Format

A data frame with 9 observations on the following 2 variables.

Time a numeric vector

Conc a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(Tet)
```

tile	<i>Control factor array and summary statistics for Ina tile experiment</i>
------	--

Description

Data from the control factor array and summary statistics for Ina tile experiment in chapter 12 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(tile)
```

Format

A data frame with 8 observations on the following 11 variables.

A a numeric vector

B a numeric vector

C a numeric vector

D a numeric vector

E a numeric vector

F a numeric vector

G a numeric vector

y1 a numeric vector

y2 a numeric vector

ybar a numeric vector

lns2 a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(tile)
```

Treb

*Box-Behnken design for trebuchet experiment***Description**

Data from the Box-Behnken design for trebuchet experiment in chapter 10 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(Treb)
```

Format

A data frame with 15 observations on the following 4 variables.

x1 a numeric vector

x2 a numeric vector

x3 a numeric vector

y a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(Treb)
```

Tukey1df

*This function performs Tukey's single degree of freedom test for interaction in an unreplicated two-factor design***Description**

This function performs Tukey's single degree of freedom test for interaction in an unreplicated two-factor design

Usage

```
Tukey1df(data)
```

Arguments

data input - this is a data frame with three variables, the first variable is a numeric response and next two variables are factors. There should be ab lines in the data frame where a is the number of levels of the first factor, and b is the number of levels of the second factor.

Author(s)

John Lawson

Examples

```

library(daewr)
data(virus)
Tukey1df(virus)

## The function is currently defined as
function (data)
{
  y <- data[, 1]
  Afactor <- data[, 2]
  Bfactor <- data[, 3]
  tst1 <- is.factor(Afactor)
  tst2 <- is.factor(Bfactor)
  tst3 <- is.numeric(y)
  if (tst1 & tst2 & tst3) {
    a <- nlevels(Afactor)
    b <- nlevels(Bfactor)
  }
  else {
    stop("The first column of the data frame is the numeric response,
the 2nd and 3rd columns should be coded as factors")
  }
  tst4 <- max(a, b) > 2
  tst5 <- length(y) == a * b
  if (tst4 & tst5) {
    ybb <- with(data, tapply(y, Bfactor, mean))
    yba <- with(data, tapply(y, Afactor, mean))
    sbb <- with(data, tapply(y, Bfactor, sum))
    sba <- with(data, tapply(y, Afactor, sum))
    ybardd <- mean(y)
    CT <- (sum(y)^2)/(a * b)
    ssA <- sum(sba^2/b) - CT
    ssB <- sum(sbb^2/a) - CT
    ssE <- sum(y^2) - CT - ssA - ssB
    ybdj <- rep(ybb, 6)
    prody <- y * ybdj
    sumprod <- tapply(prody, Afactor, sum)
    leftsum <- sum(sumprod * yba)
    ssAB <- (a * b * (leftsum - (ssA + ssB + a * b * ybardd^2) *
    ybardd)^2/(ssA * ssB))
    ssR <- ssE - ssAB
    F <- ssAB/(ssR/((a - 1) * (b - 1) - 1))
    Pval <- 1 - pf(1, ((a - 1) * (b - 1) - 1), F)
    cat("Source      df      SS      MS      F      Pr>F",
      "\n")
    cat("A", paste(format(a - 1, width = 6),
      " ", format(round(ssA, 4), justify = "right"), " ",
      format(round(ssA/(a - 1), 4), justify = "right"),
      "\n"), sep = "")
    cat("B", paste(format(b - 1, width = 6),
      " ", format(round(ssB, 4), justify = "right"), " ",
      format(round(ssB/(b - 1), 4), justify = "right"),

```

```

      "\n"), sep = "")
cat("Error      ", paste(format((b - 1) * (a - 1),
width = 6), " ", format(round(ssE, 4), justify = "right"),
" ", format(round(ssE/(a - 1) * (b - 1), 4), justify = "right"),
"\n"), sep = "")
cat("NonAdditivity", paste(format(1, width = 6), " ",
format(round(ssAB, 4), justify = "right"), " ",
format(round(ssAB, 4), justify = "right"), " ",
format(round(F, 2), justify = "right"), " ", format(round(Pval,
4), justify = "right"), "\n"), sep = "")
cat("Residual    ", paste(format((b - 1) * (a - 1) -
1, width = 6), " ", format(round(ssR, 4), justify = "right"),
" ", format(round(ssR/((a - 1) * (b - 1) - 1), 4),
justify = "right"), "\n"), sep = "")
}
else {
  stop("This function only works for unreplicated 2-factor
factorials with >2 levels for one of the factors")
}
}

```

vci	<i>confidence limits for method of moments estimators of variance components</i>
-----	--

Description

function for getting confidence intervals on variance components estimated by the method of moments

Usage

```
vci(conf1,c1,ms1,nu1,c2,ms2,nu2)
```

Arguments

conf1	input- confidence level
c1	input - linear combination coefficient of ms1 in the estimated variance component
ms1	input - Anova mean square 1
nu1	input - Anova degrees of freedom for mean square 1
c2	input - linear combination coefficient of ms2 in the estimated variance component
ms2	input - Anova mean square 2
nu2	input - Anova degrees of freedom for mean square 2

Value

returned delta, Lower and Upper limits

Author(s)

John Lawson

Examples

```
vci(.90,.05,.014852,2,.05,.026885,18)
## The function is currently defined as
vci<-function(conf1,c1,ms1,nu1,c2,ms2,nu2){
  delta<-c1*ms1-c2*ms2
  alpha<-1-conf1
  Falpha1<-qf(conf1,nu1,10000000)
  Falpha12<-qf(conf1,nu1,nu2)
  Fconf2<-qf(alpha,nu2,10000000)
  Fconf12<-qf(alpha,nu1,nu2)
  Falpha2<-qf(conf1,nu2,10000000)
  Fconf1<-qf(alpha,nu1,10000000)
  Fconf12<-qf(alpha,nu1,nu2)
  G1<-1-(1/Falpha1)
  H2<-(1/Fconf2)-1
  G12<-((Falpha12-1)**2-G1**2*Falpha12**2-H2**2)/Falpha12
  VL<-G1**2*c1**2*ms1**2+H2**2*c2**2*ms2**2+G12*c1*c2*ms1*ms2
  H1<-(1/Fconf1)-1
  G2<-1-(1/Falpha2)
  H12<-((1-Fconf12)**2-H1**2*Fconf12**2-G2**2)/Fconf12
  VU<-H1**2*c1**2*ms1**2+G2**2*c2**2*ms2**2
  L<-delta-sqrt(VL)
  U<-delta+sqrt(VU)
  cat("delta=",delta," Lower Limit=",L," Upper Limit=",U,"\n")
}
```

virus

*Assay of Viral Contamination experiment data from Chapter 3***Description**

Data from the Assay of Viral Contamination experiment in chapter 3 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(virus)
```

Format

A data frame with 18 observations on the following 3 variables.

y a numeric vector

Sample a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5 6

Dilution a factor with levels 3 4 5

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(virus)
```

volt

Volt meter experiment data from Chapter 3

Description

Data from the Volt meter experiment in chapter 3 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(volt)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 3 variables.

y a numeric vector

A a factor containing the levels (22, 32) of factor A

B a factor containing the levels (0.5, 5.0) of factor B

C a factor containing the levels (0.5, 5.0) of factor C

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(volt)
```

web

Web page design experiment data from Chapter 3

Description

Data from the web page design experiment in chapter 3 of Design and Analysis of Experiments with R

Usage

```
data(web)
```

Format

A data frame with 36 observations on the following 6 variables.

A a factor with levels 1 2

B a factor with levels 1 2

C a factor with levels 1 2

D a factor with levels 1 2

visitors a numeric vector

signup a numeric vector

Source

Design and Analysis of Experiments with R, by John Lawson, CRC/Chapman Hall

Examples

```
data(web)
```

Index

*Topic **datagen**

- AltScreen, [4](#)
- BIBsize, [10](#)
- DefScreen, [23](#)
- EEw1s1, [25](#)
- EEw1s2, [25](#)
- EEw1s3, [27](#)
- EEw2s1, [28](#)
- EEw2s2, [28](#)
- EEw2s3, [29](#)
- EEw3, [30](#)
- Fcrit, [33](#)
- Fpower1, [35](#)
- Fpower2, [37](#)
- mod, [50](#)
- ModelRobust, [51](#)
- OptPB, [53](#)

*Topic **datasets**

- antifungal, [5](#)
- Apo, [5](#)
- apple, [6](#)
- arso, [6](#)
- augm, [7](#)
- Bdish, [8](#)
- Bff, [9](#)
- bha, [9](#)
- bioequiv, [11](#)
- bioeqv, [12](#)
- blood, [13](#)
- BoxM, [13](#)
- BPmonitor, [14](#)
- bread, [15](#)
- cake, [16](#)
- cement, [17](#)
- chem, [17](#)
- chipman, [18](#)
- COdata, [19](#)
- cont, [20](#)
- cpipe, [21](#)
- culture, [22](#)
- dairy, [23](#)
- drug, [24](#)
- eptaxr, [31](#)

- eptaxs2, [31](#)
- eptaxyb, [32](#)
- gagerr, [39](#)
- gear, [43](#)
- hardwood, [45](#)
- inject, [46](#)
- MPV, [51](#)
- Naph, [52](#)
- pastry, [53](#)
- pest, [54](#)
- pesticide, [55](#)
- plasma, [55](#)
- polvdat, [56](#)
- polymer, [56](#)
- prodstd, [57](#)
- qsar, [58](#)
- rcb, [58](#)
- residue, [59](#)
- rubber, [60](#)
- sausage, [60](#)
- Smotor, [61](#)
- soup, [62](#)
- soupmx, [62](#)
- splitPdes, [63](#)
- SPMPV, [64](#)
- strung, [64](#)
- strungtile, [65](#)
- sugarbeet, [66](#)
- taste, [66](#)
- teach, [67](#)
- Tet, [67](#)
- tile, [68](#)
- Treb, [69](#)
- virus, [72](#)
- volt, [73](#)
- web, [73](#)

*Topic **hplot**

- colormap, [19](#)
- fullnormal, [38](#)
- halfnorm, [44](#)

*Topic **htest**

- bstep, [15](#)
- fhstep, [34](#)

- gapstat, 40
- Gaptest, 41
- ihstep, 46
- LGB, 47
- LGBc, 48
- Tukey1df, 69
- vci, 71
- *Topic package**
 - daewr-package, 3
- Altscreen, 4
- antifungal, 5
- Apo, 5
- apple, 6
- arso, 6
- augm, 7
- Bdish, 8
- Bff, 9
- bha, 9
- BIBsize, 10
- bioequiv, 11
- bioeqv, 12
- blood, 13
- BoxM, 13
- BPmonitor, 14
- bread, 15
- bstep, 15
- cake, 16
- cement, 17
- chem, 17
- chipman, 18
- COdata, 19
- colormap, 19
- cont, 20
- cpipe, 21
- culture, 22
- daewr (daewr-package), 3
- daewr-package, 3
- dairy, 23
- DefScreen, 23
- drug, 24
- EEw1s1, 25
- EEw1s2, 25
- EEw1s3, 27
- EEw2s1, 28
- EEw2s2, 28
- EEw2s3, 29
- EEw3, 30
- eptaxr, 31
- eptaxs2, 31
- eptaxyb, 32
- Fcrit, 33
- fhstep, 34
- Fpower, 35
- Fpower1, 35
- Fpower2, 37
- fullnormal, 38
- gagerr, 39
- gapstat, 40
- Gaptest, 41
- gear, 43
- halfnorm, 44
- hardwood, 45
- ihstep, 46
- inject, 46
- LGB, 47
- LGBc, 48
- mod, 50
- ModelRobust, 51
- MPV, 51
- Naph, 52
- OptPB, 53
- pastry, 53
- pest, 54
- pesticide, 55
- plasma, 55
- polvdat, 56
- polymer, 56
- prodstd, 57
- qsar, 58
- rcb, 58
- residue, 59
- rubber, 60
- sausage, 60
- Smotor, 61
- soup, 62
- soupmx, 62
- splitPdes, 63
- SPMPV, 64
- strung, 64
- strungtile, 65
- sugarbeet, 66

taste, [66](#)
teach, [67](#)
Tet, [67](#)
tile, [68](#)
Treb, [69](#)
Tukey1df, [69](#)

vci, [71](#)
virus, [72](#)
volt, [73](#)

web, [73](#)