Package 'adas.utils'

December 18, 2024

Title Design of Experiments and Factorial Plans Utilities

Version 1.0.0

Description
A number of functions to create and analyze factorial plans according to the Design of Experiments (DoE) approach, with the addition of some utility function to perform some statistical analyses. DoE approach follows the approach in ``Design and Analysis of Experiments" by Douglas C. Montgomery (2019, ISBN:978-1-119-49244-3). The package also provides utilities used in the course ``Analysis of Data and Statistics" at the University of Trento, Italy.

Depends R (>= 4.0.0)

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Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

Imports dplyr, gghalfnorm, ggplot2, glue, grDevices, lubridate, magrittr, purrr, readr, rlang, scales, stats, stringr, tibble, tidyr, utils

LazyData true

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0), tidyverse

VignetteBuilder knitr

Config/testthat/edition 3

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2024-12-18 15:40:07 UTC

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`as_tibble.alias.matrix`

Convert an alias matrix to a tibble

Description

Given an alias matrix, this function returns a tidy tibble of the alias structures, with the added `generator` column containing the generator (i.e. right-hand side) of the defining relationship that generates each alias.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'alias.matrix'
as_tibble(x, ..., compact = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`x`	the alias matrix object.
`...`	additional arguments to `as_tibble`.
`compact`	a logical: if TRUE, it reports all possible effects combinations, even those with no alias.

Value

a tibble representation of the alias matrix

Examples

```
tibble::as_tibble(fp_alias_matrix(~A*B*C, ~B*C*D))
```

---

ccd_experiment_yield *Central Composite Design Experiment Yields*

Description

Yield data for a two factor CCD experiment

Usage

```
ccd_experiment_yield
```

Format

A list with three vectors:

- `base`: the yield for a 2^2 factorial design, replicated 3 times
- `center`: the yield for the center points, replicated 4 times
- `axial`: the yield for the axial points, replicated 2 times

---

chauvenet *Chauvenet's criterion*

Description

Applies the Chauvenet's criterion to a sample, identifying a possible outlier.

Usage

```
chauvenet(x, threshold = 0.5)
```

Arguments

`x`	the sample vector.
`threshold`	the threshold for the frequency of the suspect outlier.

Value

an object of class `chauvenet` with the following components:

`sample` the name of the sample

`s0` the maximum difference

`index` the index of the suspect outlier

`value` the value of the suspect outlier

`expected` the expected frequency of the suspect outlier

`reject` a logical value indicating whether the suspect outlier should be rejected

Examples

```
x <- rnorm(100)
chauvenet(x)
chauvenet(x, threshold=0.1)
```

`daniel_plot_hn` *Daniel's plot (half-normal)*

Description

Given a non-replicated model of a factorial plan, this function provides a half-normal plot of the effects of the model, labeling the main n effects.

Usage

```
daniel_plot_hn(model, ...)
```

Arguments

`model`	a linear model
`...`	further arguments to `gghalfnorm::gghalfnorm()`

Value

a half-normal plot (GGPlot2 object) with the effects of the model

See Also

`gghalfnorm::gghalfnorm()`

Examples

```
daniel_plot_hn(lm(Y~A*B*C*D, data=filtration))
```

daniel_plot_qq *Daniel's plot (quantile-quantile)*

Description

Given a non-replicated model of a factorial plan, this function provides a QQ plot of the effects of the model, labeling all the effects.

Usage

```
daniel_plot_qq(model, alpha = 0.5, xlim = c(-3, 3))
```

Arguments

model	a linear model
alpha	the transparency of the horizontal lines
xlim	the limits of the x-axis

Value

a QQ plot (GGPlot2 object) with the effects of the model

Examples

```
daniel_plot_qq(lm(Y~A*B*C*D, data=filtration))
```

examples_url *Examples URL*

Description

Provides the URL for the desired example data, so that it can be more easily downloaded.

Usage

```
examples_url(example)
```

Arguments

example	data file name

Value

the full URL for the desired example

an URL string

Examples

```
examples_url("battery.dat") |> read.table(header=TRUE)
```

`filtration` *Filtration data*

Description

Non-replicated factorial plan for a slurry filtration process.

Usage

```
filtration
```

Format

Factors are:

- A: Temperature
- B: Pressure
- C: Concentration of solid phase
- D: Agitation speed

The yield is in column Y and represents the filtration speed

`fp_add_names` *Add factor names to a design matrix*

Description

Store factor names in the `factorial.plan` object, as a list within the `factor.names` attribute.

Usage

```
fp_add_names(dm, ...)
```

Arguments

`dm`	the design matrix.
`...`	a set of factors to name, with their respective names, e.g. `A="Temperature", B="Pressure"`. If the factor is not in the design matrix factors list, a warning is printed and the factor is skipped.

Value

the design matrix with the named factors.

Examples

```
fp_design_matrix(3, rep=2) %>%
  fp_add_names(A="Temperature", B="Pressure")
```

---

fp_add_scale *Scale factors levels*

Description

This function allows to add columns to a design matrix with scaled factor, i.e. factors reported in real units rather in coded units (e.g. -1, 1).

Usage

```
fp_add_scale(dm, ..., suffix = "_s")
```

Arguments

dm	the design matrix to scale.
...	a set of factors to scale, with their respective ranges, e.g. A=c(10, 30), B=c(0, 1).if the range is not a two-number vector or the factor is not numeric, a warning is printed and the factor is skipped.
suffix	the suffix to add to the scaled factor name in creating new columns. If the suffix is the empty string, factors are replaced.

Value

the design matrix with the scaled factors.

Examples

```
fp_design_matrix(3, rep=2) %>%
  fp_add_scale(A=c(10, 30), B=c(0, 1), suffix=".scaled")
```

---

fp_alias_matrix *Build the alias matrix*

Description

Given a list of formulas (defining relationships), this function returns a matrix of all possible aliases.

Usage

```
fp_alias_matrix(...)
```

Arguments

...	one or more formulas, or a single list of formulas, or a fractional factorial plan.

Details

It is also possible to pass a fractional factorial plan, in which case the defining relationships will be extracted from it.

Value

a square matrix: each cell is `0` if there is no alias, or an integer representing the index of the generator that produced that alias in the list of generators.

See Also

`fp_fraction()`

Examples

```
# with formulas:
fp_alias_matrix(~A*B*C, ~B*C*D)

# with a fractional factorial plan:
fp_design_matrix(5) %>%
  fp_fraction(~A*B*C*D) %>%
  fp_fraction(~B*C*D*E) %>%
  fp_alias_matrix() %>%
  plot()
```

---

fp_all_drs *Return a list of all defining relationships*

Description

Given two or more independent refining relationships, represented as one side formulas,, this function returns a list of all possible defining relationships, including the dependent ones.

Usage

```
fp_all_drs(...)
```

Arguments

...	formulas, or a single list of formulas.

Details

Defining relationships are represented as one side formulas, e.g. $I=ABC$ becomes `~A*B*C`.

Value

a list of formulas.

Examples

```
fp_all_drs(~A*B*C, ~B*C*D)
```

---

fp_augment_axial *Augment to a central composite design*

Description

Adds the axial points to a 2^n centered factorial plan.

Usage

```
fp_augment_axial(dm, rep = 1)
```

Arguments

dm	A factorial plan table, with central points.
rep	The number of replications.

Value

A central composite design (a `factorial.plan` object).

Examples

```
fp_design_matrix(3) %>%
  fp_augment_center(rep=4) %>%
  fp_augment_axial()
```

---

fp_augment_center *Augment to a centered design*

Description

Add the central points to an existing 2^n factorial plan.

Usage

```
fp_augment_center(dm, rep = 5)
```

Arguments

dm	A factorial plan table.
rep	The number of replications.

Value

A central composite design (a factorial.plan object).

Examples

```
fp_design_matrix(3) %>%
  fp_augment_center()
```

---

fp_design_matrix *Factorial Plan Design Matrix*

Description

Builds a design matrix from a one side formula or a number of factors.

Usage

```
fp_design_matrix(arg, rep = 1, levels = c(-1, 1))
```

Arguments

arg	Either a formula or a number of factors. If it is a formula, the factors are extracted from it. If it is a number, the factors are the first n capital letters.
rep	Number of replications.
levels	Levels of the factors.

Details

Defining relationships are represented as one side formulas, e.g. $I=ABC$ becomes ~A*B*C.

Value

A design matrix: a subclass of a tibble of class factorial.plan. The class has the following attributes:

def.rel The defining relationship (a formula).

generators The list of generators (formulas) if the factorial plan is fractional.

fraction The list of fractions (character vectors) if the factorial plan is fractional.

levels The levels of the factors (all equal), in coded units.

scales A list: for each factor, a vector of two values corresponding to the extreme values in coded units.

Examples

```
fp_design_matrix(3, rep=2, levels=c("-", "+"))
```

---

fp_effect_names *Factorial Plan effect names from a formula*

Description

Returns the effect names from a formula, according to Yates' convention.

Usage

```
fp_effect_names(arg)
```

Arguments

arg	A formula.

Details

Defining relationships are represented as one side formulas, e.g. $I=ABC$ becomes `~A*B*C`.

Value

An ordered factor with the effect names.

Examples

```
fp_effect_names(~A*B*C)
```

---

fp_fraction *Reduce a Factorial Plan by 1/2 Fraction*

Description

Reduce a Factorial Plan by 1/2 Fraction

Usage

```
fp_fraction(dm, formula, remove = TRUE)
```

Arguments

dm	A factorial plan table.
formula	A formula for the defining relationship.
remove	A logical value indicating if the removed columns should be removed. This setting is sticky: if it is FALSE and you pipe the result of this function to another `fp_fraction()` call, the columns will be kept by default.

Value

A reduced factorial plan table (a `factorial.plan` object).

See Also

`fp_design_matrix()`

Examples

```
# build a 2^5-2 fractional factorial plan with defining relationships
#   I=ABCD and I=BCDE
fp_design_matrix(5) %>%
  fp_fraction(~A*B*C*D) %>%
  fp_fraction(~B*C*D*E)
```

`fp_gen2alias` *Given a generator, find the alias*

Description

Given a generator and an effect, this function returns the alias.

Usage

```
fp_gen2alias(generator, effect)
```

Arguments

`generator`	a generator, in the form of `ABCD...`
`effect`	an effect, in the form of `BD...`

Details

Generators and aliases are strings of capital letters.

Value

An effect (string).

Examples

```
fp_gen2alias("ABCD", "BD")
```

fp_info *Factorial plan info*

Description

Print information about the factorial plan.

Usage

```
fp_info(x, file = "", comment = "")
```

Arguments

x	the factorial plan.
file	the file to write the information to. Use console if empty.
comment	a comment mark to add before each line of the information.

Value

No return value, just prints the fp information.

Examples

```
fp_design_matrix(3, rep=2) %>%
  fp_info()
```

fp_merge_drs *Return a merged defining relationship*

Description

This function, given one or more independent refining relationships, returns the most complete relationship, i.e. that which includes all the factors.

Usage

```
fp_merge_drs(f1, ...)
```

Arguments

f1	a formula.
...	other formulas.

Details

Defining relationships are represented as one side formulas, e.g. $I=ABC$ becomes ~A*B*C.

Value

a formula.

Examples

```
fp_merge_drs(~A*B*C, ~B*C*D)
```

`fp_read_csv` *Load a design matrix from a CSV file*

Description

Load from a CSV file the design matrix that has previously been saved with `fp_write_csv()`. It is an error if the loaded data frame has different dimensions or column names than the original design matrix.

Usage

```
fp_read_csv(dm, file, type = c(1, 2), yield = "Y", comment = "#")
```

Arguments

`dm`	the design matrix.
`file`	the file to read the design matrix from.
`type`	the CSV version (1 or 2).
`yield`	the yield column name.
`comment`	the comment mark.

Details

Note that the design matrix is sorted by the `StdOrder` column after loading.

Value

the design matrix with the new values.

See Also

`fp_write_csv()`

fp_treatments *Factorial Plan List of Treatments*

Description

Builds a list of treatments from a formula, or from a number of factors.

Usage

```
fp_treatments(arg)
```

Arguments

arg	Either a formula or a number of factors. If it is a formula, the factors are extracted from it. If it is a number, the factors are the first n capital letters.

Details

Defining relationships are represented as one side formulas, e.g. $I=ABC$ becomes ~A*B*C.

Value

A list of treatments (character vector).

Examples

```
fp_treatments(3)
```

fp_write_csv *Save a design matrix to a CSV file*

Description

Writes the design matrix to a CSV file, with a timestamp and comment lines.

Usage

```
fp_write_csv(dm, file, comment = "# ", timestamp = TRUE, type = c(1, 2), ...)
```

Arguments

dm	the design matrix.
file	the file to write the design matrix to.
comment	a comment mark to add before each line of the information.
timestamp	whether to add a timestamp to the file.
type	the CSV version (1 or 2).
...	other parameters passed to write_csv().

Details

Note that the design matrix is saved in the same order of the `RunOrder` column, i.e. random.

Value

Invisibly return the design matrix, unchanged, for further piping.

`normplot` *Normal probability plot*

Description

Normal probability plot

Usage

```
normplot(data, var, breaks = seq(0.1, 0.9, 0.1), linecolor = "red")
```

Arguments

`data`	a data frame
`var`	the variable to plot (`data` column)
`breaks`	the breaks for the y-axis
`linecolor`	the color of the normal probability line

Value

a normal probability plot (GGPlot2 object)

Examples

```
library(tibble)
df <- tibble(
  xn = rnorm(100, mean=20, sd=5),
  xu = runif(100, min=0, max=40)
)

df %>% normplot(xn)
df %>% normplot(xu)
```

`pareto_chart` *Pareto's chart*

Description

This is a generic function for Pareto's chart.

Usage

```
pareto_chart(obj, ...)
```

Arguments

`obj`	an object
`...`	further parameters to specialized functions

Value

a Pareto chart of the effects of the model

See Also

`pareto_chart.data.frame()` `pareto_chart.lm()`

Examples

```
# For a data frame:
library(tibble)
set.seed(1)
tibble(
  val=rnorm(10, sd=5),
  cat=LETTERS[1:length(val)]
  ) %>%
  pareto_chart(labels=cat, values=val)

# For a linear model:
pareto_chart(lm(Y~A*B*C*D, data=filtration))
```

pareto_chart.data.frame *Pareto's chart*

Description

Create a Pareto chart for a data frame.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
pareto_chart(obj, labels, values, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	a data frame
labels	the column with the labels of the data frame
values	the column with the values of the data frame
...	further parameters (currently unused)

Value

a Pareto chart (GGPlot2 object) of the data frame

Invisibly returns a data frame with the absolute values of the data frame, their sign, and the cumulative value.

Examples

```
library(tibble)
set.seed(1)
tibble(
  val=rnorm(10, sd=5),
  cat=LETTERS[1:length(val)]
  ) %>%
  pareto_chart(labels=cat, values=val)
```

pareto_chart.lm *Pareto's chart*

Description

Creates a Pareto chart for the effects of a linear model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lm'
pareto_chart(obj, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	a linear model
...	further parameters (currently unused)

Value

a Pareto chart (GGPlot2 object) of the effects of the model

Invisibly returns a data frame with the absolute effects of the model, their sign, and the cumulative effect.

Examples

```
pareto_chart(lm(Y~A*B*C*D, data=filtration))
```

---

plot.alias.matrix *Plot the alias matrix*

Description

Produces a tile plot of the alias matrix.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'alias.matrix'
plot(x, ..., compact = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	an alias matrix.
...	additional arguments to ggplot2::geom_tile().
compact	logical, if TRUE only positive aliases are shown, omitting empty rows and columns.

Value

a ggplot object.

Examples

```
fp_alias_matrix(~A*B*C, ~B*C*D) %>%
  plot()
```

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