

Package ‘EnQuireR’

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 EnquireR-package *A package dedicated to questionnaires*

Description

The EnquireR package focuses on categorical variables and provides many tools to automate the survey process. It includes both univariate and multivariate data analyses comprising Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA), clustering analysis and semantic marking. The package also offers an easier view of the results by the automatic generation of a .pdf report and of a Beamer type presentation via the use of Sweave. In order to generate those report and presentation, you will need MikTeX and TeXnicCenter. To facilitate the installation for the user, the .sty and .cls files needed for the generation of the reports have been integrated to the package; hence its size.

Details

Package: EnQuireR
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 LazyLoad: yes

Author(s)

Who wrote it

Maintainer: Who to complain to <yourfault@somewhere.net> ~~ The author and/or maintainer of the package ~~

 chisq.desc *Display the results of a chi-square test*

Description

Color the cells of the table containing the results from the Chi-square test, crossing all the selected categorical variables, according to a selected threshold.

Usage

```
chisq.desc(dataset, Y, X, method="proba", print=TRUE, report=FALSE, language="english")
```

Arguments

dataset	a dataframe
Y	first group of variable
X	second group of variable (to be crossed with the first one)
method	if "proba" : the colour depends on the p-values given by the hypergeometric law. If "mean" : the colour depends on the value of the contribution to the chi-square distance
print	a logical value. If TRUE, tables of the chi-square distance are printed with cells coloured according to the chosen threshold
report	a logical value. If TRUE, a report is automatically generated
language	english or french

Details

This function is useful when comparing categorical variables. If report=TRUE, a directory named "EnQuireR" is created in your working directory (which can be known thanks to the getwd() function). This directory contains the final pdf report and also the teX file used to produce it.

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Examples

```
## Not run:
data(tea)
chisq.desc(tea, c(1, 2), c(3, 4))

chisq.desc(tea, c(1, 2), c(3, 4), report=TRUE)
## End(Not run)
```

 ENbarplot

Plots of categorical variables

Description

This function allows to obtain barplots either sorted by frequency or by alphabetical order. The percentage of missing values is indicated at the top of the graphical device.

Usage

```
ENbarplot(dataset, X, spl=FALSE, numr=NULL, numc=NULL, report=FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	a data frame
<code>X</code>	the numbers of the variables to be plotted
<code>spl</code>	if TRUE, the barplots will be sorted per length
<code>numr</code>	the number of plots per row (by default 2)
<code>numc</code>	the number of plots per column (by default 2)
<code>report</code>	a logical value. If TRUE, a report is automatically generated

Details

The colour changes depending on the number of individuals of the category. If `report=TRUE`, a directory named "EnQuireR" is created in your working directory (which can be known thanks to the `getwd()` function). This directory contains the final pdf report and also the teX file used to produce it.

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See Also

[XvsYbarplot](#) which gives barplots of a categorical variable depending on the categoricals of another categorical variable.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(tea)
ENbarplot(tea, c(18, 20, 21, 23))

ENbarplot(tea, c(18, 20, 21, 23), report=TRUE)
## End(Not run)
```

 ENdensity

Density levels

Description

Display density levels around clusters on the cloud of the individuals or around a cloud of individuals.

Usage

```
ENdensity(res, classe=NULL, nlevels=20)
```

Arguments

res	the result of a factorial analysis
classe	the variable of interest. Density levels will be drawn around its categories
nlevels	number of contour levels desired

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Examples

```
## Not run:
data(tea)
res.enmca=ENMCA(tea[,1:18])
cluster<-res.enmca$data[,ncol(res.enmca$data)]
X<-res.enmca$MCA
ENdensity(X, cluster, 10)
## End(Not run)
```

 ENellipse

Confidence ellipses

Description

This function allows to draw ellipses around the categories of a chosen variable.

Usage

```
ENellipse(matP, cluster, resampling="population", iter=500, alpha = 0.05, coord = c)
```

Arguments

matP	factorial coordinates from MCA
cluster	chosen categorical variable
resampling	If "population", the resampling is done within the whole dataset. If "cluster", it is done within the clusters
iter	number of iterations for the Bootstrap method, by default iter=500
alpha	the confidence level of the ellipses. By default alpha=0.05

coord	selected axes
eig	eigenvalues of the MCA
cex	graphical option: character size
color	graphical option: ellipses' colours

Details

This function can be used to draw ellipses around the centers of gravity of each cluster, when the chosen categorical variable is the variable obtained after the cluster analysis.

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Examples

```
## Not run:
data(tea)
res.enmca=ENMCA(tea[,1:18])
x<-res.enmca$MCA$ind$coord[,1:2]
b<-res.enmca$data[,ncol(res.enmca$data)]
ENellipse(matP=x, cluster=b, resampling="population", iter=500, alpha = 0.05, coord = c(1, 2))
## End(Not run)
```

ENlisib

Graph readability

Description

This function allows to improve the MCA factor map readability.

Usage

```
ENlisib(res.mca, nbvar, nbind, axes=c(1, 2))
```

Arguments

res.mca	results from an MCA
nbvar	chosen percentage or number for categories
nbind	chosen percentage or number for individuals
axes	selected axes, by default the two first axes are selected

Details

Categories with high v-test and individuals with high coordinates are kept. The chosen number and percentage concern individuals and categories beyond a threshold.

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Examples

```
## Not run:  
data(tea)  
res.enmca<-ENMCA(tea[,1:18])  
ENlisib(res.enmca$MCA,0.05,50,c(1,2))  
  
res<-MCA(tea[,1:18])  
ENlisib(res,0.05,50,c(1,2))  
## End(Not run)
```

ENmarking

Semantic marking on categorical variables

Description

Returns a semantic marking of categorical variables with 3 different levels (variables, pairs and triplets of categories).

Usage

```
ENmarking(dataset,var.int,proba=0.05)
```

Arguments

dataset	a data frame
var.int	the variable to mark
proba	Threshold to select variables, pairs and triplets. By default 0.05

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See Also

[GRmarking](#) which is a graphical representation of the semantic marking.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(tea)
ENmarking(tea[,1:21],21)

res.enmca=ENMCA(tea[,1:18])
res.enmark=ENmarking(res.enmca$data,ncol(res.enmca$data))
GRmarking(res.enmark,1)
## End(Not run)
```

 ENMCA

MCA and cluster analysis

Description

This function allows to perform a cluster analysis following a MCA.

Usage

```
ENMCA(dataset,ncp=5,ind.sup = NULL, quanti.sup = NULL, quali.sup = NULL, axes = c(1,2))
```

Arguments

dataset	current dataset
ncp	number of dimensions (by default, ncp=5)
ind.sup	a vector indicating the indexes of the supplementary individuals
quanti.sup	a vector indicating the indexes of the supplementary quantitative variables
quali.sup	a vector indicating the indexes of the supplementary qualitative variables
axes	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
row.w	an optional row weights (by default, uniform row weights)
signif	a logical value. If TRUE, a p-value is associated to the 2 first dimensions
proba	Threshold used for the automatic description of the clusters. By default, proba=0.05
report	a logical value. If TRUE, a pdf report is produced using the Sweave package
language	a value of c("english","french") which determines the language to use for the report

Details

If report=TRUE, a directory named "EnQuireR" is created in your working directory (which can be known thanks to the getwd() function). This directory contains the final pdf report and also the teX file used to produce it.

Value

A list containing the following elements:

data	dataset with the new categorical variable, obtained with the cluster analysis
catdes	result of the catdes of the clusters
MCA	normal results of an MCA. On the MCA factor map, each cluster is displayed in a different colour

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Examples

```
## Not run:
data(tea)
res.enmca=ENMCA(tea[,1:18])
## End (Not run)
```

 GRmarking

Graphical outputs for a semantic marking

Description

This function gives graphical outputs for the variables, pairs or triplets of categories obtained with a semantic marking.

Usage

```
GRmarking(res, lev, col.neg="lightblue", col.pos="pink", colour="black")
```

Arguments

res	the result of a semantic marking
lev	level of the semantic marking (1=variables, 2=pairs and 3=triplets)
col.neg	colour for the negative v-tests
col.pos	colour for the positive v-tests
colour	colour and font to be used for the characters

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Examples

```
## Not run:  
data(tea)  
res=ENmarking(tea[,1:21],21)  
GRmarking(res,lev=2)  
## End(Not run)
```

p_inertia

Test of MCA's percentages of inertia

Description

This function creates new data sets and performs MCA on them. It then keeps the percentages of inertia and calculates the means and the associated p-values on the first two dimensions.

Usage

```
p_inertia(dataset)
```

Arguments

dataset a data frame

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Examples

```
## Not run:  
  
data(tea)  
p_inertia(tea[,1:5])  
## End(Not run)
```

tea	<i>tea (data)</i>
-----	-------------------

Description

The data used here concern a questionnaire on tea. We asked to 300 individuals how they drink tea (19 questions), what are their product's perception (12 questions) and some personal details (4 questions).

Usage

```
data(tea)
```

Format

A data frame with 300 rows and 35 columns. Rows represent the individuals, columns represent the different questions.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
data(tea)  
## End(Not run)
```

XvsYbarplot	<i>Barplot per category with respect to a categorical variable</i>
-------------	--

Description

This function allows to obtain coloured barplots of a categorical variable, depending on the categories of another categorical variable.

Usage

```
XvsYbarplot(var1, var2, dataset, width = 1, space = NULL, names.arg = NULL,  
  legend.text = NULL, horiz = FALSE, density = NULL, angle = 45,  
  col = NULL, border = par("fg"), main = NULL, sub = NULL,  
  xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, xpd = TRUE,  
  log = "", axes = TRUE, axisnames = TRUE, cex.axis = par("cex.axis"),  
  cex.names = par("cex.axis"), inside = TRUE, plot = TRUE,  
  axis.lty = 0, offset = 0, add = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>var1</code>	the name of the first variable.
<code>var2</code>	the name of the second variable.
<code>dataset</code>	the dataset to be studied.
<code>width</code>	optional vector of bar widths. Re-cycled to length the number of bars drawn. Specifying a single value will no visible effect unless <code>xlim</code> is specified.
<code>space</code>	the amount of space (as a fraction of the average bar width) left before each bar. May be given as a single number or one number per bar. If <code>height</code> is a matrix and <code>beside</code> is TRUE, <code>space</code> may be specified by two numbers, where the first is the space between bars in the same group, and the second the space between the groups. If not given explicitly, it defaults to <code>c(0,1)</code> if <code>height</code> is a matrix and <code>beside</code> is TRUE, and to 0.2 otherwise.
<code>names.arg</code>	a vector of names to be plotted below each bar or group of bars. If this argument is omitted, then the names are taken from the <code>names</code> attribute of <code>height</code> if this is a vector, or the column names if it is a matrix.
<code>legend.text</code>	a vector of text used to construct a legend for the plot, or a logical indicating whether a legend should be included. This is only useful when <code>height</code> is a matrix. In that case given legend labels should correspond to the rows of <code>height</code> ; if <code>legend.text</code> is true, the row names of <code>height</code> will be used as labels if they are non-null.
<code>horiz</code>	a logical value. If FALSE, the bars are drawn vertically with the first bar to the left. If TRUE, the bars are drawn horizontally with the first at the bottom.
<code>density</code>	a vector giving the density of shading lines, in lines per inch, for the bars or bar components. The default value of NULL means that no shading lines are drawn. Non-positive values of <code>density</code> also inhibit the drawing of shading lines..
<code>angle</code>	the slope of shading lines, given as an angle in degrees (counter-clockwise), for the bars or bar components.
<code>col</code>	a vector of colors for the bars or bar components. By default, grey is used if <code>height</code> is a vector, and a gamma-corrected grey palette if <code>height</code> is a matrix.
<code>border</code>	the color to be used for the border of the bars. Use <code>border = NA</code> to omit borders. If there are shading lines, <code>border = TRUE</code> means use the same colour for the border as for the shading lines.
<code>main, sub</code>	overall and sub title for the plot.
<code>xlab</code>	a label for the x axis.
<code>ylab</code>	a label for the y axis.
<code>xlim</code>	limits for the x axis.
<code>ylim</code>	limits for the y axis.
<code>xpd</code>	logical. Should bars be allowed to go outside region?
<code>log</code>	string specifying if axis scales should be logarithmic; see plot.default .
<code>axes</code>	logical. If TRUE, a vertical (or horizontal, if <code>horiz</code> is true) axis is drawn.
<code>axisnames</code>	logical. If TRUE, and if there are <code>names.arg</code> (see above), the other axis is drawn (with <code>lty=0</code>) and labeled.

<code>cex.axis</code>	expansion factor for numeric axis labels.
<code>cex.names</code>	expansion factor for axis names (bar labels).
<code>inside</code>	logical. If TRUE, the lines which divide adjacent (non-stacked!) bars will be drawn. Only applies when <code>space = 0</code> (which it partly is when <code>beside = TRUE</code>).
<code>plot</code>	logical. If FALSE, nothing is plotted.
<code>axis.lty</code>	the graphics parameter <code>lty</code> applied to the axis and tick marks of the categorical (default horizontal) axis. Note that by default the axis is suppressed.
<code>offset</code>	a vector indicating how much the bars should be shifted relative to the x axis.
<code>add</code>	logical specifying if bars should be added to an already existing plot; defaults to FALSE.
<code>...</code>	arguments to be passed to/from other methods. For the default method these can include further arguments (such as <code>axes</code> , <code>asp</code> and <code>main</code>) and graphical parameters (see <code>par</code>) which are passed to <code>plot.window()</code> , <code>title()</code> and <code>axis</code> .

Details

Each category has its own colour which is shaded inside the category according to the values of the categories of the other variable.

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See Also

[ENbarplot](#) which does barplots for categorical variables.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(tea)
XvsYbarplot(tea[,15],tea[,20],tea, legend.text=TRUE)
XvsYbarplot("socio.professional.category","sex",tea, legend.text=TRUE)
## End(Not run)
```

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