Package ‘permuco’

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Type Package

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License GPL (>= 2)

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**aovperm**

*P*-values based on permutation tests for ANOVA and repeated measures ANOVA designs.

**Description**

Provides *p*-values for omnibus tests based on permutations for factorial and repeated measures ANOVA. This function produces the F statistics, parametric *p*-values (based on Gaussian and sphericity assumptions) and *p*-values based on the permutation methods that handle nuisance variables.
Usage

aovperm(
  formula,
  data = NULL,
  np = 5000,
  method = NULL,
  type = "permutation",
  ...
)

Arguments

formula A formula object. The formula for repeated measures ANOVA should be written using the same notation as aov by adding +Error(id/within), where id is the factor that identify the subjects and within is the within factors.
data A data frame or matrix.
np The number of permutations. Default value is 5000.
method A character string indicating the method used to handle nuisance variables. Default is NULL and will change if to "freedman_lane" for the fixed effects model and "Rd_kheradPajouh_renaud" for the random effect models. See Details for other methods.
type A character string to specify the type of transformations: "permutation" and "signflip" are available. Is overridden if P is given. See help from Pmat.
...

Details

The following methods are available for the fixed effects model defined as \( y = D\eta + X\beta + \epsilon \). If we want to test \( \beta = 0 \) and take into account the effects of the nuisance variables \( D \), we transform the data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>method argument</th>
<th>y*</th>
<th>D*</th>
<th>X*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;draper_stoneman&quot;</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>PX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;freedman_lane&quot;</td>
<td>(HD + PRD)y</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;manly&quot;</td>
<td>Py</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;terBraak&quot;</td>
<td>(H_{X,D} + P_{R,D}X)y</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;kennedy&quot;</td>
<td>PR_{D,y}</td>
<td>R_{D,X}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;huh_jhun&quot;</td>
<td>PV'R_{D,y}</td>
<td>V'R_{D,X}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;dekker&quot;</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>PR_{D,X}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following methods are available for the random effects model \( y = D\eta + X\beta + E\kappa + Z\gamma + \epsilon \). If we want to test \( \beta = 0 \) and take into account the effect of the nuisance variable \( D \) we can transform the data by permutation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>method argument</th>
<th>y*</th>
<th>D*</th>
<th>X*</th>
<th>E*</th>
<th>Z*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Rd_kheradPajouh_renaud&quot;</td>
<td>PR_{D,y}</td>
<td>R_{D,X}</td>
<td>R_{D,E}</td>
<td>R_{D,Z}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other arguments could be passed in...:

- \( P \): a matrix, of class `matrix` or `Pmat`, containing the permutations (for the reproducibility of the results). The first column must be the identity permutation (not checked). \( P \) overwrites \( np \) argument.
- \( \text{rnd_rotation} \): a random matrix of size \( n \times n \) to compute the rotation used for the "huh_jhun" method.
- \( \text{coding_sum} \): a logical set to \( \text{TRUE} \) defining the coding of the design matrix to \( \text{contr.sum} \) to test the main effects. If it is set to \( \text{FALSE} \) the design matrix is computed with the coding defined in the dataframe. The tests of simple effects are possible with a coding of the factors of the dataframe set to \( \text{contr.treatment} \).

### Value

A `lmperm` object containing most of the objects given in an `lm` object, an ANOVA table with parametric and permutation p-values, the test statistics and the permutation distributions.

### Author(s)

jaromil.frossard@unige.ch

### See Also

- `lmperm`  
- `plot.lmperm`

Other main function: `clusterlm()`, `lmperm()`

### Examples

```r
## data
data("emergencycost")

## centering the covariate to the mean
efficiency$LOS_c <- scale(efficiency$LOS, scale = FALSE)

## ANCOVA
## Warning : np argument must be greater (recommendation: np>=5000)
mod_cost_0 <- aovperm(cost ~ LOS_c*sex*insurance, data = efficiency, np = 2000)

## same analysis but with signflip
## Warning : np argument must be greater (recommendation: np>=5000)
mod_cost_0s <- aovperm(cost ~ LOS_c*sex*insurance, data = efficiency, type="signflip", np = 2000)

## Testing at 14 days
efficiency$LOS_14 <- efficiency$LOS - 14

mod_cost_14 <- aovperm(cost ~ LOS_14*sex*insurance, data = efficiency, np = 2000)
```
### as.Pmat

**Method to convert into Pmat object.**

**Description**

Convert a matrix into a Pmat object.

**Usage**

```r
data <- as.Pmat(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: a matrix.

**See Also**

Other pmat: `Pmat_product()`, `Pmat()`
**attentionshifting_design**

*Dataset of the design for the data attentionshifting_signal*

**Description**

Design of an experiment measuring the EEG brain activity of 15 participants who have been shown images of neutral and angry faces. Those faces were shown at a different visibility 16ms and 166ms and were displayed either to the left or to the right of a screen. The laterality, sex, age, and 2 measures of anxiety for each subjects are also available. The amplitude of the EEG recording are located in the dataset `attentionshifting_signal`.

- `id` : identifier of the subject.
- `visibility` : time of exposure to the image (16ms: subliminal or 166ms: supraliminal).
- `emotion` : type of emotion of the image (angry or neutral).
- `direction` : position of image one the screen (left or right).
- `laterality_id` : measure of laterality of the subject.
- `age` : age of the subject.
- `sex` : sex of the subject.
- `STAIS_state` : measure of the state of anxiety of the subject.
- `STAIS_trait` : measure of the personality trait of anxiety of the subject.

**Usage**

```r
data(attentionshifting_design)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 120 rows and 10 variables.

**See Also**

Other dataset: `attentionshifting_signal`, `emergencycost`, `jpah2016`
**attentionshifting_signal**

*Dataset containing the event-related potential of the electrod O1 of a control experiment.*

**Description**

The ERP of the electrod O1 of an experiment in attention shifting. This dataset contains the amplitude of the signals sampled at 1024 Hz. The design of the experiment is given in the dataset `attentionshifting_design`.

**Usage**

```r
data(attentionshifting_signal)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 120 rows and 819 variables.

**Details**

- ERP (in muV) of the electrod O1 measured from -200 to 600 timeframes before and after the onset of the stimulus.

**See Also**

Other dataset: `attentionshifting_design`, `emergencycost`, `jpah2016`

---

**clusterlm**

*Cluster-mass test for longitudinal data*

**Description**

Compute the cluster-mass test for longitudinal linear model.

**Usage**

```r
clusterlm(
  formula,
  data = NULL,
  np = 5000,
  method = NULL,
  type = "permutation",
  test = "fisher",
  threshold = NULL,
  aggr_FUN = NULL,
)```
multcomp = "clustermass",
...
)

Arguments

formula A formula object where the left part is a matrix defined in the global environment.
data A data frame for the independent variables.
np The number of permutations. Default value is 5000.
method A character string indicating the method used to handle nuisance variables. Default is NULL and will switch to "freedman_lane" for the fixed effects model and to "Rd_kheradPajouh_renaud" for the repeated measures ANOVA. See lmperm or aovperm for details on the permutation methods.
type A character string to specify the type of transformations: "permutation" and "signflip" are available. Is overridden if P is given. See help from Pmat.
test A character string to specify the name of the test. Default is "fisher". "t" is available for the fixed effects model.
threshold A numerical value that specify the threshold for the "clustermass" multiple comparisons procedure. If it is a vector each value will be associated to an effect. If it is scalar the same threshold will be used for each test. Default value is NULL and will compute a threshold based on the 0.95 quantile of the choosen test statistic.
aggr_FUN A function used as mass function. It should aggregate the statistics of a cluster into one scalar. Default is the sum of squares fot t statistic and sum for F statistic.
multcomp A vector of character defining the methods of multiple comparisons to compute. Default is "clustermass", and the additional options are available : "tfce","bonferroni","holm","troendle","minP" and "benjamini_hochberg".

Details

The random effects model is only available with a F statistic.

Other arguments could be pass in ... :

P : A matrix containing the permutation of class matrix or Pmat; which is used for the reproducibility of the results. The first column must be the identity. P overwrites np argument.

rnd_rotation : A matrix of random value to compute a rotation of size n \times n that will be used for the "huh_jhun" method.

p_scale = FALSE : if set to TRUE, the several multiple comparisons procedures are compute on the 1 - p scale, where p is the p-value. The threshold have to be set between 0 and 1 (eg: threshold = 0.95). The function aggr_FUN should be big when there is evidence against the null (eg: aggr_FUN
function(p)sum(abs(log(1-p))). Moreover under the probability scale the cluster mass statistics is sensitive to the number permutations.

\( H, E, \) and \( ndh \) : the parameters used for the "tfce" method. Default values are set to \( H = 2 \) for the height parameter, to \( E = 0.5 \) for the extend parameter and to \( ndh = 500 \) for the number terms to approximate the integral.

\( \alpha = 0.05 \): the type I error rate. Used for the troendle multiple comparisons procedure.

\( return\_distribution = \) FALSE : return the permutation distribution of the statistics. Warnings : return one high dimensional matrices (number of test times number of permutation) for each test.

coding_sum : a logical defining the coding of the design matrix to \( \text{contr.sum} \) : set by default to TRUE for ANOVA (when the argument test is "fisher") to tests main effects and is set to FALSE when test is "t". If coding_sum is set to FALSE the design matrix is computed with the coding defined in the dataframe and the tests of simple effects are possible with a coding of the dataframe set to contr.treatment.

Value

A clusterlm object. Use the plot.clusterlm or summary.clusterlm method to see results of the tests.

Author(s)

jaromil.frossard@unige.ch

References


See Also

plot.clusterlm summary.clusterlm

Other main function: aovperm(), lmperm()

Examples

```r
## Cluster-mass for repeated measures ANOVA
## Warning : np argument must be greater (recommendation: np >= 5000)

electrod_O1 <- clusterlm(attentionshifting_signal ~ visibility*emotion*direction + Error(id/(visibility*emotion*direction)), data = attentionshifting_design, np = 50)

## Results
plot(electrod_O1)
```
## Results with labels on the x axis that represent seconds from time-locked event:
plot(electrod_O1, nbbaselinepts = 200, nbptsperunit = 1024)

## Tables of clusters
electrod_O1

## Not run:
## Change the function of the aggregation

## Sum of squares of F statistics
electrod_O1_sum <- clusterlm(attentionshifting_signal ~ visibility*emotion*direction + Error(id/(visibility*emotion*direction)), data = attentionshifting_design, aggr_FUN = function(x)sum(x^2))

## Length of the cluster
electrod_O1_length <- clusterlm(attentionshifting_signal ~ visibility*emotion*direction + Error(id/(visibility*emotion*direction)), data = attentionshifting_design, aggr_FUN = function(x)length(x))

## All multiple comparisons procedures for repeated measures ANOVA
## Permutation method "Rde_kheradPajouh_renaud"
full_electrod_O1 <- clusterlm(attentionshifting_signal ~ visibility*emotion*direction + Error(id/(visibility*emotion*direction)), data = attentionshifting_design, method = "Rde_kheradPajouh_renaud", multcomp = c("troendle", "tfce", "clustermass", "bonferroni", "holm", "benjamini_hochberg"))

## End(Not run)

---

compute_clusterdepth  Cluster-depth correction

Description
Compute the clusterdepth test correction given a matrix a permuted statistical signals.

Usage
compute_clusterdepth(distribution, threshold, alternative = "two.sided")

Arguments
distribution  A matrix of permuted statistical signal. The first row indicating the observed statistics.
threshold  A scalar that represents the threshold to create the clusters.
alternative  A character string indicating the alternative hypothesis. Default is "greater". Choose between "greater", "less" or "two.sided".
**compute_clusterdepth_head**

*Cluster-depth correction (from the head only)*

**Description**

Compute the cluster-depth test correction (from the head) given a matrix a permuted statistical signals.

**Usage**

```r
compute_clusterdepth_head(distribution, threshold, alternative = "two.sided")
```

**Arguments**

- `distribution` A matrix of permuted statistical signal. The first row indicating the observed statistics.
- `threshold` A scalar that represents the threshold to create the clusters.
- `alternative` A character string indicating the alternative hypothesis. Default is "greater". Choose between "greater", "less" or "two.sided".

**See Also**

Other multcomp: `compute_clusterdepth()`, `compute_clustermass()`, `compute_maxT()`, `compute_minP()`, `compute_stepdownmaxT()`, `compute_tfce()`, `compute_troendle()`

---

**compute_clustermass**

*Clustermass test correction*

**Description**

Compute the clustermass test correction given a matrix a permuted statistical signals.

**Usage**

```r
compute_clustermass(distribution, threshold, aggr_FUN, alternative = "greater")
```
compute_maxT

Arguments

distribution  A matrix of permuted statistical signal. The first row indicating the observed statistics.
threshold  A scalar that represents the threshold to create the clusters.
aggr_FUN  A function to compute the clustermasses. See details for examples.
alternative  A character string indicating the alternative hypothesis. Default is "greater". Choose between "greater", "less" or "two.sided".

Details

The aggr_FUN argument may take predefined function as the sum: aggr_FUN = sum and also user-defined function as the sum of squares: aggr_FUN = function(x){sum(x^2)}

See Also

Other multcomp: compute_clusterdepth_head(), compute_clusterdepth(), compute_maxT(), compute_minP(), compute_stepdownmaxT(), compute_tfce(), compute_troendle()

compute_maxT  The max-T correction

Description

Compute the max-T correction given a matrix a permuted statistics.

Usage

compute_maxT(distribution, alternative)

Arguments

distribution  A matrix of permuted statistical signal. The first row indicating the observed statistics.
alternative  A character string indicating the alternative hypothesis. Default is "greater". Choose between "greater", "less" or "two.sided".

See Also

Other multcomp: compute_clusterdepth_head(), compute_clusterdepth(), compute_clustermass(), compute_minP(), compute_stepdownmaxT(), compute_tfce(), compute_troendle()
compute_minP

The min-P correction

Description
Compute the min-P correction given a matrix a permuted statistics.

Usage
compute_minP(distribution, alternative)

Arguments
distribution A matrix of permuted statistical signal. The first row indicating the observed statistics.
alternative A character string indicating the alternative hypothesis. Default is "greater". Choose between "greater", "less" or "two.sided".

See Also
Other multcomp: compute_clusterdepth_head(), compute_clusterdepth(), compute_clustermass(), compute_maxT(), compute_stepdownmaxT(), compute_tfce(), compute_troendle()

compute_stepdownmaxT
Step-down version of the max-T correction

Description
Compute the Step-down version of the max-T given a matrix a permuted statistics.

Usage
compute_stepdownmaxT(distribution, alternative)

Arguments
distribution A matrix of permuted statistical signal. The first row indicating the observed statistics.
alternative A character string indicating the alternative hypothesis. Default is "greater". Choose between "greater", "less" or "two.sided".

See Also
Other multcomp: compute_clusterdepth_head(), compute_clusterdepth(), compute_clustermass(), compute_maxT(), compute_minP(), compute_tfce(), compute_troendle()
compute_tfce  
*Threshold-Free Cluster-Enhancement correction*

**Description**

Compute the TFCE correction given a matrix a permuted statistical signals.

**Usage**

```r
compute_tfce(distribution, alternative = "greater", E = 0.5, H = 1, ndh)
```

**Arguments**

- `distribution`: A matrix of permuted statistical signal. The first row indicating the observed statistics.
- `alternative`: A character string indicating the alternative hypothesis. Default is "greater". Choose between "greater", "less" or "two.sided".
- `E`: A scalar that represent the extend parameter of the TFCE transformation. Default is `E = 0.5`.
- `H`: A scalar that represent the height parameter of the TFCE transformation. Default is `H = 1`.
- `ndh`: The number of terms in the approximation of the integral.

**See Also**

Other multcomp: `compute_clusterdepth_head()`, `compute_clusterdepth()`, `compute_clustermass()`, `compute_maxT()`, `compute_minP()`, `compute_stepdownmaxT()`, `compute_troendle()`

compute_troendle  
*The Troendle's correction*

**Description**

Compute the Troendle’s correction given a matrix a permuted statistics.

**Usage**

```r
compute_troendle(distribution, alternative)
```

**Arguments**

- `distribution`: A matrix of permuted statistical signal. The first row indicating the observed statistics.
- `alternative`: A character string indicating the alternative hypothesis. Default is "greater". Choose between "greater", "less" or "two.sided".
emergencycost

See Also

Other multcomp: `compute_clusterdepth_head()`, `compute_clusterdepth()`, `compute_clustermass()`, `compute_maxT()`, `compute_minP()`, `compute_stepdownmaxT()`, `compute_tfce()`

---

emergencycost  
Dataset of cost of emergency patients.

Description

Observational data from 176 emergency patients with variables:

Usage

data(emergencycost)

Format

A data frame with 176 rows and 5 variables.

Details

- sex.
- age.
- `insurance`: the type of insurance, private or semi private (`semi_private`) or public (`public`).
- LOS: the length of the stay in days.
- `cost`: the cost in CHF.

References


See Also

Other dataset: `attentionshifting_design`, `attentionshifting_signal`, `jpah2016`
**Dataset of a control study in psychology.**

**Description**
A subset of a control experiment measuring the impulsive approach tendencies toward physical activity or sedentary behaviors.

**Usage**
data(jpah2016)

**Format**
A data frame with 38 rows and 8 variables.

**Details**
- id identifier of the subject.
- bmi body mass index.
- age.
- sex.
- condition the experimental condition where the task was to approach physical activity and avoid sedentary behavior (ApSB_AvPA), approach sedentarity behavior and avoid physical activity (ApPA_AvSB), and a control condition (control).
- time pre, post.
- iapa measure of impulsive approach tendencies toward physical activity (dependant variable).
- iasb measure of impulsive approach tendencies toward sedentary behavior (dependant variable).

**References**

**See Also**
Other dataset: attentionshifting_design, attentionshifting_signal, emergencycost
lmperm

Permutation tests for regression parameters

Description

Compute permutation marginal tests for linear models. This function produces t statistics with univariate and bivariate p-values. It gives the choice between multiple methods to handle nuisance variables.

Usage

lmperm(
  formula,
  data = NULL,
  np = 5000,
  method = NULL,
  type = "permutation",
  ...
)

Arguments

- `formula`: A formula object.
- `data`: A data frame or matrix.
- `np`: The number of permutations. Default value is 5000.
- `method`: A character string indicating the method use to handle nuisance variables. Default is "freedman_lane". For the other methods, see details.
- `type`: A character string to specify the type of transformations: "permutation" and "signflip" are available. Is overridden if P is given. See help from Pmat.
- `...`: Further arguments, see details.

Details

The following methods are available for the fixed effects model defined as \( y = D\eta + X\beta + \epsilon \). If we want to test \( \beta = 0 \) and take into account the effects of the nuisance variables \( D \), we transform the data:

- **method argument**
  - "draper_stoneman": \( y^* = y \)
  - "freedman_lane": \( (H_D + PR_D)y \)
  - "manly": \( Py \)
  - "terBraak": \( (H_{X,D} + PR_{X,D})y \)
  - "kennedy": \( PR_Dy \)
  - "huh_jhun": \( PV'R_Dy \)
  - "dekker": \( y \)

- **X**
  - \( D^* \)
  - \( PX \)
  - \( X \)
  - \( DX \)
  - \( X' \)
  - \( R_DX \)
  - \( V'R_DX \)
  - \( PR_DX \)
Other arguments could be pass in ...:

\( P \) : a matrix containing the permutations of class matrix or Pmat for the reproductibility of the results. The first column must be the identity. \( P \) overwrites np argument.

\( \text{rnd\_rotation} \) : a random matrix of size \( n \times n \) to compute the rotation used for the "huh_jhun" method.

**Value**

A `lmperm` object. See `aovperm`.

**Author(s)**

jaromil.frossard@unige.ch

**References**


**See Also**

`aovperm` `plot.lmperm`

Other main function: `aovperm()`, `clusterlm()`

**Examples**

```r
## data
data("emergencycost")

## Testing at 14 days
evacuity$LOS14 <- emergencycost$LOS - 14

## Univariate t test
contrasts(emergencycost$insurance) <- contr.sum
contrasts(emergencycost$sex) <- contr.sum

## Warning : np argument must be greater (recommendation: np>=5000)
modlm_cost_14 <- lmperm(cost ~ LOS14*sex*insurance, data = emergencycost, np = 2000)
modlm_cost_14
```
Description
Plot method for class clusterlm.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'clusterlm'
plot(
  x,
  effect = "all",
  type = "statistic",
  multcomp = x$multcomp[1],
  alternative = "two.sided",
  enhanced_stat = FALSE,
  nbbaselinepts = 0,
  nbptsperunit = 1,
  distinctDVs = NULL,
  ...
)

Arguments
x               A clusterlm object.
effect          A vector of character naming the effects to display. Default is "all".
type            A character string that specified the values to highlight. "statistic" or "coef" are available. Default is "statistic".
multcomp        A character string specifying the method use to correct the p-value. It should match the one computed in the object. Default is the (first) method in the call to clusterlm. See clusterlm.
alternative     A character string specifying the alternative hypothesis for the t-test. The available options are "greater", "less" and "two.sided". Default is "two.sided".
enhanced_stat   A logical. Default is FALSE. If TRUE, the enhanced statistic will be plotted otherwise it will plot the observed statistic. Change for the "tfce" or the "clustermass" multiple comparisons procedures.
nbbaselinepts  An integer. Default is 0. If the origin of the x axis should be shifted to show the start of the time lock, provide the number of baseline time points.
nbptsperunit   An integer. Default is 1. Modify this value to change the scale of the label from the number of points to the desired unit. If points are e.g. sampled at 1024Hz, set to 1024 to scale into seconds and to 1.024 to scale into milliseconds.
distinctDVs    Boolean. Should the DVs be plotted distictively, i.e. should the points be unlinked and should the name of the DVs be printed on the x axis ? Default is FALSE if the number of DV is large than 15 or if the method is "clustermass" or "tfce".
plot.lmperm

... further argument pass to plot.

See Also

Other plot: plot.lmperm()

---

plot.lmperm

*Plot method for class "lmperm".*

Description

Show the density of statistics and the test statistic.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'lmperm'
plot(x, FUN = density, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` A "lmperm" object.
- `FUN` A function to compute the density. Default is `density`.
- `...` further arguments pass to plot.

Details

Other argument can be pass to the function:

- `effect`: a vector of character string indicating the name of the effect to plot.

See Also

Other plot: `plot.clusterlm()`
Create a set of permutations/signflips.

**Description**
Compute a permutation matrix used as argument in `aovperm`, `lmperm`, `clusterlm` functions. The first column represents the identity permutation. Generally not suited for the "huh_jhun" method, as the dimension of this matrix does not correspond to the number of observations and may vary for different factors.

**Usage**

```
Pmat(np = 5000, n, type = "permutation", counting = "random")
```

**Arguments**
- `np` A numeric value for the number of permutations. Default is 5000.
- `n` A numeric value for the number of observations.
- `type` A character string to specify the type of transformations: "permutation" and "signflip" are available. See details.
- `counting` A character string to specify the selection of the transformations. "all" and "random" are available. See details.

**Details**
- `counting` can set to:
  - "random": `np` random with replacement permutations/signflips among the \(\frac{n!}{2^n}\) permutations/signflips.
  - "all": all \(\frac{n!}{2^n}\) possible permutations/signflips.

**Value**
A matrix n x np containing the permutations/signflips. First permutation is the identity.

**See Also**
- Other pmat: `Pmat_product()`, `as.Pmat()`

**Examples**

```r
## data
data("emergencycost")

## Create a set of 2000 permutations
set.seed(42)
pmat = Pmat(np = 2000, n = nrow(emergencycost))
sfmat = Pmat(np = 2000, n = nrow(emergencycost), type = "signflip")
```
## centrering the covariate to the mean
emergencycost$LOSc <- scale(emergencycost$LOS, scale = FALSE)

## ANCOVA
mod_cost_0 <- aovperm(cost ~ LOSc*sex*insurance, data = emergencycost, np = 2000)
mod_cost_1 <- aovperm(cost ~ LOSc*sex*insurance, data = emergencycost, P = pmat)
mod_cost_2 <- aovperm(cost ~ LOSc*sex*insurance, data = emergencycost, P = pmat)
mod_cost_3 <- aovperm(cost ~ LOSc*sex*insurance, data = emergencycost, P = sfmat)
mod_cost_4 <- aovperm(cost ~ LOSc*sex*insurance, data = emergencycost, type="signflip")

## Same p-values for both models 1 and 2 but different of model 0
mod_cost_0
mod_cost_1
mod_cost_2
mod_cost_3
mod_cost_4

---

**Pmat_product**

*Multiplies a vector with a Pmat object*

**Description**

Multiplies a vector or matrix with a Pmat object

**Usage**

```
Pmat_product(x, P, type = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A a vector or matrix
- `P` A Pmat object
- `type` A character string indicating the type of transformation. This argument need to be specified if P is not of class Pmat.

**Value**

A matrix n x np containing the permutated/signflipped vectors.

**See Also**

Other pmat: **Pmat()**, **as.Pmat()**
print.clusterlm  

Print clusterlm object.

Description
Display the corrected p-values for each effects. Results of the "clustermass" procedure.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'clusterlm'
print(x, multcomp = NULL, alternative = "two.sided", ...)

Arguments

x  A clusterlm object.
multcomp  A character string indicating the multiple comparison procedure to print. Default is NULL a print the first multiple comparisons procedure of the clusterlm object.
alternative  A character string indicating the alternative hypothesis. Choose between "two.sided", "greater", "less". Default is "two.sided".
...  Further arguments pass to print.

See Also
Other summary: summary.clusterlm()

summary.clusterlm  

Summarize of a clusterlm object.

Description
Display the corrected p-values for each effects.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'clusterlm'
summary(
  object,
  alternative = "two.sided",
  multcomp = NULL,
  table_type = NULL,
  ...
)

}
Arguments

- `object`: A `clusterlm` object.
- `alternative`: A character string indicating the alternative hypothesis. Choose between "two.sided", "greater", "less". Default is "two.sided".
- `multcomp`: A character string indicating the multiple comparison procedure to display.
- `table_type`: A character string indicating the type of table to display. Choose between "cluster", which aggregates test into pseudo-clusters (see details for the interpretations) or "full" which displays the p-values for all tests. See details for default values.
- ... Further arguments see details.

Details

It creates the full table when the number of tests is <=15 and creates a table of pseudo-clusters otherwise. Note that for the "troendle" method is not based on clustering of the data and the table of pseudo-clusters should only be used to facilitate the reading of the results.

Value

A table for each effect indicating the statistics and p-values of the clusters.

See Also

Other summary: `print.clusterlm()`
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