

Package ‘SensomineR’

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R topics documented:

ardi	3
averagetable	4
barrow	6
boot	7
boxprod	9
cards	10
carto	11
cartoconsumer	13
chocolates	15
cocktail	15

coltable	16
compo.cocktail	18
ConsensualWords	19
ConsistencyIdeal	20
construct.axes	22
cpa	25
cream_id	26
cream_signa	27
decat	28
fahst	30
fasnt	31
fast	33
fcp	35
graphinter	36
hedo.cocktail	37
hedochoc	38
histprod	38
hsortplot	39
IdMap	40
IdMapConsumer	42
indscal	44
interact	46
magicsort	47
MultiIdeal	48
nappeplot	50
nappesortplot	51
napping	52
napping.don	53
napping.words	53
optimaldesign	54
panelperf	55
panellipse	57
panellipse.session	60
panelmatch	63
panelperf	65
perfume	66
perfume_fcp	67
perfume_ideal	67
plot.fahst	68
plot.fasnt	70
plot.fast	71
plot.IdMap	73
plot.WordCountAna	74
plotpanelist	75
pmfa	76
print.fahst	77
print.fasnt	78
print.fast	79

scalebypanelist	80
search.desc	81
senso.cocktail	82
sensochoc	83
sensopanel	83
smoothies	84
triangle.design	84
triangle.pair.test	86
triangle.test	87
WilliamsDesign	88
WordCountAna	89

Index 91

ardi	<i>Automatic Research of Divergences between scores</i>
------	---------------------------------------------------------

Description

Spot the most singular or particular data with respect to all descriptors and to two qualitative variables and all their possible categories combinations.

Computes the highest differences between all the categories of the variables *product*, *panelist* and all their possible combinations, with respect to a set of quantitative variables (the sensory descriptors).

Usage

```
ardi(donnee, col.p, col.j, firstvar, lastvar = ncol(donnee),
     nbval = 10, center = TRUE, scale = FALSE)
```

Arguments

donnee	a data frame made up of at least two qualitative variables (<i>product</i> , <i>panelist</i>) and a set of quantitative variables (sensory descriptors)
col.p	the position of the <i>product</i> variable
col.j	the position of the <i>panelist</i> variable
firstvar	the position of the first sensory descriptor
lastvar	the position of the last sensory descriptor (by default the last column of <i>donnee</i>)
nbval	the number of highest divergences to be displayed
center	by default, data are mean centered by panelist
scale	by default, data are not scaled by panelist

Details

Step 1 For each quantitative variable, means by all the possible combinations (*panelist*,*product*) are computed.

Step 2 Then, data are mean centered and scaled to unit variance by descriptor and the divergence corresponds to the absolute value of the entries.

Step 3 Means on divergences are computed by products or by panelists and then sorted.

Value

A list containing the following elements:

tab	a data frame (descriptors are mean centered per panelist and scaled to unit variance)
panelist	a data frame, by default the 10 highest divergences between panelists according to the sensory descriptors
product	a data frame, by default the 10 highest divergences between products according to the sensory descriptors
combination	a data frame, by default the 10 highest divergences between panelists and products according to the sensory descriptors

Author(s)

F Husson, S Le

See Also

[decat](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(chocolates)
ardi(sensochoc, col.p = 4, col.j = 1, firstvar = 5)

## End(Not run)
```

averagetable

Computes a (products,descriptors) matrix

Description

Returns the (products,descriptors) matrix with entries the means over panelists and sessions. Computes analyses of variance automatically for a given model and a set of quantitative variables. Returns a data matrix where each row is associated with each category of a given categorical variable (in most cases, the categorical variable is the *product* variable), each column is associated with a quantitative variable, and each cell is the corresponding adjusted mean or mean. Computes the average data table with respect to a categorical variable and a set of quantitative variables.

Usage

```
averagetable(donnee, formul, subset = NULL, method = "coeff",
             firstvar, lastvar = ncol(donnee), file = NULL)
```

Arguments

donnee	a data frame made up of at least two qualitative variables (<i>product</i> , <i>panelist</i>) and a set of quantitative variables (sensory descriptors)
formul	the model with respect to which the factor levels of the categorical variable of interest are calculated
subset	an optional vector specifying a subset of observations to be used in the fitting process
method	two possibilities, "coeff" (by default) or "mean"
firstvar	the position of the first endogenous variable
lastvar	the position of the last endogenous variable (by default the last column of <i>donnee</i>)
file	the name of the output file (by default, NULL and results are not in a file)

Details

The *formul* parameter can be filled in for a given analysis of variance model. The *formul* parameter must begin with the categorical variable of interest (generally the *product* variable) followed by the different other factors (and eventually their interactions) of interest. Classically, one can use *formul = "~Product+Panelist+Product:Panelist"*. In practise and in our type of applications, this function is very useful to obtain a data matrix in which rows represent products and columns represent sensory descriptors.

If "mean" is assigned to the *method* parameter, then the *formul* parameter can be restricted to the sole variable of interest (generally the *product* variable).

If data are balanced, the two options "mean" and "coeff" give the same results.

Value

Return a matrix of dimension (p,q) , where p is the number of categories of the qualitative variable of interest (in most cases, p is the number of products) and q is the number of (sensory) descriptors. If "coeff" is assigned to the *method* parameter then the function *averagetable* returns the matrix of the adjusted means; if "mean" is assigned to the *method* parameter then the function *averagetable* returns the matrix of the means per category.

Author(s)

Francois Husson <husson@agrocampus-ouest.fr>

References

P. Lea, T. Naes, M. Rodbotten. *Analysis of variance for sensory data*.
H. Sahai, M. I. Ageel. *The analysis of variance*.

See Also

[aov](#)

Examples

```
data(chocolates)
resaverage<-averagetable(sensochoc, formul = "~Product+Panelist",
  firstvar = 5)
coltable(magicsort(resaverage), level.upper = 6,level.lower = 4,
  main.title = "Average by chocolate")

res.pca = PCA(resaverage, scale.unit = TRUE)
```

barrow

Barplot per row with respect to a set of quantitative variables

Description

Returns as many barplots as there are rows in a matrix. The barplots are automatically generated for all the quantitative variables.

Usage

```
barrow(donnee, numr = 2, numc = 2, numchar = 8, color = "lightblue",
  title = NULL)
```

Arguments

donnee	a data frame of dimension (p,q) , where p is the number of products and q is the number of sensory descriptors for instance
numr	the number of barplots to be displayed per row (by default 2)
numc	the number of barplots to be displayed per column (by default 2)
numchar	the number of character used to write the boxplot labels (by default 8)
color	the color of the barplots (by default "lightblue")
title	the title used in the graphs

Details

Missing values are ignored when forming barplots.

Author(s)

S Le <Sebastien.Le@agrocampus-rennes.fr>

References

Becker, R. A., Chambers, J. M. and Wilks, A. R. (1988) *The New S Language*. Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole.
Chambers, J. M., Cleveland, W. S., Kleiner, B. and Tukey, P. A. (1983) *Graphical Methods for Data Analysis*. Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole.

See Also[plot](#)**Examples**

```

data(chocolates)
resdecat<-decat(sensochoc, formul = "~Product+Panelist", firstvar = 5,
  graph = FALSE)
## Not run:
barrow(resdecat$tabT)
barrow(resdecat$coeff, color = "orange")

## End(Not run)

```

boot

*Simulate virtual panels for several functions***Description**

Simulate virtual panels for the sorting task, the napping, the sorting napping, the free choice profiling, the hierarchical sorting task

Usage

```

boot(X, method = "sorting", axes = 1:2, scale = TRUE, ncp = NULL, group = NULL,
  nbsim = 200, level.conf = 0.95, nbchoix = NULL, color = NULL, cex = 0.8,
  title = NULL, new.plot = TRUE)

```

Arguments

X	data.frame
method	String with the method to use. The argument can be "sorting" (the default for sorting task data), "napping" (for napping data), "sortnapping" (for sorted napping), "freechoice" (for free choice profiling), "hsort" (for hierarchical sorting task data).
axes	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
scale	boolean, used when method="freechoice"; if TRUE, the variables are scaled
ncp	number of components used to procrustes the virtual subspaces on the true subspace; by default NULL and the number of components is estimated
group	a list indicating the number of variables in each group; used when method="freechoice" or method="hsort"
nbsim	the number of simulations (corresponding to the number of virtual panels) used to compute the ellipses
level.conf	confidence level used to construct the ellipses. By default, 0.95

nbchoix	the number of panelists forming a virtual panel, by default the number of panelists in the original panel
color	a vector with the colors used; by default there are 35 colors defined
cex	cf. function <code>par</code> in the graphics package
title	string corresponding to the title of the graph you draw (by default NULL and a title is chosen)
new.plot	boolean, if TRUE, a new graphical device is created

Details

Calculate virtual panels by bootstrap of the panelists. For each virtual panel, calculate the mean configuration and procrustes this configuration on the true configuration obtained from the true panel.

Value

Returns a list with `estim.ncp` which corresponds to the output of the `estim_ncp` function (function which estimates the number of components) and the `simul` object which can be used with the `plotellipse` function.

Author(s)

Marine Cadoret and Francois Husson

Examples

```
## Not run:
##### Napping example
data(napping)
res <- boot(napping.don,method="napping")

##### Sorting task example
data(perfume)
res <- boot(perfume,method="sorting")

##### Sorted task napping example
data(smoothies)
res <- boot(smoothies,method="sortnapping")

##### Hierarchical sorting task example
data(cards)
group.cards<-c(2,3,3,2,2,4,2,3,2,1,3,2,3,3,3,2,3,3,2,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3)
res <- boot(cards,method="hsort", group=group.cards)

##### Free choice profiling example
data(perfume_fcp)
res <- boot(perfume_fcp, method="freechoice", group = c(12,7,7,7,6,8))

## End(Not run)
```

boxprod	<i>Boxplot per category with respect to a categorical variable and a set of quantitative variables</i>
---------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Description

Returns as many boxplots as there are categories for a given categorical variable of interest (in most cases, the *product* variable). The boxplots are automatically generated for all the quantitative variables (in our type of applications, variables are often sensory descriptors).

Usage

```
boxprod(donnee, col.p, firstvar, lastvar = ncol(donnee),  
        numr = 2, numc = 2)
```

Arguments

donnee	a data frame
col.p	the position of the categorical variable of interest
firstvar	the position of the first endogenous variable
lastvar	the position of the last endogenous variable (by default the last column of <i>donnee</i>)
numr	the number of boxplots per row (by default 2)
numc	the number of boxplots per column (by default 2)

Details

Missing values are ignored when forming boxplots.

Author(s)

F Husson <husson@agrocampus-ouest.fr>
S Le <Sebastien.Le@agrocampus-ouest.fr>

References

Becker, R. A., Chambers, J. M. and Wilks, A. R. (1988) *The New S Language*. Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole.
Chambers, J. M., Cleveland, W. S., Kleiner, B. and Tukey, P. A. (1983) *Graphical Methods for Data Analysis*. Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole.

See Also

[boxplot](#) which does the computation, [bxp](#) for the plotting and more examples; and [stripchart](#) for an alternative (with small data sets).

Examples

```
data(chocolates)
boxprod(sensochoc, col.p = 4, firstvar = 5, numr = 2, numc = 2)
```

cards

Cards

Description

The data used here refer to 16 cards (images) on which 30 children performed a hierarchical sorting task.

Usage

```
data(cards)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 rows (the number of cards) and 81 columns (the total number of levels provided by all children). For each child, we have several qualitative variables corresponding to nested partitions: a partition corresponds to a level provided by the child. The columns are grouped by child.

Source

Applied mathematics department, AGROCAMPUS OUEST

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(cards)
## Example of FAHST
group.cards<-c(2,3,3,2,2,4,2,3,2,1,3,2,3,3,3,2,3,3,2,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3)
res.fahst<-fahst(cards,group=group.cards)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Performs preference mapping techniques based on multidimensional exploratory data analysis.

Usage

```
carto(Mat, Math,
      level = 0, regmod = 1, coord = c(1, 2), asp = 1,
      cex = 1.3, col = "steelblue4", font = 2, clabel = 0.8,
      label.j = FALSE, resolution = 200, nb.clusters = 0,
      graph.tree=TRUE, graph.corr=TRUE, graph.carto=TRUE,
      main=NULL, col.min=7.5, col.max=0)
```

Arguments

Mat	a data frame corresponding to the axes of the map
Math	a data frame in which each row represent a product and each column represent the hedonic scores of a given consumer for the products
level	the number of standard deviations used in the calculation of the preference response surface for all the consumers
regmod	the type of regression model used in the calculation of the preference response surface for all the consumers. regmod = 1: quadratic model, regmod = 2: vector model, regmod = 3: circular model, regmod = 4: elliptical model
coord	a vector of length 2, the rank of the axis used to display the results if "manual" is not assigned to the option parameter
asp	if 1 is assigned to that parameter, the graphic displays are output in an orthonormal coordinate system
cex	cf. function par in the graphics package
col	cf. function par in the graphics package
font	cf. function par in the graphics package
clabel	cf. the ade4 package
label.j	boolean, if T then the labels of the panelists who gave the hedonic scores are displayed
resolution	resolution of the map
nb.clusters	number of clusters to use (by default, 0 and the optimal number of clusters is calculated)
graph.tree	boolean, if TRUE plots the tree in 2 dimensions
graph.corr	boolean, if TRUE plots the variables factor map
graph.carto	boolean, if TRUE plots the preference map

main	an overall title for the plot
col.min	define the color which match to the low levels of preference
col.max	define the color which match to the high levels of preference

Details

The preference mapping methods are commonly used in the fields of market research and research and development to explore and understand the structure and tendencies of consumer preferences, to link consumer preference information to other data and to predict the behavior of consumers in terms of acceptance of a given product.

This function refers to the method introduced by M. Danzart. A response surface is computed per consumer; then according to certain threshold preference zones are delimited and finally superimposed.

Author(s)

Francois Husson <husson@agrocampus-ouest.fr>
 Sebastien Le <Sebastien.Le@agrocampus-ouest.fr>

References

Danzart M., Sieffermann J.M., Delarue J. (2004). New developments in preference mapping techniques: finding out a consumer optimal product, its sensory profile and the key sensory attributes. *7th Sensometrics Conference, July 27-30, 2004, Davis, CA.*

See Also

[MFA](#), [GPA](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Example 1: carto for the sensory descriptors
data(cocktail)
res.pca <- PCA(senso.cocktail)
res.carto <- carto(res.pca$ind$coord[,1:2], hedo.cocktail)

## Example 2
data(cocktail)
res.mfa <- MFA(cbind.data.frame(senso.cocktail, compo.cocktail),
  group=c(ncol(senso.cocktail), ncol(compo.cocktail)),
  name.group=c("senso", "compo"))
res.carto <- carto(res.mfa$ind$coord[,1:2], hedo.cocktail)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Performs preference mapping techniques based on multidimensional exploratory data analysis and segmentation of consumers.

Usage

```
cartoconsumer(res, data.pref, nb.clust=0, seuil=0.8, consol=TRUE, ncp=5,
  scale.conso=TRUE, graph.carto=TRUE, graph.hcpc=FALSE, graph.group=FALSE,
  col.min=7.5, col.max=0, contrast=0.2, level=0, asp=0, lwd=2)
```

Arguments

res	the result of a factor analysis
data.pref	a data frame in which each row represent a product and each column represent the hedonic scores of a given consumer for the products
nb.clust	an integer. If 0, the tree is cut at the level the user clicks on. If -1, the tree is automatically cut at the suggested level (see details). If a (positive) integer, the tree is cut with nb.clusters clusters
seuil	the size of the area kept for each group of consumers
consol	a boolean. If TRUE, a k-means consolidation is performed
ncp	number of dimensions kept in the results (by default 5)
scale.conso	scale data by consumer
graph.carto	if TRUE, the preference map is displayed. If FALSE, no graph is displayed
graph.hcpc	if TRUE, graphics of segmentation (trees and individuals map) are displayed. If FALSE, no graph are displayed
graph.group	if TRUE, preference maps for each group are displayed. If FALSE, no map are displayed
col.min	define the color which match to the low levels of preference
col.max	define the color which match to the high levels of preference
contrast	define the color contrast between groups' areas and the rest of the map
level	the number of standard deviations used in the calculation of the preference response surface for all the consumers
asp	if 1 is assigned to that parameter, the graphic displays are output in an orthonormal coordinate system
lwd	control the line width for the outlines defining groups' areas

Details

The preference mapping methods are commonly used in the fields of market research and research and development to explore and understand the structure and tendencies of consumer preferences, to link consumer preference information to other data and to predict the behavior of consumers in terms of acceptance of a given product.

This function refers to the method introduced by M. Danzart. A segmentation of consumers is performed, and a preference map is displayed for each group of consumers. The original preference map is built, the areas of each group are underlined thanks to a contrast, and the number of consumers is shown.

Author(s)

Francois Husson <husson@agrocampus-rennes.fr>
Sophie Birot and Celia Pontet

References

Danzart M., Sieffermann J.M., Delarue J. (2004). New developments in preference mapping techniques: finding out a consumer optimal product, its sensory profile and the key sensory attributes. *7th Sensometrics Conference, July 27-30, 2004, Davis, CA.*

See Also

[MFA](#), [GPA](#), [carto](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Example 1: carto on the sensory descriptors
data(cocktail)
res.pca <- PCA(senso.cocktail)
results1 <- cartoconsumer(res.pca, hedo.cocktail)
results2 <- cartoconsumer(res.pca, hedo.cocktail,
  graph.hcpc=TRUE, graph.group=TRUE)

## End(Not run)

## Example 2
## Not run:
data(cocktail)
res.mfa <- MFA(cbind.data.frame(senso.cocktail, compo.cocktail),
  group=c(ncol(senso.cocktail), ncol(compo.cocktail)),
  name.group=c("senso", "compo"))
results3 <- cartoconsumer(res.mfa, hedo.cocktail)

## End(Not run)
```

chocolates

Chocolates data

Description

The data used here refer to six varieties of chocolates sold in France.

- For the sensory description: each chocolate was evaluated twice by 29 panelists according to 14 sensory descriptors;
- For the hedonic data: each chocolate was evaluated on a structured scale from 0 to 10, by 222 consumers, according to their liking (0) or disliking (10);
- For the sensory panels description: each chocolate was evaluated by 7 panels according to 14 sensory descriptors.

Usage

```
data(chocolates)
```

Format

There are three data frames: - sensochoc: a data frame with 348 rows and 19 columns: 5 qualitative variables (Panelist, Session, Form, Rank, Product) and 14 sensory descriptors;

- hedochoc: a data frame with 6 rows and 222 columns: each row corresponds to a chocolate and each column to the hedonic scores given by one of the 222 consumers participating in the study;
- sensopanel: a data frame with 6 rows and 98 columns: each row corresponds to a chocolate and each column to the mean over the panelists of a given panel according to a sensory descriptor.

Source

Applied mathematics department, AGROCAMPUS OUEST

Examples

```
data(chocolates)
decat(sensochoc, formul = "~Product+Panelist", firstvar = 5, graph = FALSE)
```

cocktail

Cocktail data

Description

The data used here refer to 16 cocktails.

There are 3 files corresponding to the composition of the cocktails; the sensory description of the cocktails; the hedonic scores.

- For the composition of the cocktails: The mango, banana, orange and lemon concentration are known;
- For the sensory description: each cocktail was evaluated by 12 panelists according to 13 sensory descriptors (only the average of each cocktail are given). - For the hedonic data: each cocktail was evaluated on a structured scale from 0 to 10, by 100 consumers, according to their liking (0) or disliking (10).

Usage

```
data(cocktail)
```

Format

There are three data frames: - compo.cocktail: a data frame with 16 rows and 4 columns: the composition of each cocktail is given for the 4 ingredients;

- senso.cocktail: a data frame with 16 rows and 13 columns: each cocktail was evaluated by 12 panelists according to 13 sensory descriptors;

hedo.cocktail: a data frame with 16 rows and 100 columns: each cocktail was evaluated on a structured scale from 0 to 10, by 100 consumers, according to their liking (0) or disliking (10).

Source

Applied Mathematics Department, Agrocampus Rennes

Examples

```
data(cocktail)
```

coltable

Color the cells of a data frame according to 4 threshold levels

Description

Return a colored display of a data frame according to 4 threshold levels.

Usage

```
coltable(matrice, col.mat = matrice,
  nrow = nrow(matrice), ncol = ncol(matrice),
  level.lower = 0.05, col.lower = "mistyrose",
  level.upper = 1.96, col.upper = "lightblue",
  cex = 0, nbdec = 4, main.title = NULL, level.lower2 = -1e10,
  col.lower2 = "red", level.upper2 = 1e10,
  col.upper2 = "blue", novalue = FALSE)
```


Arguments

matrice	a data frame (or a matrix) with only quantitative variables
col.mat	a data frame (or a matrix) from which the cells of the matrice data frame are colored; by default, col.mat=matrice
nbrow	the number of rows to be displayed (by default, nrow(matrice))
nbcol	the number of columns to be displayed (by default, ncol(matrice))
level.lower	the threshold below which cells are colored in col.lower
col.lower	the color used for level.lower
level.upper	the threshold above which cells are colored in col.upper
col.upper	the color used for level.upper
cex	cf. function par in the graphics package
nbdec	the number of decimal places displayed
main.title	title of the graph(s)
level.lower2	the threshold below which cells are colored in col.lower2; this level should be less than level.lower
col.lower2	the color used for level.lower2
level.upper2	the threshold above which cells are colored in col.upper2; this level should be greater than level.upper
col.upper2	the color used for level.upper2
novalue	boolean, if TRUE the values are not written

Details

This function is very useful especially when there are a lot of values to check.

Author(s)

F Husson, S Le

Examples

```
## Example 1
data(chocolates)
resdecat<-decat(sensochoc, formul = "~Product+Panelist", firstvar = 5,
  graph = FALSE)
resaverage<-averagetable(sensochoc, formul = "~Product+Panelist",
  firstvar = 5)
resaverage.sort = resaverage[rownames(magicsort(resdecat$tabT)),
  colnames(magicsort(resdecat$tabT))]
coltable(resaverage.sort, magicsort(resdecat$tabT),
  level.lower = -1.96, level.upper = 1.96,
  main.title = "Average by chocolate")

## Example 3
## Not run:
```

```

data(chocolates)
resperf<-paneliperf(sensochoc,
  formul = "~Product+Panelist+Product:Panelist",
  formul.j = "~Product", col.j = 1, firstvar = 5, lastvar = 12,
  synthesis = FALSE, graph = FALSE)
resperfprob<-magicsort(resperf$prob.ind, method = "median")
coltable(resperfprob, level.lower = 0.05, level.upper = 1,
  main.title = "P-value of the F-test (by panelist)")

resperfr2<-magicsort(resperf$r2.ind, method = "median",
  ascending = FALSE)
coltable(resperfr2, level.lower = 0.00, level.upper = 0.85,
  main.title = "Adjusted R-square (by panelist)")

## End(Not run)

```

compo.cocktail

Composition of the cocktails data

Description

The data used here refer to the composition of 16 cocktails, i.e. the mango, banana, orange and lemon concentration.

Usage

```
data(cocktail)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 rows and 4 columns: the composition of each cocktail is given for the 4 ingredients.

Source

Applied mathematics department, AGROCAMPUS OUEST

Examples

```
data(cocktail)
```

ConsensualWords *Consensual words for Sorting Task data*

Description

This function is designed to point out the words that are used in a consensual way by consumers from a sorting task.

Usage

```
ConsensualWords(res.fast, nbtimes = 3, nbsimul = 500, proba = 0.05,  
graph = TRUE, axes = c(1,2))
```

Arguments

res.fast	an object of class fast
nbtimes	minimum sample size for the word selection
nbsimul	the number of simulations used to compute Bootstrap
proba	the significance threshold considered to consider a word as consensual (by default 0.05)
graph	boolean, if TRUE a graph is displayed
axes	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot

Value

A list containing the following elements:

Centroids	coordinates of the consensual words on the dimensions of the fast result
Within.inertia	frequency of use of each word and within inertia associated
Results.Bootstrap	frequency of use of each word, within inertia associated and p-value calculated according to the Bootstrap technique
Consensual.words	a list of significant consensual words sorted from the most consensual to the less consensual

Author(s)

Francois Husson

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(perfume)
## Example of FAST results
res.fast<-fast(perfume,sep.words=";")
res.consensual<-ConsensualWords(res.fast)

## End(Not run)
```

ConsistencyIdeal *Sensory and Hedonic consistency of the ideal data*

Description

Evaluate the sensory and hedonic consistency of the ideal data, both at the consumer and panel level.

Usage

```
ConsistencyIdeal(dataset, col.p, col.j, col.lik, id.recogn, type="both", scale.unit=TRUE,
                 ncp=NULL, axes=c(1,2), nbsim=0, replace.na=FALSE, graph=TRUE)
```

Arguments

dataset	A matrix with at least two qualitative variables (<i>consumer</i> and <i>products</i>) and a set of quantitative variables containing at least $2 \times A$ variables (for both <i>perceived</i> and <i>ideal</i> intensities)
col.p	The position of the <i>product</i> variable
col.j	The position of the <i>consumer</i> variable
col.lik	The position of the <i>liking</i> variable
id.recogn	The sequence in the variable names which distinguish the ideal variables from the sensory variables. This sequence should be fixed and unique. Each ideal variable should be preceded by the corresponding perceived intensity variable.
type	Define whether you want the sensory consistency only ("sensory"), the hedonic consistency only ("hedonic"), or both ("both")
scale.unit	Boolean, if TRUE the descriptors are scaled to unit variance
ncp	Number of dimensions kept in the results
axes	A length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
nbsim	The number of simulations performed. By default (=0), no simulations are performed and only the results for the real data are given
replace.na	Boolean, define whether the missing values (in the correlation matrix calculated for the consistency at the consumer level) should be ignored or replaced by 0
graph	Boolean, define whether the distribution of the correlation coefficient should be plot

Details

SENSORY CONSISTENCY

At the panel level:

A PCA is performed on the table crossing the J consumers in rows and the A ideal variables in columns (the averaged or corrected averaged is then considered).

On this space, the sensory description of the P products (P rows) on the A attributes is projected as supplementary entities while the hedonic table crossing the J consumers (in rows) and the P products (in columns) is projected as supplementary variables.

The sensory consistency is measured by the correspondence between the same products seen through the sensory and through the hedonic descriptions.

At the consumer level:

For each consumer, the correlation between the (corrected) ideal ratings and the correlation between the hedonic scores and the perceived intensity of each attribute is calculated.

A test on this correlation coefficient is performed for each consumer.

The distribution of these correlations coefficients are also given graphically.

HEDONIC CONSISTENCY

For each consumer, a PCR-model expressing the liking scores in function of the perceived intensity is created.

Once the model is created, the model is applied to the ideal ratings provided by the consumer considered and the hedonic score of the ideal product is estimated.

This hedonic score is then compared to the hedonic scores provided to the products tested.

If simulations are asked, the same procedure is estimated after re-sampling the vector of hedonic scores.

In that case, the distribution of the estimated ideal hedonic score can be estimated under H0 and the significance of the estimated ideal hedonic score can be done.

Value

A list containing the results for the sensory and hedonic consistency:

```

Senso          contains the results of the sensory consistency
Senso$panel    results for the consistency at the panel level including:
Senso$panel$dataset
                the datasets used for the different PCA
Senso$panel$PCA.ideal
                the results of the PCA for the creation of the ideal space
Senso$panel$PCA.ideal_hedo
                the results of the PCA with projection of the hedonic scores
Senso$panel$PCA.ideal_senso
                the results of the PCA with the projection of the sensory descriptions
Senso$panel$correlation
                the correlation between the product projected from the sensory and hedonic
                points of view
Senso$conso    results of the consistency at the consumer level including:

```

`Senso$conso$driver.lik` the linear drivers of liking (correlation between perceived intensity and liking score for each attribute)
`Senso$conso$correlations` the correlations between drivers of liking and the difference (ideal-perceived) intensity

`Hedo$R2` the R2 coefficients of the individual models
`Hedo$hedo` a list containing the hedonic scores for the *product*, *ideal products*, *average ideal product* and the *standardized ideal product* for each consumer
`Hedo$simulation` a list including the estimated hedonic score for each simulation, the p-value and the matrix of simulations used

Author(s)

Thierry Worch (thierry@qistatistics.co.uk)

References

Worch, T., Le, S., Punter, P., & Pages, J. (2012). Assessment of the consistency of ideal profiles according to non-ideal data for IPM. *Food Quality and Preference*, 24, 99-110., Worch, T., Le, S., Punter, P., & Pages, J. (2012). Extension of the consistency of the data obtained with the Ideal Profile Method: Would the ideal products be more liked than the tested products? *Food Quality and Preference*, 26, 74-80.

See Also

[panelperf](#), [paneliperf](#)

Examples

```

## Not run:
data(perfume_ideal)
res <- ConsistencyIdeal(perfume_ideal, col.p=2, col.j=1,
  col.lik=ncol(perfume_ideal), id.recogn="id_",
  type="both", nbsim=100)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

This function is especially designed to be used in a sensory data analysis context. Returns the coordinates of the products when performing either PCA or MFA and the coordinates of the "partial" products when performing MFA. Returns also the panelists' coordinates when projected as illustrative rows onto the products' space. Produces graphs of products and descriptors from the output of PCA or MFA.

Usage

```
construct.axes(matrice, coord = c(1,2), scale.unit = TRUE, group = NULL,
              name.group = NULL, centerbypanelist = FALSE, scalebypanelist = FALSE,
              method = "coeff")
```

Arguments

matrice	a data.frame made up of at least two qualitative variables (the <i>panelist</i> and the <i>product</i> variables), the others are sensory descriptors used to perform an MFA or a PCA if group = NULL
coord	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
scale.unit	boolean, if TRUE the descriptors are scaled to unit variance
group	the number of variables in each group of variables when multiple factor analysis is performed (by default this parameter equals NULL and a PCA is performed)
name.group	the names of the groups of variables when mfa is performed (if group differs from NULL)
centerbypanelist	center the data by panelist before the construction of the axes
scalebypanelist	scale the data by panelist before the construction of the axes
method	the method to replace the missing values: "average" or "coeff" (coefficients of the <i>product</i> variable in the anova model)

Details

The input data set is an object of class `data.frame`, for which the two first columns are qualitative variables (the first variable refers to the *panelist* variable and the second to the *product* variable) and the others are quantitative.

The output of this function is a list with one element when performing PCA and two elements when performing MFA. The first element is the data frame of the coordinates of the products according to the whole panel (Panelist=0) and to the panelists. The second element is the data frame of the coordinates of the "partial products" according to the whole panel (Panelist=0) and to the panelists.

This function is necessary when calculating confidence ellipses for products.

Value

A list containing the following elements:

eig	a matrix with the component of the factor analysis (in row) and the eigenvalues, the inertia and the cumulative inertia for each component
moyen	the coordinates of the products with respect to the panel and to each panelists
partiel	the coordinates of the <i>partial</i> products with respect to the panel and to each panelists

Returns also a correlation circle as well as a graph of individuals

Author(s)

Francois Husson

References

Escofier, B. and Pages, J. (1990) *Analyses factorielles simples et multiples: objectifs, methodes et interpretation* Dunod, Paris. 1–267.

Escofier, B. and Pages, J. (1994) Multiple factor analysis (AFMULT package). *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis*, **18**, 121–140.

See Also

[MFA](#)

Examples

```
## Example1: PCA
data(chocolates)
donnee <- cbind.data.frame(sensochoc[,c(1,4,5:18)])
axe <- construct.axes(donnee, scale.unit = TRUE)

## Example2: MFA (two groups of variables)
data(chocolates)
donnee <- cbind.data.frame(sensochoc[,c(1,4,5:18)])
axe <- construct.axes(donnee, group = c(6,8),
  name.group = c("A-F", "T-S"), scale.unit = TRUE)
```


Description

Performs preference mapping techniques based on multidimensional exploratory data analysis. This methodology is oriented towards consumers' preferences; here consumers are pictured according only to their preferences. In this manner, the distance between two consumers is very natural and easy to interpret, and a clustering of the consumers is also very easy to obtain.

Usage

```
cpa(senso, hedo, coord=c(1,2), center = TRUE, scale = TRUE,
    nb.clusters = 0, scale.unit = FALSE,
    col = terrain.colors(45)[1:41])
```

Arguments

senso	a data frame of dimension (p,k) , where p is the number of products and k the number of sensory descriptors
hedo	a data frame of dimension (p,j) , where p is the number of products and j the number of consumers or panelists
coord	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
center	boolean, if TRUE then data are mean centered
scale	boolean, if TRUE then data are scaled to unit variance
nb.clusters	number of clusters to use (by default, 0 and the optimal number of clusters is calculated)
scale.unit	boolean, if TRUE then PCA is made on scaled data
col	color palette

Details

This methodology is oriented towards consumers' preferences; here, consumers are pictured according only to their preferences. In this manner, the distance between two consumers is very natural and easy to interpret, and a clustering of the consumers is also very easy to obtain using a classic hierarchical clustering procedure performed on Euclidian distances with the Ward's minimum variance criterion. The originality of the representation is that the characteristics of the products are also superimposed to the former picture.

Value

Return the following results:

clusters	the cluster number allocated to each consumer
result	the coordinates of the panelists, of the clusters, of the archetypes

prod.clusters a list with as many elements as there are clusters; each element of the list gathers the specific products for its corresponding cluster

desc.clusters the correlation coefficients between the average hedonic scores per cluster and the sensory descriptors

A dendrogram which highlight the clustering, a correlation circle that displays the hedonic scores, a graph of the consumers such as two consumers are all the more close that they do like the same products, as many graphs as there are variables: for a given variable, each consumer is colored according to the coefficient of correlation based on his hedonic scores and the variable.

Author(s)

F Husson <husson@agrocampus-ouest.fr>
S Le

References

S. Le, F. Husson, J. Pages (2005). Another look at sensory data: how to "have your salmon and eat it, too!". *6th Pangborn sensory science symposium, August 7-11, 2005, Harrogate, UK.*

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(cocktail)
res.cpa = cpa(cbind(compo.cocktail, senso.cocktail), hedo.cocktail)
## If you prefer a graph in black and white and with 3 clusters
res.cpa = cpa(cbind(compo.cocktail, senso.cocktail), hedo.cocktail,
  name.panelist = TRUE, col = gray((50:1)/50), nb.clusters = 3)

## End(Not run)
```

cream_id

Cream Ideal Data

Description

The data used here refer to the sensory description of 9 dessert chocolate creams.

Each cream was evaluated once by 86 French consumers and described on 13 attributes according to the Ideal Profile Method.

Both perceived and ideal intensities were asked. In addition, the overall liking is asked.

Usage

```
data(cream_id)
```

Format

A data frame made of $86 \times 9 = 774$ rows and 2 qualitative variables (panelist and product), 13*2 attributes (perceived and ideal intensities) and overall liking.

Source

Agrocampus Ouest, Melodie Sanchez, Sarah Sanchez

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(cream_id)
decat(cream_id, formul = "~product+user", firstvar = 3, graph = FALSE)

###IdMapConsumer function
data(cream_signa)
res.idmap <- IdMapConsumer(craem_id, cream_signa, col.p=2, col.j=1, col.lik=29,
num.col.var.signa=c(1:12), conf.level=0.90, id.recogn="id_", color = FALSE, simusigni = 500)

## End(Not run)
```

cream_signa

Data description of the consumers who made the Ideal for the cream

Description

The data used here refer to the sensory description of 9 dessert chocolate creams.

Each cream was evaluated once by 86 French consumers and described on 13 attributes according to the Ideal Profile Method.

Both perceived and ideal intensities were asked. In addition, the overall liking is asked.

Usage

```
data(cream_signa)
```

Format

A data frame made of $86 \times 9 = 774$ rows and 2 qualitative variables (panelist and product), 13*2 attributes (perceived and ideal intensities) and overall liking.

Source

Agrocampus Ouest, Melodie Sanchez, Sarah Sanchez

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(cream_signa)
data(cream_signa)
res.idmap <- IdMapConsumer(cream_id, cream_signa, col.p=2, col.j=1, col.lik=29,
num.col.var.signa=c(1:12), conf.level=0.90, id.recogn="id_", color = FALSE, simusigni = 500)

## End(Not run)
```

 decat

DEscription of CATegories

Description

This function is designed to point out the variables that are the most characteristic according to the set of products in its whole, and to each of the products in particular.

This function is designed to test the main effect of a categorical variable (F-test) and the significance of its coefficients (T-test) for a set of endogenous variables and a given analysis of variance model. In most cases, the main effect is the product effect and the endogenous variables are the sensory descriptors.

Usage

```
decat(donnee, formul, firstvar, lastvar = length(colnames(donnee)),
      proba = 0.05, graph = TRUE, col.lower = "mistyroze",
      col.upper = "lightblue", nbrow = NULL, nbcou = NULL, random = TRUE)
```

Arguments

donnee	a data frame made up of at least two qualitative variables (<i>product</i> , <i>panelist</i>) and a set of quantitative variables (sensory descriptors)
formul	the model that is to be tested
firstvar	the position of the first endogenous variable
lastvar	the position of the last endogenous variable (by default the last column of <i>donnee</i>)
proba	the significance threshold considered for the analyses of variance (by default 0.05)
graph	a boolean, if TRUE a barplot of the P-values associated with the F-test of the product effect is displayed
col.lower	the color used for 'level.lower'. Only useful if <i>graph</i> is TRUE
col.upper	the color used for 'upper.lower'. Only useful if <i>graph</i> is TRUE
nbrow	the number of rows to be displayed (by default, all the values are displayed). Only useful if <i>graph</i> is TRUE

nbcol	the number of columns to be displayed (by default, all the values are displayed). Only useful if graph is TRUE
random	boolean, effect should be possible as fixed or random (default as random)

Details

The `formul` parameter must be filled in by an analysis of variance model and must begin with the categorical variable of interest (e.g. the product effect) followed by the different other factors of interest (and their combinations). E.g.: `formul = "~Product+Panelist+Session"`.

Value

A list containing the following elements:

tabF	the V-test and the P-value of the F-test for each descriptor resulting from the analysis of variance model
tabT	a (products,descriptors) data frame, in which each cell is the Vtest for a given product and a given descriptor
coeff	a (products,descriptors) data frame, in which each cell is the coefficient resulting from the analysis of variance model for a given product and a given descriptor
resF	the V-test and the P-value for each descriptor resulting from the analysis of variance model, sorted in ascending order
resT	a list which elements are data frames, one data frame per product: the coefficient, the P-value and the Vtest for each significant descriptor resulting from the analysis of variance model, sorted in descending order
adjmean	a (products,descriptors) data frame, in which each cell is the adjusted mean resulting from the analysis of variance model for a given product and a given descriptor

A barplot of the P-values associated with the F-test of the product effet.

A colored table with the adjusted means of the categorical variable: the values significantly different from the general mean are colored (significantly different with the proba level); the significantly less are colored in red (by default) and the significantly great are colored in blue.

Author(s)

Francois Husson

References

P. Lea, T. Naes, M. Rodbotten. *Analysis of variance for sensory data*.
H. Sahai, M. I. Ageel. *The analysis of variance*.

See Also

[aov](#)

Examples

```
### Example 1
data(chocolates)
## model (AOV): " descriptor = product + panelist "
resdecat<-decat(sensochoc, formul="~Product+Panelist", firstvar = 5)
barrow(resdecat$tabT)
barrow(t(resdecat$tabT), numr = 3, numc = 3)
barrow(resdecat$coeff, color = "orange")

### Example 2
data(chocolates)
## model (AOV): " descriptor = product + panelist "
res2 <-decat(sensochoc, formul="~Product+Panelist", firstvar = 5,
  proba=1, graph = FALSE)
```

fahst

Factorial Approach for Hierarchical Sorting Task data

Description

Perform Factorial Approach for Hierarchical Sorting Task data (FAHST) on a table where the rows (i) are products and the columns (j) are for each consumer the partitionning variables associated with nested sorting. The columns are grouped by consumer. For the partitionning variables, the label associated with a group can be an arbitrary label (for example G1 for group 1, *etc.*) or the words associated with the group in the case of qualified hierarchical sorting.

Usage

```
fahst(don,group,alpha=0.05,graph=TRUE,axes=c(1,2),name.group=NULL,ncp=5,B=200,ncp.boot=2)
```

Arguments

don	a data frame with n rows (products) and p columns (nested partitions for all consumers)
group	a list indicating the number of levels (nested partitions) for each consumer
alpha	the confidence level of the ellipses
graph	boolean, if TRUE a graph is displayed
axes	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
name.group	a vector containing the name of the consumers (by default, NULL and the consumers are named J1, J2 and so on)
ncp	number of dimensions kept in the results (by default 5)
B	the number of simulations (corresponding to the number of virtual panels) used to compute the ellipses
ncp.boot	number of dimensions used for the Procrustean rotations to build confidence ellipses (by default 2)

Value

A list containing the following elements:

eig	a matrix containing all the eigenvalues, the percentage of variance and the cumulative percentage of variance
ind	a list of matrices containing all the results for the products (coordinates, square cosine, contributions)
var	a list of matrices containing all the results for the categories of the different nested partitions (coordinates, square cosine, contributions, v.test)
group	a list of matrices containing all the results for consumers (coordinates, square cosine, contributions)
call	a list with some statistics

Author(s)

Marine Cadoret, S ebastien L e <sebastien.le@agrocampus-ouest.fr>

References

Cadoret, M., L e, S., Pag es, J. (2010) *A new approach for analyzing hierarchical sorting task data*. Sensometrics conference. Rotterdam, the Netherlands

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(cards)
## Example of FAHST results
group.cards<-c(2,3,3,2,2,4,2,3,2,1,3,2,3,3,3,2,3,3,2,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3)
res.fahst<-fahst(cards,group=group.cards)

## End(Not run)
```

 fasnt

Factorial Approach for Sorting Napping Task data

Description

Perform Factorial Approach for Sorting Napping Task data (FASNT) on a table where the rows (i) are products and the columns (j) are for each consumer the coordinates of the products on the tablecloth associated with napping on the one hand and the partitionning variable associated with categorization on the other hand. The columns are grouped by consumer. For the partitionning variable, the label associated with a group can be an arbitrary label (for example G1 for group 1, etc.) or the words associated with the group in the case of qualified sorted napping.

Usage

```
fasnt(don, first="nappe", B=100, axes=c(1, 2), alpha=0.05, ncp=5,
      graph=TRUE, name.group=NULL, sep.word=" ", word.min=5, ncp.boot=2)
```

Arguments

don	a data frame with n rows (products) and p columns (assesors : categorical variables)
first	2 possibilities: "nappe" if the napping variables first appear for each consumer or "catego" if it is the categorization variable
B	the number of simulations (corresponding to the number of virtual panels) used to compute the ellipses
axes	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
alpha	the confidence level of the ellipses
ncp	number of dimensions kept in the results (by default 5)
graph	boolean, if TRUE a graph is displayed
name.group	a vector containing the name of the consumers (by default, NULL and the group are named J1, J2 and so on)
sep.word	the word separator character in the case of qualified sorted napping
word.min	minimum sample size for the word selection in textual analysis
ncp.boot	number of dimensions used for the Procrustean rotations to build confidence ellipses (by default 2)

Value

A list containing the following elements:

eig	a matrix containing all the eigenvalues, the percentage of variance and the cumulative percentage of variance
ind	a list of matrices containing all the results for the products (coordinates, square cosine, contributions)
quali.var	a list of matrices containing all the results for the categories of categorization (coordinates, square cosine, contributions, v.test)
quanti.var	a list of matrices containing all the results for the napping (coordinates, square cosine, contributions, v.test)
group	a list of matrices containing all the results for consumers (coordinates, square cosine, contributions)
indicator	a list of matrices containing different indicators for napping and categorization
textual	the results of the textual analysis for the products
call	a list with some statistics

Author(s)

Marine Cadoret, S\`ebastien L\`e <sebastien.le@agrocampus-ouest.fr>

References

- Pagès, J., L'è, S., Cadoret, M. (2010) *The Sorted Napping: a new holistic approach in sensory evaluation*. Journal of Sensory Studies
- Cadoret, M., L'è, S., Pagès, J. (2009) *Combining the best of two worlds, the "sorted napping"*. SPISE. Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(smoothies)
## Example of FASNT results
res.fasnt<-fasnt(smoothies,first="nappe",sep.word=";")

## End(Not run)
```

fast *Factorial Approach for Sorting Task data*

Description

Perform Factorial Approach for Sorting Task data (FAST) on a table where the rows (i) are products and the columns (j) are consumers. A cell (i,j) corresponds either to the number of the group to which the product i belongs for the consumer j, or, in the case of "qualified" categorization, to the sequence of words associated with the group to which the product i belongs for the consumer j.

Usage

```
fast(don,alpha=0.05,sep.words=" ",word.min=5,graph=TRUE,axes=c(1,2),
     ncp=5,B=200,label.miss=NULL,ncp.boot=NULL)
```

Arguments

don	a data frame with n rows (products) and p columns (assesors : categorical variables)
alpha	the confidence level of the ellipses
sep.words	the word separator character in the case of qualified categorization
word.min	minimum sample size for the word selection in textual analysis
graph	boolean, if TRUE a graph is displayed
axes	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
ncp	number of dimensions kept in the results (by default 5)
B	the number of simulations (corresponding to the number of virtual panels) used to compute the ellipses
label.miss	label associated with missing groups in the case of incomplete data set
ncp.boot	number of dimensions used for the Procrustean rotations to build confidence ellipses (by default NULL and the number of components is estimated)

Value

A list containing the following elements:

eig	a matrix containing all the eigenvalues, the percentage of variance and the cumulative percentage of variance
var	a list of matrices containing all the results for the categories (coordinates, square cosine, contributions, v.test)
ind	a list of matrices containing all the results for the products (coordinates, square cosine, contributions)
group	a list of matrices containing all the results for consumers (coordinates, square cosine, contributions)
acm	all the results of the MCA
cooccur	the reordered co-occurrence matrix among products
reord	the reordered matrix products*consumers
cramer	the Cramer's V matrix between all the consumers
textual	the results of the textual analysis for the products
call	a list with some statistics

Author(s)

Marine Cadoret, S\`ebastien L\`e <sebastien.le@agrocampus-ouest.fr>

References

- Cadoret, M., L\`e, S., Pag\`es, J. (2008) *A novel Factorial Approach for analysing Sorting Task data*. 9th Sensometrics meeting. St Catharines, Canada
- Cadoret, M., L\`e, S., Pag\`es, J. (2009) *A Factorial Approach for Sorting Task data (FAST)*. Food Quality and Preference. 20. pp. 410-417
- Cadoret, M., L\`e, S., Pag\`es, J. (2009) *Missing values in categorization*. Applied Stochastic Models and Data Analysis (ASMDA). Vilnius, Lithuania

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(perfume)
## Example of FAST results
res.fast<-fast(perfume, sep.words=";")
res.consensual<-ConsensualWords(res.fast)

## End(Not run)
```

fcp *Free choice profiling*

Description

Free choice profiling with confidence ellipses

Usage

```
fcp(X,group,scale=TRUE, ncp = NULL, axes=c(1,2), name.group = NULL, level.conf = 0.95,
     nbsim=500, nbchoix=NULL, cex=1, color=NULL, title=NULL, new.plot=TRUE,
     graph=c("ind","var","ellipse"))
```

Arguments

X	data.frame
group	a list indicating the number of variables in each group; used when method="freechoice" or method="hsort"
scale	boolean, used when method="freechoice"; if TRUE, the variables are scaled
ncp	number of components used to procrustes the virtual subspaces on the true subspace; NULL by default and the number of components is estimated
axes	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
name.group	the names of each group of variables
level.conf	confidence level used to construct the ellipses. By default, 0.95
nbsim	the number of simulations (corresponding to the number of virtual panels) used to compute the ellipses
nbchoix	the number of panelists forming a virtual panel, by default the number of panelists in the original panel
cex	cf. function par in the graphics package
color	a vector with the colors used; by default there are 35 colors defined
title	string corresponding to the title of the graph you draw (by default NULL and a title is chosen)
new.plot	boolean, if TRUE, a new graphical device is created
graph	list with the graphs to draw; "ind", "var" and "ellipse" by default

Details

Perform MFA on the data frame and calculate confidence ellipses around the products

Value

Returns a list with the result of the MFA and the bootstrapped results that can be used with the `plotellipse` function.

Author(s)

Francois Husson

Examples

```
## Not run:  
data(perfume_fcp)  
res <- fcp(perfume_fcp, group = c(12,7,7,7,6,8))  
  
## End(Not run)
```

graphinter

Graphical display of the interaction between two qualitative variables

Description

This function is designed to display the interaction between two qualitative variables, in most cases the *product* and the *session* variables.

Usage

```
graphinter(donnee, col.p, col.j, firstvar, lastvar=ncol(donnee),  
           numr = 2, numc = 2)
```

Arguments

donnee	a data frame made up of at least two qualitative variables (<i>product</i> , <i>panelist</i>) and a set of quantitative variables (sensory descriptors)
col.p	the position of one categorical variables of interest (the <i>product</i> variable)
col.j	the position of one categorical variables of interest (the <i>session</i> variable)
firstvar	the position of the first endogenous variable
lastvar	the position of the last endogenous variable (by default the last column of <i>donnee</i>)
numr	the number of graphs per row (by default 2)
numc	the number of graphs per column (by default 2)

Details

The data set must be balanced (or not unbalanced too much).

Value

If the variables of interest are the *product* and the *session* variables, a list containing the following components:

prod	a data frame of dimension (p,q) , the means over the panelists and the sessions for the p products and the q sensory descriptors
seance	as many matrices of dimension (p,q) as there are sessions, the means over the panelists for the p products, the q sensory descriptors and for each session

The graphical display of the interaction for each sensory descriptor.

Author(s)

F Husson, S Le

References

P. Lea, T. Naes, M. Rodbotten. *Analysis of variance for sensory data*.
H. Sahai, M. I. Ageel. *The analysis of variance*.

See Also

[aov](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(chocolates)
graphinter(sensochoc, col.p = 4, col.j = 2, firstvar = 5, lastvar = 12,
           numr = 1, numc = 1)

## End(Not run)
```

hedo.cocktail

Cocktails hedonic scores

Description

The data used here refer to 16 cocktails. Each cocktail was evaluated on a structured scale from 0 to 10, by 100 consumers, according to their liking (0) or disliking (10).

Usage

```
data(cocktail)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 rows and 100 columns: each row corresponds to a cocktail and each column to the hedonic scores given by one of the 100 consumers participating in the study.

Source

Applied mathematics department, AGROCAMPUS OUEST

Examples

```
data(cocktail)
```

hedochoc

Chocolates hedonic scores

Description

The data used here refer to six varieties of chocolates sold in France. Each chocolate was evaluated on a structured scale from 0 to 10, by 222 consumers, according to their liking (0) or disliking (10).

Usage

```
data(chocolates)
```

Format

A data frame with 6 rows and 222 columns: each row corresponds to a chocolate and each column to the hedonic scores given by one of the 222 consumers participating in the study.

Source

D partement de math matiques appliqu es, Agrocampus Rennes

Examples

```
data(chocolates)
```

histprod

Histogram for each descriptor

Description

Computes automatically histograms for a set of quantitative variables.

Usage

```
histprod(donnee, firstvar, lastvar = ncol(donnee), numr = 2,  
         numc = 2, adjust = 1)
```

Arguments

donnee	a data frame
firstvar	the position of the first endogenous variable
lastvar	the position of the last endogenous variable (by default the last column of donnee)
numr	the number of histograms per row (by default 2)
numc	the number of histograms per column (by default 2)
adjust	the bandwidth used is actually 'adjust*bw'. This makes it easy to specify values like "half the default" bandwidth.

Details

Displays histograms with a common Y-axis as well as the local estimator of the density for each descriptor, hence the adjust parameter to fill in. Displays also the normal distribution with mean and variance the respective values estimated for each descriptor.

Author(s)

S Le

See Also

[density](#), [hist](#)

Examples

```
data(chocolates)
histprod(sensochoc, firstvar = 5, lastvar = 10)
```

hsortplot

Plot consumers' hierarchical sorting

Description

Plot consumers' hierarchical sorting

Usage

```
hsortplot(don, group, numr = 2, numc = 2)
```

Arguments

don	a data frame with n rows (products) and p columns (nested partitions for all consumers)
group	a list indicating the number of levels (nested partitions) for each consumer
numr	the number of hierarchical sorting per row (by default 2)
numc	the number of hierarchical sorting per column (by default 2)

Details

The data used here refer to a specific experiment, where children were asked to provide hierarchical sorting (several nested partitions) from 16 cards.

Value

Returns as many graphs as there are consumers, each graph represents hierarchical sorting provided by a consumer

Author(s)

Marine Cadoret, S'ebastien L'e <sebastien.le@agrocampus-ouest.fr>

See Also

[fahst](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(cards)
group.cards<-c(2,3,3,2,2,4,2,3,2,1,3,2,3,3,3,2,3,3,2,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3)
hsortplot(cards,group.cards)

## End(Not run)
```

IdMap

Ideal Mapping (IdMap)

Description

Create the ideal map, a map based on the ideal profiles provided by the consumers.

Usage

```
IdMap(dataset, col.p, col.j, col.lik, id.recogn, nbsimul=500, nbchoix=NULL,
       alpha=0.05, coord=c(1,2), precision=0.1, levels.contour=NULL,
       color=FALSE, cons.eq=FALSE)
```

Arguments

dataset	A matrix with at least two qualitative variables (<i>consumer</i> and <i>products</i>) and a set of quantitative variables containing at least 2*A variables (for both <i>perceived</i> and <i>ideal</i> intensities)
col.p	The position of the <i>product</i> variable
col.j	The position of the <i>consumer</i> variable
col.lik	The position of the <i>liking</i> variable

<code>id.recogn</code>	The sequence in the variable names which distinguish the ideal variables from the sensory variables. This sequence should be fixed and unique. Each ideal variable should be preceded by the corresponding perceived intensity variable.
<code>nbchoix</code>	The number of consumers forming a virtual panel, by default the number of panelists in the original panel
<code>nbsimul</code>	The number of simulations (corresponding to the number of virtual panels) used to compute the ellipses
<code>alpha</code>	The confidence level of the ellipses
<code>coord</code>	A length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
<code>precision</code>	The value defining the step when gridding the space
<code>levels.contour</code>	The levels (between 0 and 1) to consider for the colors on the surface plot. By default, they are set automatically based on the results
<code>color</code>	Boolean, define whether the map is in color or in black and white
<code>cons.eq</code>	Boolean, define whether the IdMap (by default) or the wIdMap is performed

Details

The IdMap, step by step:

Step 1: the sensory and ideal variables are separated into two tables.

Step 2: the product space is created by PCA on the averaged sensory table (averaged by product).

Step 3: the averaged ideal product of each consumer is projected as supplementary entities in this space.

Step 4: confidence ellipses are created around each individual averaged ideal product using truncated total bootstrap.

Step 5: for each consumer, the space is grid and the position where the ideal area is defined is marked: individual surfaces of response are created.

Step 6: (optional) the ellipses can be balanced by applying individual weight (all the ellipses have a weight of 1, however the size of the ellipse). wIdMap is then performed.

Step 7: all the individual surface plots are added together and a surface plot is created.

Value

A list containing the following components:

<code>PCA</code>	the results from the PCA used to create the sensory space
<code>idmap</code>	a list containing the results of the IdMap (<i>data</i>), the weight for each consumer (<i>j.weight</i>) and the precision used.
<code>ideal</code>	a list containing the estimated profile of the ideal of reference (not available for the wIdMap) as well as the percentage of consumers concerned

Author(s)

Worch Thierry (thierry@qistatistics.co.uk)

References

Worch, T., Le, S., Punter, P., Pages, J. (2012). Construction of an Ideal Map (IdMap) based on the ideal profiles obtained directly from consumers. *Food Quality and Preference*, 26, 93-104.

See Also

[plot.IdMap](#), [carto](#), [boot](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(perfume_ideal)

#! For the IdMap
res.IdMap <- IdMap(perfume_ideal, col.p=2, col.j=1,
  col.lik=ncol(perfume_ideal), id.recogn="id_")
plot.IdMap(res.IdMap, xlim=c(-7,10), ylim=c(-5,7), levels.contour=NULL, color=TRUE)

#! For the wIdMap
res.wIdMap <- IdMap(perfume_ideal, col.p=2, col.j=1, col.lik=ncol(perfume_ideal),
  id.recogn="id_", cons.eq=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

IdMapConsumer

Ideal Mapping by categories (IdMapConsumer)

Description

Create the ideal map and plot the ideal areas of the categories of qualitative variables. And perform 2 tests: a global test in order to highlight the significance of the difference between ideals of all the categories of the same variable; a pair comparison test to highlight the significance between 2 categories of the same variable.

Usage

```
IdMapConsumer(dataset.id, dataset.signa, col.p, col.j, col.lik,
  num.col.var.signa, conf.level=0.95, id.recogn, nbchoix = NULL,
  nbsimul = 500, alpha = 0.05, coord = c(1, 2), precision = 0.1,
  levels.contour = NULL, color = FALSE, simusigni = 500)
```

Arguments

`dataset.id` A matrix with at least two qualitative variables (*consumer* and *products*) and a set of quantitative variables containing at least 2*A variables (for both *perceived* and *ideal* intensities)

`dataset.signa` a data frame with n rows (individuals) and p columns (categorical variables)

<code>col.p</code>	The position of the <i>product</i> variable in the dataframe <i>dataset.id</i>
<code>col.j</code>	The position of the <i>consumer</i> variable in the dataframe <i>dataset.id</i>
<code>col.lik</code>	The position of the <i>liking</i> variable in the dataframe <i>dataset.id</i>
<code>id.recogn</code>	The sequence in the variable names which distinguish the ideal variables from the sensory variables. This sequence should be fixed and unique. Each ideal variable should be preceded by the corresponding perceived intensity variable.
<code>num.col.var.signa</code>	The position of the categorical variables in the dataframe <i>dataset.signa</i> you want to plot the ideal area of the different modalities/you want to know if the ideal product of the different modalities is significantly different
<code>conf.level</code>	Threshold used for the tests
<code>nbchoix</code>	The number of consumers forming a virtual panel, by default the number of panelists in the original panel
<code>nbsimul</code>	The number of simulations (corresponding to the number of virtual panels) used to compute the ellipses
<code>alpha</code>	The confidence level of the ellipses
<code>coord</code>	A length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
<code>precision</code>	The value defining the step when gridding the space
<code>levels.contour</code>	The levels (between 0 and 1) to consider for the colors on the surface plot. By default, they are set automatically based on the results
<code>color</code>	Boolean, define whether the map is in color or in black and white
<code>simusigni</code>	The number of simulations used to perform the global and the pair comparison test

Details

The IdMapConsumer, step by step: Step 1: the classical IdMap is plotted with the method "ellipses"
 Step 2: for each modality of the categorical variable, the optimum of the ideal area is calculated with the method "density"
 Step 3: for each categorical variable given in *num.col.var.signa*, simulations are performed giving the p-value for the global and the pair comparison test.
 Step 4: if the global test is significant for a variable, the ideal areas of its modalities are plotted on the IdMap

This function needs the KernSmooth package.

Value

A list containing the following components:

<code>PCA</code>	the results from the PCA used to create the sensory space
<code>idmap</code>	a list containing the results of the IdMap (<i>data</i>), the weight for each consumer (<i>j.weight</i>) and the precision used.
<code>ideal</code>	a list containing the estimated profile of the ideal of reference (not available for the wIdMap) as well as the percentage of consumers concerned

coordobs	The coordinates of all the ideals of all the categories on the sensory space
test.global	The results for the global test for each variables (observed inertia, critical inertia, P-value)
test.paires	The results for the pair comparison test for each variables, between its ideal's categories(observed distance between two categories, critical distance, P-value)

The three last components are provided only if the user choose "color = FALSE", else no test and no ideal map with categories' ideal are performed.

Author(s)

Melodie Sanchez, Sarah Sanchez, husson@agrocampus-ouest.fr

References

Worch, T., Le, S., Punter, P., & Pages, J. (2012). Construction of an Ideal Map (IdMap) based on the ideal profiles obtained directly from consumers. *Food Quality and Preference*, 26, 93-104.

See Also

[IdMap](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
###Load the two datasets
data(cream_id)
data(cream_signa)

###Run the analysis and test the ideals of the variables from 1 to 12
## for example with a confidence level of 90
res.idmap <- IdMapConsumer(cream_id, cream_signa, col.p=2, col.j=1, col.lik=29,
  num.col.var.signa=c(1:12),conf.level=0.90,id.recogn="id_")

## End(Not run)
```

indscal

Construct the Indscal model for Napping data type

Description

This version of the Indscal model is specially adapted to Napping data type, i.e. products (stimuli) are positioned on a tablecloth by panelists, then their coordinates are used as input for the Indscal model.

Usage

```
indscal(matrice, matrice.illu = NULL, maxit = 200, coord = c(1,2),
  eps = 1/10^5)
```

Arguments

<code>matrice</code>	a data frame of dimension $(p, 2j)$, where p represents the number of products and j the number of panelists (two coordinates per panelist)
<code>matrice.illu</code>	a data frame with illustrative variables (with the same row.names in common as in <code>matrice</code>)
<code>maxit</code>	the maximum number of iterations until the algorithm stops
<code>coord</code>	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
<code>eps</code>	a threshold with respect to which the algorithm stops, i.e. when the difference between the criterion function at step n and $n+1$ is less than <code>eps</code>

Value

Returns a list including:

<code>W</code>	a matrix with the subject coordinates
<code>points</code>	a matrix with the stimuli (individuals) coordinates
<code>subvar</code>	a vector with the strain between each configuration and the stimuli configuration
<code>r2</code>	the strain criterion

The functions returns the three following graphs:

A stimuli representation, ie. a representation of the products

A representation of the weights computed by the Indscal model.

A correlation circle of the variables enhanced by illustrative variables (supplementary columns)

Author(s)

Peter Ellis
Francois Husson

References

Carroll, J.D. & J.J. Chang (1970). Analysis of individual differences in multidimensional scaling via an N-way generalization of "Eckart-Young" decomposition. *Psychometrika*, 35, 283-319.

See Also

[nappeplot](#), [pmfa](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(napping)
nappeplot(napping.don)
resindscal<- indscal(napping.don, napping.words)
dev.new()
prefpls(cbind(resindscal$points, napping.words))
dev.new()
pmfa(napping.don, napping.words, mean.conf = resindscal$points)

## End(Not run)
```

interact

Estimation of interaction coefficients

Description

Computes automatically the interaction coefficients between two quantitative variables `col.p` and `col.j` for the following model: "`~col.p+col.j+col.p:col.j`".

Usage

```
interact(donnee, col.p, col.j, firstvar, lastvar = ncol(donnee))
```

Arguments

<code>donnee</code>	a data frame made up of at least two qualitative variables (<i>product</i> , <i>panelist</i>) and a set of quantitative variables (sensory descriptors)
<code>col.p</code>	the position of the <i>product</i> effect for instance
<code>col.j</code>	the position of the <i>panelist</i> effect for instance
<code>firstvar</code>	the position of the first endogenous variable
<code>lastvar</code>	the position of the last endogenous variable (by default the last column of <code>donnee</code>)

Details

In most cases `col.p` represents the *product* effect, `col.j` represents the *panelist* effect, and the variables of interest are the sensory descriptors. The model considered is the following one: "`~Product+Panelist+Product:Panelist`". Data must be complete (but not necessarily balanced).

Value

Returns an array of dimension (p,j,k) , where p is the number of products, j the number of panelists and k the number of sensory descriptors. The entries of this array are the interaction coefficients between a panelist and a product for a given descriptor.

For each sensory descriptor, returns a graph where each (panelist,product) interaction coefficient is displayed, a graph where the contribution to the (panelist,product) interaction coefficient by product is displayed, a graph where the contribution to the (panelist,product) interaction coefficient by panelist is displayed.

Author(s)

Francois Husson

See Also

[aov](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
data(chocolates)  
resinteract=interact(sensochoc, col.p = 4, col.j = 1, firstvar = 5)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

magicsort

Returns a sorted data matrix

Description

Sort the rows and columns of a matrix in a "magic" order or by ascending (or descending) mean or median or geometrical mean.

Usage

```
magicsort(matrice, sort.mat = matrice, method = "magic",  
          byrow = TRUE, bycol = TRUE, ascending = TRUE)
```

Arguments

matrice	a data matrix to sort
sort.mat	sort the rows and columns according to the result of the PCA made on this matrix (by default the matrice)
method	four types of calculations, magic ("magic"), ("median"), arithmetical ("mean") or geometrical ("geo") mean (by default magic)
byrow	boolean, if TRUE then data are sorted over the rows
bycol	boolean, if TRUE then data are sorted over the columns
ascending	boolean, if TRUE then data are sorted in ascending order

Details

Very useful function to compare results.

Author(s)

F Husson, S Le

Examples

```
## Example 1
data(chocolates)
resdecat<-decat(sensochoc, formul = "~Product", firstvar = 5,
  graph = FALSE)
coltable(magicsort(resdecat$tabT), level.lower = -1.96,
  level.upper = 1.96, main.title = "Products' description")

## Example 2
data(chocolates)
resperf<-paneliperf(sensochoc,
  formul = "~Product+Panelist+Product:Panelist",
  formul.j = "~Product", col.j = 1, firstvar = 5, lastvar = 12,
  synthesis = FALSE, graph = FALSE)
res.sort=magicsort(resperf$prob.ind, method = "median")
coltable(res.sort, main.title = "P-values of the F-test by panelist")
```

MultiIdeal

*Single vs. Multiple Ideal***Description**

By the use of confidence ellipses, this procedure checks whether consumers associate the different products tested to a single or to multiple ideals.

Usage

```
MultiIdeal(dataset, col.p, col.j, id.recogn, level.search.desc=0.2, correct=FALSE,
  nbchoix=NULL, nbsimul=500, coord=c(1,2))
```

Arguments

dataset	A matrix with at least two qualitative variables (<i>consumer</i> and <i>products</i>) and a set of quantitative variables containing at least 2*A variables (for both <i>perceived</i> and <i>ideal</i> intensities)
col.p	The position of the <i>product</i> variable
col.j	The position of the <i>consumer</i> variable
id.recogn	The sequence in the variable names which distinguish the ideal variables from the sensory variables. This sequence should be fixed and unique. Each ideal variable should be preceded by the corresponding perceived intensity variable.
level.search.desc	the threshold above which a descriptor is not considered as discriminant according to AOV model "descriptor=Product+Panelist".
correct	Boolean, define whether the ideal products should be corrected from the difference in the use of the scale or not

nbchoix	The number of consumers forming a virtual panel, by default the number of panelists in the original panel
nbsimul	The number of simulations (corresponding to the number of virtual panels) used to compute the ellipses
coord	A length 2 vector specifying the components to plot

Details

The procedure of MultiIdeal, step by step:

Step 1: the sensory and ideal variables are separated into two tables.

Step 2: the product space is created by PCA on the averaged sensory table (averaged by product).

Step 3: the ideal information (Product x Consumer) is projected as supplementary entities in this space.

Step 4: confidence ellipses are created around the averaged ideal points associated to each product (using the consumer variability).

Value

Returns a matrix with the P-values of the Hotelling's T2 tests for each pair of products.

Author(s)

Worch Thierry (thierry@qistatistics.co.uk)

References

Worch, T., & Ennis, J.M. (2013). Investigating the single ideal assumption using Ideal Profile Method. *Food Quality and Preference*.

See Also

[panellipse](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(perfume_ideal)
res <- MultiIdeal(perfume_ideal, col.p=2, col.j=1, id.recogn="id_",
  level.search.desc=0.2, nbsimul=500, coord=c(1,2))

# To run the analysis with all the attributes
res <- MultiIdeal(perfume_ideal, col.p=2, col.j=1, id.recogn="id_",
  level.search.desc=1, nbsimul=500, coord=c(1,2))

## End(Not run)
```

`nappeplot`*Plot panelists' tableclothe*

Description

Plot panelists' tableclothe.

Usage

```
nappeplot(donnee, numr = 2, numc = 2, color = "blue", lim = c(60,40))
```

Arguments

<code>donnee</code>	a data frame of dimension $(p,2j)$, where p represents the number of products and j the number of panelists
<code>numr</code>	the number of tableclothe per row (by default 2)
<code>numc</code>	the number of tableclothe per column (by default 2)
<code>color</code>	the color used to display the products
<code>lim</code>	the size of the tableclothe

Details

The data used here refer to a specific experiment, where panelists are asked to position products on a tableclothe of dimension `lim`, by default (60,40).

Value

Returns as many graphs as there are panelists, each graph represents products positioned by a given panelist on a tablecloth

Author(s)

Francois Husson

References

Pages J. (2005). Collection and analysis of perceived product inter-distances using multiple factor analysis; application to the study of ten white wines from the Loire Valley. *Food Quality and Preference*. 16 (7) pp. 642-649.

See Also

[napping](#), [pmfa](#), [indscal](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
data(napping)  
nappeplot(napping.don)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

nappesortplot	<i>Plot consumers' sorted tablecloth</i>
---------------	------------------------------------------

Description

Plot consumers' sorted tablecloth.

Usage

```
nappesortplot(donnee,first="nappe", numr = 2, numc = 2, lim = c(60,40))
```

Arguments

donnee	a data frame of dimension $(p,3j)$, where p represents the number of products and j the number of consumers
first	2 possibilities: "nappe" if the napping variables first appear for each consumer or "catego" if it is the categorization variable
numr	the number of tablecloth per row (by default 2)
numc	the number of tablecloth per column (by default 2)
lim	the size of the tablecloth

Details

The data used here refer to a specific experiment, where consumers are asked to position products on a tablecloth of dimension `lim`, by default (60,40) and to categorize them.

Value

Returns as many graphs as there are consumers, each graph represents products positioned by a given consumer on a tablecloth and colored according to the categorization

Author(s)

Marine Cadoret, S ebastien L e <sebastien.le@agrocampus-ouest.fr>

References

Pag es, J., L e, S., Cadoret, M. (2010) *The Sorted Napping: a new holistic approach in sensory evaluation*. Journal of Sensory Studies

See Also[fasnt](#)**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
data(smoothies)  
nappesortplot(smoothies,first="nappe")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

napping

Napping data

Description

The data used here refer to 10 different French wines evaluated by 11 panelists. They were asked to position the wines on a tablecloth of dimension (60,40). They were asked to describe each wine using their own word list.

Usage

```
data(napping)
```

Format

There are two data frames: - napping.don: A data frame of dimension (10,22): each row represents a French wine, each couple (Xi,Yi) represents the coordinates of the wines positioned on a tablecloth for a given panelist;
- napping.words: A data frame of dimension (10,14): each row represents a French wine, each column an attribute, each cell the number of times a given attribute was quoted for a given wine.

Source

Applied mathematics department, AGROCAMPUS OUEST

Examples

```
## Not run:  
data(napping)  
nappeplot(napping.don)  
dev.new()  
pmfa(napping.don, napping.words)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

napping.don

An example of Napping data

Description

The data used here refer to 10 different French wines evaluated by 11 panelists. They were asked to position the wines on a tablecloth of dimension (60,40).

Usage

```
data(napping)
```

Format

A data frame of dimension (10,22): each row represents a French wine, each couple (Xi,Yi) represents the coordinates of the wines positioned on a tablecloth for a given panelist.

Source

Applied mathematics department, AGROCAMPUS OUEST

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(napping)
nappeplot(napping.don)
res <- pmfa(napping.don, napping.words)
res2 <- boot(napping.don,method="napping")

## End(Not run)
```

napping.words

An example of "illustrative" variables to enhance results from Napping data

Description

The data used here refer to 10 different French wines evaluated by 11 panelists. They were asked to describe each wine using their own word list.

Usage

```
data(napping)
```

Format

A data frame of dimension (10,14): each row represents a French wine, each column an attribute, each cell the number of times a given attribute was quoted for a given wine

Source

Applied mathematics department, AGROCAMPUS OUEST

Examples

```
## Not run:  
data(napping)  
nappeplot(napping.don)  
dev.new()  
pmfa(napping.don, napping.words)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

optimaldesign

Construction of an optimal design

Description

Construction of an optimal design balanced for first order of carry-over effect.

Usage

```
optimaldesign(nbPanelist, nbProd, nbProdByPanelist, seed=NULL)
```

Arguments

nbPanelist	Maximum number of panelists
nbProd	Number of products
nbProdByPanelist	Number of products that each panelist will evaluate
seed	initialization of the algorithm

Value

List with	
design	design with the products evaluated by each panelist
rank	contingency table with the number of times each product is seen at each rank
succ	contingency table with the number of times each product follow each product

Author(s)

F. Husson

Examples

```
## Not run:
optimaldesign(nbPanelist=10,nbProd=5,nbProdByPanelist=3)

## End(Not run)
```

panelperf	<i>Panelists' performance according to their capabilities to discriminate between products</i>
-----------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Description

Computes automatically P-values, Vtests, residuals, r-square for each category of a given qualitative variable (e.g. the *panelist* variable);
 Computes the agreement between each panelist and the panel results;
 Gives the panel results (optional).

Usage

```
panelperf(donnee, formul, formul.j = "~Product", col.j, firstvar,
          lastvar = ncol(donnee), synthesis = FALSE, random = TRUE,
          graph = FALSE)
```

Arguments

donnee	a data frame made up of at least two qualitative variables (<i>product</i> , <i>panelist</i>) and a set of quantitative variables (sensory descriptors)
formul	the aov model used for the panel
formul.j	the aov model used for each panelist (no <i>panelist</i> effect allowed)
col.j	the position of the <i>panelist</i> variable
firstvar	the position of the first endogenous variable
lastvar	the position of the last endogenous variable (by default the last column of <i>donnee</i>)
synthesis	boolean, the possibility to have the anova results for the panel model
random	boolean, the status of the <i>Panelist</i> variable in the anova model for the panel
graph	boolean, draws the PCA and MFA graphs

Details

The *formul* parameter must be filled in by an analysis of variance model and must begin with the categorical variable of interest (e.g. the product effect) followed by the different other factors of interest (and their combinations). E.g.: *formul* = "~Product+Session".

Value

A list containing the following components:

prob.ind	a matrix which rows are the panelist, which columns are the endogenous variables (in most cases the sensory descriptors) and which entries are the P-values associated to the AOV model
vtest.ind	a matrix which rows are the panelist, which columns are the endogenous variables (in most cases the sensory descriptors) and which entries are the Vtests associated to the AOV model
res.ind	a matrix which rows are the panelist, which columns are the endogenous variables (in most cases the sensory descriptors) and which entries are the residuals associated to the AOV model
r2.ind	a matrix which rows are the panelist, which columns are the endogenous variables (in most cases the sensory descriptors) and which entries are the R-square associated to the AOV model
signif.ind	a vector with the number of significant descriptors per panelist
agree.ind	a matrix with as many rows as there are panelists and as many columns as there are descriptors and the entries of this matrix are the correlation coefficients between the product coefficients for the panel and for the panelists
complete	a matrix with the v-test corresponding to the p.value (see p.values below), the median of the agreement (see agree upper), the standard deviation of the panel anova model (see res below)
p.value	a matrix of dimension (k,m) of <i>P-values</i> associated with the F-test for the k descriptors and the m factors and their combinations considered in the analysis of variance model of interest
variability	a matrix of dimension (k,m) where the entries correspond to the percentages of variability due to the effects introduced in the analysis of variance model of interest
res	a vector of dimension k of residual terms for the analysis of variance model of interest
r2	a vector of dimension k of r-squared for the analysis of variance model of interest

The usual graphs when MFA is performed on the data.frame resulting from vtest.ind and agree.ind. The PCA graphs for the complete output.

Author(s)

F Husson, S Le

References

P. Lea, T. Naes, M. Rodbotten. *Analysis of variance for sensory data*. H. Sahai, M. I. Ageel. *The analysis of variance*.

See Also

[panelperf](#), [aov](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(chocolates)
res<-panelperf(sensochoc, formul = "~Product+Panelist+Session+
  Product:Panelist+Product:Session+Panelist:Session",
  formul.j = "~Product", col.j = 1, firstvar = 5, synthesis = TRUE)
resprob<-magicsort(res$prob.ind, method = "median")
coltable(resprob, level.lower = 0.05, level.upper = 1,
  main.title = "P-value of the F-test (by panelist)")
hist(resprob,main="Histogram of the P-values",xlab="P-values")

resr2<-magicsort(res$r2.ind, method = "median", ascending = FALSE)
coltable(resr2, level.lower = 0.00, level.upper = 0.85,
  main.title = "Adjusted R-square (by panelist)")

resagree<-magicsort(res$agree, sort.mat = res$r2.ind, method = "median")
coltable(resagree, level.lower = 0.00, level.upper = 0.85,
  main.title = "Agreement between panelists")
hist(resagree,main="Histogram of the agreement between panelist and panel",
  xlab="Correlation coefficient between the product effect for
  panelist and panel")

coltable(magicsort(res$p.value, sort.mat = res$p.value[,1], bycol = FALSE,
  method = "median"),
  main.title = "Panel performance (sorted by product P-value)")

## End(Not run)
```

panellipse

Confidence ellipses around products based on panelists descriptions

Description

Virtual panels are generated using Bootstrap techniques in order to display confidence ellipses around products.

Usage

```
panellipse(donnee, col.p, col.j, firstvar, lastvar = ncol(donnee),
  alpha = 0.05, coord = c(1,2), scale.unit = TRUE, nbsimul = 500,
  nbchoix = NULL, group = NULL, name.group = NULL,
  level.search.desc = 0.2, centerbypanelist = TRUE,
  scalebypanelist = FALSE, name.panelist = FALSE,
  variability.variable = TRUE, cex = 1, color = NULL)
```

Arguments

donnee	a data frame made up of at least two qualitative variables (<i>product</i> , <i>panelist</i>) and a set of quantitative variables (sensory descriptors)
col.p	the position of the <i>product</i> variable
col.j	the position of the <i>panelist</i> variable
firstvar	the position of the first sensory descriptor
lastvar	the position of the last sensory descriptor (by default the last column of <i>donnee</i>)
alpha	the confidence level of the ellipses
coord	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
scale.unit	boolean, if T the descriptors are scaled to unit variance
nbsimul	the number of simulations (corresponding to the number of virtual panels) used to compute the ellipses
nbchoix	the number of panelists forming a virtual panel, by default the number of panelists in the original panel
group	the number of variables in each group of variables when multiple factor analysis is performed (by default this parameter equals NULL and a PCA is performed)
name.group	the names of the groups of variables when mfa is performed (if <i>group</i> differs from NULL)
level.search.desc	the threshold above which a descriptor is not considered as discriminant according to AOV model "descriptor=Product+Panelist"
centerbypanelist	boolean, if T center the data by panelist before the construction of the axes
scalebypanelist	boolean, if T scale the data by panelist before the construction of the axes (by default, FALSE is assigned to that parameter)
name.panelist	boolean, if T then the name of each panelist is displayed on the plotpanelist graph (by default, FALSE is assigned to that parameter)
variability.variable	boolean, if T a plot with the variability of the variable is drawn and a confidence intervals of the correlations between descriptors are calculated
cex	cf. function <code>par</code> in the graphics package
color	a vector with the colors used; by default there are 35 colors defined

Details

Panellipse, step by step:

- Step 1 Performs a selection of discriminating descriptors with respect to a threshold set by users
- Step 2 Virtual panels are generated using Bootstrap techniques; the number of panels as well as their size are set by users with the *nbsimul* and *nbchoix* parameters
- Step 3 Coordinates of the products with respect to each virtual panels are computed
- Step 4 Each product is then circled by its confidence ellipse generated by virtual panels and comprising $(1-\alpha)*100$ percent of the virtual products
- Step 5 Variability of the variables is drawn and confidence interval of the correlation coefficient between descriptors are calculated by bootstrap

Value

A list containing the following elements:

eig	a matrix with the component of the factor analysis (in row) and the eigenvalues, the inertia and the cumulative inertia for each component
coordinates	a list with: the coordinates of the products with respect to the panel and to each panelists and the coordinates of the <i>partial</i> products with respect to the panel and to each panelists
hotelling	Returns a matrix with the P-values of the Hotelling's T2 tests for each pair of products: this matrix allows to find the product which are significantly different for the 2-components sensory description; if an MFA is done, <i>hotelling</i> returns as many matrices as there are group, these matrices allows to find the product which are significantly different for the 2-components sensory description of the group, and it returns also a <i>global</i> matrix corresponding to the P-values for the tests corresponding to the mean product.
correl	a list with: the matrix of the estimated correlation coefficients and two matrices corresponding to the confidence intervals, min and max, of the correlation coefficients calculated by bootstrap.

Returns a graph of the products as well as a correlation circle of the descriptors.

Returns a graph where each product is displayed with respect to a panel and to each panelist composing the panel; products described by the panel are displayed as square, they are displayed as circle when they are described by each panelist.

Returns a graph where each product is circled by its confidence ellipse generated by virtual panels. When a Multiple Factor Analysis is performed, returns a graph where each partial product is circled by its confidence ellipse generated by virtual panels.

Returns a graph where the variability of each variable is drawn on the correlation circle graph.

Author(s)

Francois Husson

References

- Husson F., Le Dien S. & Pages J. (2005). Confidence ellipse for the sensory profiles obtained by Principal Components Analysis. *Food Quality and Preference*. 16 (3), 245-250.
- Pages J. & Husson F. (2005). Multiple Factor Analysis with confidence ellipses: a methodology to study the relationships between sensory and instrumental data. To be published in *Journal of Chemometrics*.
- Husson F., Le S. & Pages J. Variability of the representation of the variables resulting from PCA in the case of a conventional sensory profile. *Food Quality and Preference*. 16 (3), 245-250.

See Also

[panellipse.session](#), [panelmatch](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Example 1: PCA
data(chocolates)
res <- panellipse(sensochoc, col.p = 4, col.j = 1, firstvar = 5)
coltable(res$hotelling, main.title = "P-values for the Hotelling's T2 tests")

## If we consider only 12 panelists in a virtual panel,
## what would be the size of the ellipses
res2 <- panellipse(sensochoc, col.p = 4, col.j = 1, nbchoix = 12, firstvar = 5)
coltable(res2$hotelling, main.title = "P-values for the Hotelling's T2 tests")

## If we want the confidence ellipses around the individual descriptions
panellipse(sensochoc, col.p = 4, col.j = 1, nbchoix = 1, firstvar = 5)

## Example 2: MFA
data(chocolates)
res <- panellipse(sensochoc, col.p = 4, col.j = 1, firstvar = 5,
  group = c(6,8), name.group = c("G1", "G2"))
for (i in 1:dim(res$hotelling$bygroup)[3]) coltable(res$hotelling$bygroup[, , i],
  main.title = paste("P-values for the Hotelling's T2 tests (",
  dimnames(res$hotelling$bygroup)[3][[1]][i], ")", sep=""))

## End(Not run)
```

panellipse.session	<i>Repetability of panelists descriptions studied by confidence ellipses around products per session</i>
--------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Description

Virtual panels are generated using Bootstrap techniques in order to display confidence ellipses around products.

Usage

```
panellipse.session(donnee, col.p, col.j, col.s, firstvar,
  lastvar = ncol(donnee), alpha = 0.05, coord = c(1,2),
  scale.unit = TRUE, nbsimul = 500, nbchoix = NULL,
  level.search.desc = 0.2, centerbypanelist = TRUE,
  scalebypanelist = FALSE, name.panelist = FALSE,
  variability.variable = FALSE, cex = 1, color= NULL)
```

Arguments

donnee	a data frame made up of at least two qualitative variables (<i>product</i> , <i>panelist</i>) and a set of quantitative variables (sensory descriptors)
col.p	the position of the <i>product</i> variable
col.j	the position of the <i>panelist</i> variable
col.s	the position of the <i>session</i> variable
firstvar	the position of the first sensory descriptor
lastvar	the position of the last sensory descriptor (by default the last column of <i>donnee</i>)
alpha	the confidence level of the ellipses
coord	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
scale.unit	boolean, if T the descriptors are scaled to unit variance
nbsimul	the number of simulations (corresponding to the number of virtual panels) used to compute the ellipses
nbchoix	the number of panelists forming a virtual panel, by default the number of panelists in the original panel
level.search.desc	the threshold above which a descriptor is not considered as discriminant according to AOV model "descriptor=Product+Panelist"
centerbypanelist	boolean, if T center the data by panelist before the construction of the axes
scalebypanelist	boolean, if T scale the data by panelist before the construction of the axes (by default, FALSE is assigned to that parameter)
name.panelist	boolean, if T then the name of each panelist is displayed on the plotpanelist graph (by default, FALSE is assigned to that parameter)
variability.variable	boolean, if T a plot with the variability of the variable is drawn and a confidence intervals of the correlations between descriptors are calculated
cex	cf. function par in the graphics package
color	a vector with the colors used; by default there are 35 colors defined

Details

panellipse.session, step by step:

Step 1 Construct a data frame by session

Step 2 Performs a selection of discriminating descriptors with respect to a threshold set by users

Step 3 MFA is computed with one group for one session

Step 4 Virtual panels are generated using Bootstrap techniques; the number of panels as well as their size are set by users with the *nbsimul* and *nbchoix* parameters

Step 5 Coordinates of the products with respect to each virtual panels are computed

Step 6 Each product is then circled by its confidence ellipse generated by virtual panels and comprising $(1-\alpha)*100$ percent of the virtual products

Value

A list containing the following elements:

bysession	the data by session
eig	a matrix with the component of the factor analysis (in row) and the eigenvalues, the inertia and the cumulative inertia for each component
coordinates	a list with: the coordinates of the products with respect to the panel and to each panelists and the coordinates of the <i>partial</i> products with respect to the panel and to each panelists
hotelling	returns a matrix with the P-values of the Hotelling's T2 tests for each pair of products: this matrix allows to find the product which are significantly different for the 2-components sensory description
variability	returns an index of the sessions' reproductibility: the first eigenvalue of the separate PCA performed on homologous descriptors

Returns a graph of the products as well as a correlation circle of the descriptors.

Returns a graph where each product is displayed with respect to a panel and to each panelist composing the panel; products described by the panel are displayed as square, they are displayed as circle when they are described by each panelist.

Returns a graph where each product is circled by its confidence ellipse generated by virtual panels.

Returns a graph where each partial product is circled by its confidence ellipse generated by virtual panels.

Returns a graph where the variability of each variable is drawn on the correlation circle graph.

Author(s)

F Husson, S Le

References

Husson F., Le Dien S. & Pages J. (2005). Confidence ellipse for the sensory profiles obtained by Principal Components Analysis. *Food Quality and Preference*. 16 (3), 245-250.

Pages J. & Husson F. (2005). Multiple Factor Analysis with confidence ellipses: a methodology to study the relationships between sensory and instrumental data. To be published in *Journal of Chemometrics*.

Husson F., Le S. & Pages J. Variability of the representation of the variables resulting from PCA in the case of a conventional sensory profile. *Food Quality and Preference*. 16 (3), 245-250.

See Also

[panellipse](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(chocolates)
res <- panellipse.session(sensochoc, col.p = 4, col.j = 1, col.s = 2,
  firstvar = 5)
magicsort(res$variability)
for (i in 1:dim(res$hotelling$bysession)[3]) coltable(res$hotelling$bysession[, , i],
  main.title = paste("P-values for the Hotelling's T2 tests (",
  dimnames(res$hotelling$bysession)[3][[1]][i], ")", sep="")

## End(Not run)
```

panelmatch

*Confidence ellipses around products based on panel descriptions***Description**

Comparison of panels.

Usage

```
panelmatch(donnee, col.p, col.j, firstvar,
  alpha = 0.05, coord = c(1,2), scale.unit = TRUE, nbsimul = 500,
  nbchoix = NULL, centerbypanelist = TRUE,
  scalebypanelist = FALSE, name.panelist = FALSE, cex = 1,
  color = NULL, hierar = NULL)
```

Arguments

donnee	a list of data frames, each one made up of at least two qualitative variables (<i>product</i> , <i>panelist</i>) and a set of quantitative variables (sensory descriptors)
col.p	the position of the <i>product</i> variable (in each data frame, the same position)
col.j	the position of the <i>panelist</i> variable (in each data frame, the same position)
firstvar	the position of the first sensory descriptor (in each data frame, the same position)
alpha	the confidence level of the ellipses
coord	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
scale.unit	boolean, if T the descriptors are scaled to unit variance
nbsimul	the number of simulations (corresponding to the number of virtual panels) used to compute the ellipses
nbchoix	the number of panelists forming a virtual panel, by default the number of panelists in the original panel
centerbypanelist	boolean, if T center the data by panelist before the construction of the axes

scalebypanelist	boolean, if T scale the data by panelist before the construction of the axes (by default, FALSE is assigned to that parameter)
name.panelist	boolean, if T then the name of each panelist is displayed on the plotpanelist graph (by default, FALSE is assigned to that parameter)
cex	cf. function par in the graphics package
color	a vector with the colors used; by default there are 35 colors defined
hierar	hierarchy in the variable (see hmf.a)

Value

A list containing the following elements:

eig	a matrix with the component of the factor analysis (in row) and the eigenvalues, the inertia and the cumulative inertia for each component
coordinates	a list with: the coordinates of the products with respect to the panel and to each panelists and the coordinates of the <i>partial</i> products with respect to the panel and to each panelists
hotelling	Returns a matrix with the P-values of the Hotelling's T2 tests for each pair of products: this matrix allows to find the product which are significantly different for the 2-components sensory description

Returns a graph of the products as well as a correlation circle of the descriptors.

Returns a graph where each product is displayed with respect to a panel and to each panelist composing the panel; products described by the panel are displayed as square, they are displayed as circle when they are described by each panelist.

Returns a graph where each product is circled by its confidence ellipse generated by virtual panels. When a Multiple Factor Analysis is performed, returns a graph where each partial product is circled by its confidence ellipse generated by virtual panels.

Author(s)

Francois Husson

References

- Husson F., Le Dien S. & Pages J. (2005). Confidence ellipse for the sensory profiles obtained by Principal Components Analysis. *Food Quality and Preference*. 16 (3), 245-250.
- Pages J. & Husson F. (2005). Multiple Factor Analysis with confidence ellipses: a methodology to study the relationships between sensory and instrumental data. To be published in *Journal of Chemometrics*.

See Also

[panellipse](#), [panellipse.session](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(chocolates)
Panel1=sensochoc[as.numeric(sensochoc[,1])<11,]
Panel2=sensochoc[as.numeric(sensochoc[,1])<21 & as.numeric(sensochoc[,1])>10,]
Panel3=sensochoc[as.numeric(sensochoc[,1])>20,]
res <- panelmatch(list(P1=Panel1,P2=Panel2,P3=Panel3), col.p = 4, col.j = 1, firstvar = 5)

## End(Not run)
```

panelperf	<i>Panel's performance according to its capabilities to discriminate between products</i>
-----------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Description

Computes automatically P-values associated with the F-test as well as the residual term for a given analysis of variance model.

Usage

```
panelperf(donnee, formul, subset = NULL, firstvar,
          lastvar = ncol(donnee), random = TRUE)
```

Arguments

donnee	a data frame
formul	the model that is to be tested
subset	cf. function <code>lm</code> in the stats package
firstvar	the position of the first endogenous variable
lastvar	the position of the last endogenous variable (by default the last column of <code>donnee</code>)
random	boolean, effect should be possible as fixed or random (default as random)

Details

The `formul` parameter must be filled in by an analysis of variance model and must begin with the categorical variable of interest (e.g. the product effect) followed by the different other factors of interest (and their combinations). E.g.: `formul = "~Product+Session"`.

Value

A list containing the following components:

p.value	a matrix of dimension (k,m) of <i>P-values</i> associated with the F-test for the k descriptors and the m factors and their combinations considered in the analysis of variance model of interest
---------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

variability	a matrix of dimension (k,m) where the entries correspond to the percentages of variability due to the effects introduced in the analysis of variance model of interest
res	a vector of dimension k of residual terms for the analysis of variance model of interest
r2	a vector of dimension k of r-squared for the analysis of variance model of interest

Author(s)

F Husson, S Le

References

P. Lea, T. Naes, M. Rodbotten. *Analysis of variance for sensory data*.
 H. Sahai, M. I. Ageel. *The analysis of variance*.

See Also

[panelperf](#), [aov](#)

Examples

```
data(chocolates)
res=panelperf(sensochoc, firstvar = 5, formul = "~Product+Panelist+
  Session+Product:Panelist+Session:Product+Panelist:Session")
## Sort results by product p.values.
coltable(magicsort(res$p.value, sort.mat = res$p.value[,1], bycol = FALSE,
  method = "median"), main.title = "Panel performance (sorted by product P-value)")
```

perfume

Perfume

Description

The data used here refer to 12 luxury perfumes categorized by 30 consumers.

Usage

```
data(perfume)
```

Format

A data frame with 12 rows (the number of perfumes) and 30 columns (the number of consumers): a cell corresponds either to the number of the group to which the product belongs for the consumer, or, in the case of "qualified" categorization, to the sequence of words associated with the group to which the product belongs for the consumer.

Source

Applied Mathematics Department, AGROCAMPUS OUEST Centre de Rennes

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(perfume)
## Example of FAST
res.fast <- fast(perfume)

## End(Not run)
```

perfume_fcp

Perfume data obtained by free choice profiling

Description

The data used here refer to 12 luxury perfumes described by 6 experts.

Usage

```
data(perfume_fcp)
```

Format

A data frame with 12 rows (the number of perfumes) and 47 columns.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(perfume_fcp)
res <- fcp(perfume_fcp, group = c(12,7,7,7,6,8))

## End(Not run)
```

perfume_ideal

Perfume Ideal Data

Description

The data used here refer to the sensory description of twelve perfumes (2 were duplicated).

Each perfume was evaluated once by 103 Dutch consumers and described on 21 attributes according to the Ideal Profile Method.

Both perceived and ideal intensities were asked. In addition, the overall liking is asked.

Usage

```
data(perfume_ideal)
```

Format

A data frame made of 103*14=1442 rows and 2 qualitative variables (set and product), 21*2 attributes (perceived and ideal intensities) and overall liking.

Source

OP&P Product Research, Utrecht, The Netherlands

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(perfume_ideal)
decat(perfume_ideal, formul = "~product+user", firstvar = 3, graph = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

plot.fahst

Make Factorial Approach for Hierarchical Sorting Task data (FAHST)
graphs

Description

Plot the graphs for Factorial Approach for Hierarchical Sorting Task data (FAHST).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fahst'
plot(x,choix="ind", axes = c(1, 2), xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL,
     invisible = NULL, col.ind = "blue", col.var = "red", lab.ind=TRUE,lab.var=TRUE,
     cex = 1, lab.lev=TRUE,lab.grpe = TRUE, title = NULL, habillage = "none",
     habillage.lev = "none", traj = FALSE, palette = NULL, new.plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class fahst
choix	the graph to plot ("ind" for the products and the categories, "group" for the consumers and "level" for the levels)
axes	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
xlim	range for the plotted 'x' values, defaulting to the range of the finite values of 'x'
ylim	range for the plotted 'y' values, defaulting to the range of the finite values of 'y'
invisible	string indicating if some points should not be drawn ("ind" or "var")

col.ind	a color for the products
col.var	a color for the categories
lab.ind	boolean, if TRUE, the products are labelled
lab.var	boolean, if TRUE, the categories associated with categorization are labelled
cex	cf. function par in the graphics package
lab.lev	boolean, if TRUE, the levels are labelled
lab.grpe	boolean, if TRUE, the consumers are labelled
title	string corresponding to the title of the graph you draw (by default NULL and a title is chosen)
habillage	give no color for the individuals ("none"), or color the products according to one of the levels of a consumer (give the number of the column corresponding to the level)
habillage.lev	give no color for the levels ("none"), color the levels according to consumer ("subject") or color the levels according to the number of the level ("level")
traj	boolean, if TRUE, trajectories are drawn between levels of the same consumer
palette	the color palette used to draw the points. By default colors are chosen. If you want to define the colors : palette=palette(c("black","red","blue")); or you can use: palette=palette(rainbow(30)), or in black and white for example: palette=palette(gray(seq(0,.9,len=25)))
new.plot	boolean, if TRUE, a new graphical device is created
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Value

Returns the products factor map, the categories factor map, the levels factor map and the consumers factor map.

Author(s)

Marine Cadoret, S\`ebastien L\`e <sebastien.le@agrocampus-ouest.fr>

See Also

[fahst](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(cards)
group<-c(2,3,3,2,2,4,2,3,2,1,3,2,3,3,3,2,3,3,2,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3)
res.fahst <- fahst(cards,group,graph=FALSE)
plot.fahst(res.fahst,choix="ind",invisible="var",habillage=2,
           title="Cards colored according to level 2 of subject 1")
plot.fahst(res.fahst,choix="level",traj=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

plot.fasnt	<i>Make Factorial Approach for Sorting Napping Task data (FASNT) graphs</i>
------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

Description

Plot the graphs for Factorial Approach for Sorting Napping Task data (FASNT).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fasnt'
plot(x,choix="ind", axes = c(1, 2), xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL,
     invisible = NULL, col.ind = "blue", col.var = "red", lab.ind=TRUE,lab.var=TRUE,
     lab.coord=TRUE, lab.partial=TRUE, cex = 1,lab.grpe = TRUE, title = NULL,
     habillage = "none", palette = NULL, new.plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class fast
axes	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
choix	the graph to plot ("ind" for the products and the categories, "group" for the consumers and "partial" for the partial products)
xlim	range for the plotted 'x' values, defaulting to the range of the finite values of 'x'
ylim	range for the plotted 'y' values, defaulting to the range of the finite values of 'y'
habillage	give no color for the individuals ("none"), or color the products among a consumer (give the number of the consumer)
col.ind	a color for the products
col.var	a color for the categories
lab.ind	boolean, if TRUE, the products are labelled
lab.var	boolean, if TRUE, the categories associated with categorization are labelled
lab.coord	boolean, if TRUE, the napping variables are labelled
lab.partial	boolean, if TRUE, the partial products are labelled
invisible	string indicating if some points should not be drawn ("ind" or "var")
cex	cf. function par in the graphics package
lab.grpe	boolean, if TRUE, the consumers are labelled
title	string corresponding to the title of the graph you draw (by default NULL and a title is chosen)
palette	the color palette used to draw the points. By default colors are chosen. If you want to define the colors : palette=palette(c("black","red","blue")); or you can use: palette=palette(rainbow(30)), or in black and white for example: palette=palette(gray(seq(0,.9,len=25)))
new.plot	boolean, if TRUE, a new graphical device is created
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Value

Returns the products factor map, the categories factor map, the coordinates factor map and the consumers factor map.

Author(s)

Marine Cadoret, Sébastien Lè <sebastien.le@agrocampus-ouest.fr>

See Also

[fasnt](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(smoothies)
res.fasnt <- fasnt(smoothies, first="nappe", graph=FALSE)
plot.fasnt(res.fasnt, choix="ind", invisible="var", habillage=15,
  title="Objects colored according to the groups provided by consumer 5")
plot.fasnt(res.fasnt, choix="partial", lab.partial=FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

plot.fast

Make Factorial Approach for Sorting Task data (FAST) graphs

Description

Plot the graphs for Factorial Approach for Sorting Task data (FAST).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fast'
plot(x, choix="ind", axes = c(1, 2), xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, invisible = NULL,
  col.ind = "blue", col.var = "red", col.quali.sup = "darkred",
  col.ind.sup = "darkblue", col.quanti.sup = "black", label = "all",
  cex = 1, lab.grpe = TRUE, title = NULL, habillage = "none", palette = NULL,
  new.plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class fast
axes	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
choix	the graph to plot ("ind" for the products, "var" for the vcategories, "group" for the consumers)
xlim	range for the plotted 'x' values, defaulting to the range of the finite values of 'x'

ylim	range for the plotted 'y' values, defaulting to the range of the finite values of 'y'
habillage	give no color for the individuals ("none"), or color the products among a consumer (give the number of the consumer)
col.ind	a color for the products
col.var	a color for the categories
col.quali.sup	a color for the supplementary categories
col.ind.sup	a color for the supplementary individuals
col.quant.sup	a color for the quantitative supplementary variables
label	a list of character for the elements which are labelled (by default, all the elements are labelled ("ind", "var"))
invisible	string indicating if some points should not be drawn ("ind" or "var")
cex	cf. function par in the graphics package
lab.grpe	boolean, if TRUE, the consumers are labelled
title	string corresponding to the title of the graph you draw (by default NULL and a title is chosen)
palette	the color palette used to draw the points. By default colors are chosen. If you want to define the colors : palette=palette(c("black","red","blue")); or you can use: palette=palette(rainbow(30)), or in black and white for example: palette=palette(gray(seq(0,.9,len=25)))
new.plot	boolean, if TRUE, a new graphical device is created
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Value

Returns the products factor map, the categories factor map and the consumers factor map.

Author(s)

Marine Cadoret, S`ebastien L`e <sebastien.le@agrocampus-ouest.fr>

See Also

[fast](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(perfume)
res.fast <- fast(perfume,graph=FALSE)
plot.fast(res.fast,choix="ind",invisible="var",habillage=5)
plot.fast(res.fast,choix="group")

## End(Not run)
```

plot.IdMap *Plot for the Ideal Mapping*

Description

Option to replot by zooming on the ideal map.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'IdMap'
plot(x, xlim, ylim, levels.contour=NULL, color=FALSE, inverse=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class <i>IdMap</i>
xlim	The lower and upper limits of interest on the X-axis
ylim	The lower and upper limits of interest on the Y-axis
levels.contour	The levels (between 0 and 1) to consider for the colors on the surface plot. By default, they are set automatically based on the results
color	Boolean, define whether the map is in color or in black and white
inverse	Boolean, define whether the Black/White code should be inverted in the graph
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

Replot the Ideal Map by zooming on the area of interest

Value

Return the IdMap zoomed on the area of interest.

Author(s)

Worch Thierry (thierry@qistatistics.co.uk)

See Also

[IdMap](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(perfume_ideal)
res <- IdMap(perfume_ideal, col.p=2, col.j=1, col.lik=ncol(perfume_ideal), id.recogn="id_")
plot.IdMap(res, xlim=c(-7,10), ylim=c(-5,7), levels.contour=NULL, color=TRUE)
plot.IdMap(res, xlim=c(-7,10), ylim=c(-5,7), levels.contour=NULL, color=FALSE, inverse=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

plot.WordCountAna *Word-Count based methods Analysis (WordCountAna) graphs*

Description

Draw the Word-Count based methods Analysis (WordCountAna) graphs

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'WordCountAna'
plot(x, axes=c(1,2), choix="prod", lab=TRUE, color=NULL, pch=NULL,
     proba=0.05, xlim=NULL, ylim=NULL, cex=1, title=NULL, new.plot=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class VerbAna
axes	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
choix	a string corresponding to the graph that you want to do ("prod" for the products graph, "panel" for the panellists graph, "dist" for the distinct-words graph, "cons" for the consensual words graph)
lab	boolean, if TRUE, the labels are drawn
color	the color to use to draw the graph
pch	either an integer specifying a symbol or a single character to be used as the default in plotting points. See points for possible values and their interpretation
proba	significance threshold considered to define consensual words (by default 0.05)
xlim	range for the plotted 'x' values, defaulting to the range of the finite values of 'x'
ylim	range for the plotted 'y' values, defaulting to the range of the finite values of 'y'
cex	numerical value giving the amount by which plotting text and symbols should be magnified relative to the default (by default 1)
title	string corresponding to the title of the graph you draw
new.plot	boolean, if TRUE, a new graphical device is created
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods, such as cex, cex.main, ...

Value

Returns one of the four following factor maps depending on the choice: products, panellists, distinct-words and consensual words.

Author(s)

Belchin Kostov <badriyan@clinic.ub.es>, Francois Husson <husson@agrocampus-ouest.fr>, Monica Becue-Bertaut

References

Kostov, B., Becue-Bertaut, M., Husson, F., Pages, J., Cadoret, M., Torrens, J. and Urpi, P. (2012). A tool for detecting words with consensual meaning in verbalization tasks. 11th Sensometrics Conference, July 10-13, 2012, Rennes, France.

See Also

[WordCountAna](#)

Examples

```
data(perfume)
res<-WordCountAna(base=perfume, sep.word=";", graph=FALSE)
plot.WordCountAna(res, choix="prod")
plot.WordCountAna(res, choix="panel")
plot.WordCountAna(res, choix="dist")
plot.WordCountAna(res, choix="cons")
plot.WordCountAna(res, choix="cons", proba=0.1)
```

plotpanelist

Plotpanelist

Description

Displays panelists' sensory profiles onto the products' space

Usage

```
plotpanelist(mat, coord = c(1,2), name = FALSE, eig, cex = 1, color = NULL)
```

Arguments

mat	a data frame structured as the first element of the list resulting from the function <code>construct.axes</code> , i.e. the coordinates of the products with respect to the panel and to each panelists
coord	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
name	boolean, if T then the name of each panelist is displayed on the graph (by default, FALSE is assigned to that parameter)
eig	a matrix with the component of the factor analysis (in row) and the eigenvalues, the inertia and the cumulative inertia for each component. Typically, the eig output of the <code>construct.axes</code> function
cex	cf. function par in the graphics package
color	a vector with the colors used; by default there are 35 colors defined

Value

Returns a graph where each product is displayed with respect to a panel and to each panelist composing the panel. Products described by the panel are displayed as square, they are displayed as circle when they are described by each panelist.

Author(s)

Francois Husson

Examples

```
data(chocolates)
donnee <- cbind.data.frame(sensochoc[,c(1,4,5:18)])
axe <- construct.axes(donnee, scale.unit = TRUE)
plotpanelist(axe$moyen, eig = signif(axe$eig,4))
```

pmfa

Procrustean Multiple Factor Analysis (PMFA)

Description

Performs Multiple Factor Analysis combined with Procrustean Analysis.

Usage

```
pmfa(matrice, matrice.illu = NULL, mean.conf = NULL, dilat = TRUE,
      graph.ind = TRUE, graph.mfa = TRUE, lim = c(60,40), coord = c(1,2), cex = 0.8)
```

Arguments

matrice	a data frame of dimension $(p,2j)$, where p represents the number of products and j the number of panelists
matrice.illu	a data frame with illustrative variables (with the same row.names in common as in matrice)
mean.conf	coordinates of the average configuration (by default NULL, the average configuration is generated by MFA)
dilat	boolean, if TRUE (which is the default value) the Morand's dilatation is used
graph.ind	boolean, if TRUE (which is the default value) superimposes each panelist's configuration on the average configuration
graph.mfa	boolean, if TRUE (which is the default value) and if mean.conf = NULL the graphs of the MFA are drawn
lim	size of the tablecothe
coord	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot
cex	cf. function <code>par</code> in the graphics package

Details

Performs first Multiple Factor Analysis on the tableclothes, then GPA in order to superimpose as well as possible panelist's configuration on the average configuration obtained by MFA (in the case where `mean.conf` is NULL). If `mean.conf` is not NULL the configuration used is the one input by the user.

Value

Returns the RV coefficient between each individual configuration and the consensus.
If `mean.conf` is NULL (and `graph.mfa` is TRUE), returns the usual graphs resulting from the MFA function: the graph of the individuals and their partial representations, the graph of the variables (i.e. the coordinates of the products given by each panelist).
If `mean.conf` is not NULL returns the configuration input by the user.
When `matrice.illu` is not NULL, returns a graph of illustrative variables.
Returns as many superimposed representations of individual configurations as there are panelists.

Author(s)

Francois Husson, Sebastien Le

References

Morand, E., Pages, J. Procrustes multiple factor analysis to analyze the overall perception of food products. *Food Quality and Preference* 14, 182-188.

See Also

[MFA](#), [nappeplot](#), [indsca1](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
data(napping)  
nappeplot(napping.don)  
dev.new()  
pmfa(napping.don, napping.words)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

print.fahst

Print Factorial Approach for Hierarchical Sorting Task data (FAHST) results

Description

Print Factorial Approach for Hierarchical Sorting Task data (FAHST) results.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fahst'
print(x, file = NULL, sep = ";", ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class fahst
file	A connection, or a character string naming the file to print to. If NULL (the default), the results are not printed in a file
sep	character string to insert between the objects to print (if the argument file is not NULL)
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Author(s)

Marine Cadoret, S\`ebastien L\`e <sebastien.le@agrocampus-ouest.fr>

See Also

[fahst](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(cards)
group<-c(2,3,3,2,2,4,2,3,2,1,3,2,3,3,3,2,3,3,2,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3)
res.fasnt <- fahst(cards,group,graph=F)
print.fahst(res.fahst, file="c:/fahst.csv", sep = ";")

## End(Not run)
```

print.fasnt	<i>Print Factorial Approach for Sorting Napping Task data (FASNT) results</i>
-------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Description

Print Factorial Approach for Sorting Napping Task data (FASNT) results.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fasnt'
print(x, file = NULL, sep = ";", ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class fasnt
file	A connection, or a character string naming the file to print to. If NULL (the default), the results are not printed in a file
sep	character string to insert between the objects to print (if the argument file is not NULL)
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Author(s)

Marine Cadoret, S\`ebastien L\`e <sebastien.le@agrocampus-ouest.fr>

See Also

[fasnt](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(smoothies)
res.fasnt <- fasnt(smoothies, first="nappe", graph=F)
print.fasnt(res.fasnt, file="c:/fasnt.csv", sep = ";")

## End(Not run)
```

print.fast

Print Factorial Approach for Sorting Task data (FAST) results

Description

Print Factorial Approach for Sorting Task data (FAST) results.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fast'
print(x, file = NULL, sep = ";", ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class fast
file	A connection, or a character string naming the file to print to. If NULL (the default), the results are not printed in a file
sep	character string to insert between the objects to print (if the argument file is not NULL)
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Author(s)

Marine Cadoret, Sébastien L[^]e <sebastien.le@agrocampus-ouest.fr>

See Also

[fast](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(perfume)
res.fast <- fast(perfume, graph=FALSE)
print.fast(res.fast, file="c:/essai.csv", sep = ";")

## End(Not run)
```

scalebypanelist	<i>Scale by panelist</i>
-----------------	--------------------------

Description

Returns a data frame with entries the means of the products over the sessions for the whole panel and for each panelist.

Usage

```
scalebypanelist(matrice, center = TRUE, scale = FALSE, col.p,
  col.j, firstvar, lastvar = ncol(matrice), method = "coeff")
```

Arguments

matrice	a data frame made up of at least two qualitative variables (<i>product</i> , <i>panelist</i>) and a set of quantitative variables (sensory descriptors)
center	boolean, if T scores given by panelists are centered
scale	boolean, if T scores given by panelists are scaled to unit variance
col.p	the position of one categorical variables of interest (the <i>product</i> variable)
col.j	the position of one categorical variables of interest (the <i>panelist</i> variable)
firstvar	the position of the first endogenous variable
lastvar	the position of the last endogenous variable (by default the last column of donnee)
method	the method to replace the missing values: "average" or "coeff" (coefficients of the <i>product</i> variable in the anova model)

Value

Returns a data frame of dimension $(p*(l+j),k+2)$, where p is the number of products, j the number of panelists, and k the number of sensory descriptors (the first two variables correspond to the *panelist* and the *product* variables). This data frame contains the means of the products over the sessions for the whole panel and for each panelist (data may be scaled to unit variance or not, this parameter is set by users).

Author(s)

Francois Husson

Examples

```
data(chocolates)
res=scalebypanelist(sensochoc, col.p = 4, col.j = 1, firstvar = 5)
res
```

search.desc

Search for discriminating descriptors

Description

This function is designed to select the significant descriptors in a data frame

Usage

```
search.desc(matrice, col.j, col.p, firstvar,
            lastvar = ncol(matrice), level = 0.5)
```

Arguments

matrice	a data frame made up of at least two qualitative variables (<i>product</i> , <i>panelist</i>) and a set of quantitative variables (sensory descriptors)
col.j	the position of the categorical variable which make the variability, panelist for sensory studies. The value of col.j can also be NULL if no categorical variables make the variability.
col.p	the position of the categorical variable of interest, product for sensory studies
firstvar	the position of the first endogenous variable
lastvar	the position of the last endogenous variable (by default the last column of donnee)
level	the threshold (P-value) below which variables are considered as discriminating for the following analysis of variance model: $descriptor=col.p+col.j$

Value

Returns a data frame with all the qualitative variables and only discriminating variables

Author(s)

Francois Husson

Examples

```
data(chocolates)
## In this example, all the descriptos are discriminated
interesting.desc <- search.desc(sensochoc, col.j = 1, col.p = 4,
  firstvar = 5, level = 0.5)
```

senso.cocktail	<i>Sensory data for 16 cocktails</i>
----------------	--------------------------------------

Description

The data used here refer to the sensory description of 16 cocktails. Each cocktail was evaluated by 12 panelists according to 13 sensory descriptors (only the average of each cocktail are given).

Usage

```
data(cocktail)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 rows and 13 columns: each cocktail was evaluated by 12 panelists according to 13 sensory descriptors.

Source

Département de mathématiques appliquées, Agrocampus Rennes

Examples

```
data(cocktail)
```

sensochoc	<i>Sensory data for 6 chocolates</i>
-----------	--------------------------------------

Description

The data used here refer to the sensory description of six varieties of chocolates sold in France: each chocolate was evaluated twice by 29 panelists according to 14 sensory descriptors.

Usage

```
data(chocolates)
```

Format

A data frame with 348 rows and 19 columns: 5 qualitative variables (Panelist, Session, Form, Rank, Product) and 14 sensory descriptors.

Source

Applied mathematics department, AGROCAMPUS OUEST

Examples

```
data(chocolates)
decat(sensochoc, formul = "~Product+Panelist", firstvar = 5, graph = FALSE)
```

sensopanel	<i>Sensory profiles given by 7 panels</i>
------------	-------------------------------------------

Description

The data used here refer to six varieties of chocolates sold in France. Each chocolate was evaluated by 7 panels according to 14 sensory descriptors.

Usage

```
data(chocolates)
```

Format

A data frame with 6 rows and 98 columns: each row corresponds to a chocolate and each column to the mean over the panelists of a given panel according to a sensory descriptor.

Source

D partement de math matiques appliqu es, Agrocampus Rennes

Examples

```
data(chocolates)
```

```
smoothies
```

```
Smoothies
```

Description

The data used here refer to 8 smoothies on which 24 consumers performed a sorted napping task.

Usage

```
data(smoothies)
```

Format

A data frame with 8 rows (the number of smoothies) and 72 columns (the number of consumers * 3). For each consumer, we have the coordinates of the products on the tablecloth associated with napping on the one hand and the partitionning variable associated with categorization on the other hand. The columns are grouped by consumer.

Source

Applied mathematics department, AGROCAMPUS OUEST

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(smoothies)
## Example of FASNT
res.fasnt<-fasnt(smoothies,first="nappe")

## End(Not run)
```

```
triangle.design
```

```
Construct a design for triangle tests
```

Description

Construct a design to make triangle tests.

Usage

```
triangle.design (nbprod , nbpanelist, bypanelist = nbprod*(nbprod-1)/2,
labprod=1:nbprod, labpanelist=1:nbpanelist)
```

Arguments

nbprod	number of products to compare
nbpanelist	number of panelists who make the triangle test
bypanelist	number of experimient that each panelist can done (by default each panelist make all the comparisons between the products)
labprod	name of the products (by default, the product are coded from 1 to the number of products)
labpanelist	name of the panelists (by default, the panelists are coded from 1 to the number of panelists)

Details

Triangle test: panelists receive three coded samples. They are told that two of the sample are the same and one is different. Panelists are asked to identify the odd sample.

Value

Returns an data.frame of dimension $(t,3)$, where t is the number of experiments. In column 1, 2 and 3 the product to test are given. The product in column 1 is by coded "X", in column 2 is coded by "Y" and in column 3 is coded by "Z". Panelist should start by product "X", then "Y" and then by "Z".

Author(s)

Francois Husson

See Also

[triangle.test](#), [triangle.pair.test](#)

Examples

```
##Example 1
design1 = triangle.design (nbprod = 4, nbpanelist = 8)

##Example 2
design2 = triangle.design(nbprod = 4, nbpanelist = 6, bypanelist = 3,
  labprod=c("prod1", "prod2", "prod3", "prod4"),
  labpanelist=c("John", "Audrey", "Peter", "Martina", "James", "Lisa"))
```

triangle.pair.test *Make a Triangle test for two products*

Description

Make a Triangle test for two products.

Usage

```
triangle.pair.test (nb.good, nb.answer)
```

Arguments

nb.good	number of panelists who identify the odd sample
nb.answer	number of panelists who make the triangle test

Details

Triangle test: panelists receive three coded samples. They are told that two of the sample are the same and one is different. Panelists are asked to identify the odd sample.

Value

Returns

p.value	the p-value of the Triangle test;
Estimation	estimation by Maximum Likelihood of the number of panelists who really perceive the difference between the products;
ML	Maximum Likelihood of the estimation of the number of panelists who really perceive the difference between the products;
minimum	minimum of panelists who should detect the odd product to can say that panelists perceive the difference between the products.

Author(s)

Francois Husson

See Also

[triangle.test](#), [triangle.design](#)

Examples

```
triangle.pair.test (11, 20)
```

triangle.test	<i>Make a Triangle test for a set of products</i>
---------------	---------------------------------------------------

Description

Make a Triangle test for a set of products.

Usage

```
triangle.test (design, answer, preference = NULL)
```

Arguments

design	a data.frame corresponding to the design use to make the Triangle test (typically the output of the function <code>triangle.design</code>)
answer	a vector of the answers of all the panelists; all the answer should be "X", "Y" or "Z"
preference	a vector of the preference of the panelists; all the answer should be "X", "Y" or "Z" (by default, there preference are not taken into account)

Details

Triangle test: panelists receive three coded samples. They are told that two of the sample are the same and one is different. Panelists are asked to identify the odd sample.

Value

Returns a list of matrices. Each matrix give the result for all the pair of products:

nb.comp	a matrix with the number of comparisons done for each pair of products;
nb.ident	a matrix with the number of panelists who indicate the odd product for each pair of products;
p.value	a matrix with the p-value of the Triangle tests for each pair of products;
nb.recognition	estimation of the panelists who really perceived the difference between two product, for each pair of product;
maxML	Maximum Likelihood of the estimation of the number of panelists who really perceive the difference between the products;
confusion	estimation of the percentage of panelists who do not perceived the difference between two product, for each pair of product;
minimum	minimum of panelists who should detect the odd product to can say that panelists perceive the difference between the products, for each pair of products;
preference	number of times that product of row i is preferred that product in column j for the panelists who find the odd product.

Author(s)

Francois Husson

See Also

[triangle.pair.test](#), [triangle.design](#)

Examples

```
design = triangle.design(nbprod = 4, nbpanelist = 6, bypanelist = 3)
answer = c("X", "Y", "Y", "X", "Z", "X", "Y", "X", "Z",
           "X", "X", "Z", "X", "Y", "X", "Z", "X", "Y")
triangle.test (design, answer)
```

WilliamsDesign

Construct a Williams design

Description

Construct a Williams design

Usage

```
WilliamsDesign(nbprod, seed=NULL)
```

Arguments

nbprod	nombre de produits
seed	a number to initialize the generator of the random number

Value

Retrun the design

Author(s)

Francois Husson <husson@agrocampus-rennes.fr>

Examples

```
exemple1 <- WilliamsDesign(12)
```

WordCountAna

Word-Count based methods Analysis (WordCountAna)

Description

Sensory methods as labelled sorting task, check-all-that-apply (CATA), ultra-flash profiling (UFP) and open-ended questions can be used to collect free-text descriptions of products through word-count based methods. A data frame with rows-products and columns-panellists is considered for the analysis. WordCountAna performs a multiple factor analysis for contingency tables keeping all the information in the comparison of the products. The identification of the consensual words which have the same meaning for most of the panellists eases the interpretation of the word-count based methods and solves the problems arising from the large diversity of vocabulary as the different meanings possibly associated to a same word. A test, based on resampling techniques, allows for assessing the significance of the consensus.

Usage

```
WordCountAna (base, sep.word = NULL, ncp = Inf, nb.panel = 3, nb.simul = 500,
              proba = 0.05, graph = TRUE, axes = c(1,2))
```

Arguments

base	a data frame with n rows (products) and p columns (panellists). Each cell corresponds to a free-text description used to describe a product by a panellist
sep.word	a string with all the characters which correspond to separator of words (by default, NULL and is considered equal to "; (,).?/:.'!\$=+;<>[]@-")
ncp	number of dimensions kept in the results and to compute the within-inertia
nb.panel	minimum number of panellists who used the same word in order to define consensual words (by default 3)
nb.simul	number of bootstrap simulations (by default 500)
proba	significance threshold considered to define consensual words (by default 0.05)
graph	boolean, if TRUE a graph is displayed
axes	a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot

Value

mfact	a list of matrices containing all the results for multiple factor analysis for contingency tables
dist.words	a matrix containing the results for distinct words (number of times that used and number of panellists that pronounced)
centroids	a matrix containing the coordinates of the centroids of distinct-words
cons	a matrix containing the results of bootstrap resampling for distinct-words pronounced by at least "nb.panel" panellists (number of times that used, number of panellists that pronounced and the significance of the consensus)

`cons.words` a vector of consensual words assessed by bootstrap resampling

Returns the products factor map, panellists factor map, distinct-words factor map and consensual words factor map.

Author(s)

Belchin Kostov <badriyan@clinic.ub.es>, Francois Husson <husson@agrocampus-ouest.fr>, Monica Becue-Bertaut

References

Becue-Bertaut, M. and Pages, J. (2008). Multiple factor analysis and clustering of a mixture of quantitative, categorical and frequency data. *Computational Statistic and Data Analysis*, 52, 3255-3268. Kostov, B., Becue-Bertaut, M. and Husson, F. (2012). Multiple Factor Analysis for Contingency Tables in FactoMineR Package. *The R journal* Kostov, B., Becue-Bertaut, M., Husson, F., Pages, J., Cadoret, M., Torrens, J. and Urpi, P. (2012). A tool for detecting words with consensual meaning in verbalization tasks. 11th Sensometrics Conference, July 10-13, 2012, Rennes, France.

See Also

[textual](#), [MFA](#), [plot.WordCountAna](#)

Examples

```
data(perfume)
res<-WordCountAna(base=perfume, sep.word=";")
```

Index

- *Topic **color**
 - coltable, 16
- *Topic **datasets**
 - cards, 10
 - chocolates, 15
 - cocktail, 15
 - compo.cocktail, 18
 - cream_id, 26
 - cream_signa, 27
 - hedo.cocktail, 37
 - hedochoc, 38
 - napping, 52
 - napping.don, 53
 - napping.words, 53
 - perfume, 66
 - perfume_fcp, 67
 - perfume_ideal, 67
 - senso.cocktail, 82
 - sensochoc, 83
 - sensopanel, 83
 - smoothies, 84
- *Topic **dplot**
 - boot, 7
 - fcp, 35
 - plot.fahst, 68
 - plot.fasnt, 70
 - plot.fast, 71
 - plot.IdMap, 73
- *Topic **manip**
 - magicsort, 47
 - scalebypanelist, 80
- *Topic **math**
 - optimaldesign, 54
- *Topic **models**
 - averagetable, 4
 - carto, 11
 - cartoconsumer, 13
 - ConsistencyIdeal, 20
 - decat, 28
 - graphinter, 36
 - interact, 46
 - MultiIdeal, 48
 - paneliperf, 55
 - panelperf, 65
 - search.desc, 81
 - triangle.design, 84
 - triangle.pair.test, 86
 - triangle.test, 87
 - WilliamsDesign, 88
- *Topic **multivariate**
 - boot, 7
 - carto, 11
 - cartoconsumer, 13
 - ConsensualWords, 19
 - construct.axes, 22
 - cpa, 25
 - fahst, 30
 - fasnt, 31
 - fast, 33
 - fcp, 35
 - hsortplot, 39
 - IdMap, 40
 - IdMapConsumer, 42
 - indscal, 44
 - nappeplot, 50
 - nappesortplot, 51
 - panellipse, 57
 - panellipse.session, 60
 - panelmatch, 63
 - plot.WordCountAna, 74
 - plotpanelist, 75
 - pmfa, 76
 - WordCountAna, 89
- *Topic **print**
 - print.fahst, 77
 - print.fasnt, 78
 - print.fast, 79
- *Topic **segmentation**

- cartoconsumer, 13
- *Topic **univar**
 - ardi, 3
 - barrow, 6
 - boxprod, 9
 - histprod, 38
- aov, 5, 29, 37, 46, 57, 66
- ardi, 3
- averagetable, 4
- barrow, 6
- boot, 7, 42
- boxplot, 9
- boxprod, 9
- bxp, 9
- cards, 10
- carto, 11, 14, 42
- cartoconsumer, 13
- chocolates, 15
- cocktail, 15
- coltable, 16
- compo.cocktail, 18
- ConsensualWords, 19
- ConsistencyIdeal, 20
- construct.axes, 22
- cpa, 25
- cream_id, 26
- cream_signa, 27
- decat, 4, 28
- density, 39
- fahst, 30, 40, 69, 78
- fasnt, 31, 52, 71, 79
- fast, 33, 72, 80
- fcp, 35
- GPA, 12, 14
- graphinter, 36
- hedo.cocktail, 37
- hedochoc, 38
- hist, 39
- histprod, 38
- hsortplot, 39
- IdMap, 40, 44, 73
- IdMapConsumer, 42
- indscal, 44, 50, 77
- interact, 46
- lm, 65
- magicsort, 47
- MFA, 12, 14, 24, 77, 90
- MultiIdeal, 48
- nappeplot, 45, 50, 77
- nappesortplot, 51
- napping, 50, 52
- napping.don, 53
- napping.words, 53
- optimaldesign, 54
- paneliperf, 22, 55, 66
- panellip, 49, 57, 62, 64
- panellip.session, 60, 60, 64
- panelmatch, 60, 63
- panelperf, 22, 57, 65
- par, 8, 11, 17, 35, 58, 61, 64, 69, 70, 72, 75, 76
- perfume, 66
- perfume_fcp, 67
- perfume_ideal, 67
- plot, 7
- plot.fahst, 68
- plot.fasnt, 70
- plot.fast, 71
- plot.IdMap, 42, 73
- plot.WordCountAna, 74, 90
- plotpanelist, 75
- pmfa, 45, 50, 76
- print.fahst, 77
- print.fasnt, 78
- print.fast, 79
- scalebypanelist, 80
- search.desc, 81
- senso.cocktail, 82
- sensochoc, 83
- sensopanel, 83
- smoothies, 84
- stripchart, 9
- textual, 90
- triangle.design, 84, 86, 88
- triangle.pair.test, 85, 86, 88
- triangle.test, 85, 86, 87

WilliamsDesign, [88](#)
WordCountAna, [75](#), [89](#)