

Package ‘SensomineR’

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Title Sensory Data Analysis

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Description Statistical Methods to Analyse Sensory Data. SensomineR: A package for sensory data analysis. S. Le and F. Husson (2008).

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|---------------|---------------------------|
| analyse_holos | <i>Analyse Holos data</i> |
|---------------|---------------------------|

Description

Provide numeric tools and graphical tools to analyse Holos data.

Usage

```
analyse_holos(data, method, axes = c(1, 2), graph = TRUE, export.res = FALSE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------|--|
| data | A list of object, as returned by the format_holos function. |
| method | A string corresponding to the holistic task realized by the subjects during the experiment: "N" for Napping task, "S" for Sorting task, or "SN" for Sorted Napping task. |
| axes | A length 2 vector specifying the components of the factorial analysis to plot. By default, the first two components are plotted. |
| graph | A boolean specifying if the graphical outputs of the factorial analysis should be plotted or not. By default, graph = TRUE. |
| export.res | A boolean specifying if all the graphical outputs should be exported in the working directory or not. By default, export.res = FALSE. NB: If method = "N", setting this argument to TRUE is the only way to access the individual cognitive processes. |

Value

| | |
|--------------|---|
| IDssubjects | A dataframe containing the concordance between the names of the subjects as given in the Holos experiment and their ID. |
| summary.task | The summary of the task realized by the subjects with pieces of information such as the number of steps performed by each subject, the duration of the task, etc. |
| res.FA | The results of the factorial analysis as returned by the MFA function of the FactoMineR package for Napping data, by the MCA function for Sorting data, and by the HMFA function for Sorted Napping data. |
| datasets | All the individuals data sets (digit-tracking data of each subject) and panel data sets (merged final configurations and verbalization). |

References

- Le, M.T., Brard, M. & Le, S. (2016). Holos: A collaborative environment for similarity-based holistic approaches. *Behavior Research Methods*.
- Le, M.T., Husson, F. & Le, S. (2014). Digit-tracking: Interpreting the evolution over time of sensory dimensions of an individual product space issued from Napping and sorted Napping. *Food Quality and Preference*.

See Also

[format_holos](#)

Examples

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

# Example with Napping data
res.N <- analyse_holos(videos, method = "N", export.res = TRUE)
res.N$summary.task$nbstep.time # number of steps and duration of the task for each subject
res.N$summary.task$freq[[1]] # number of times the first subject moved each stimulus during the task
res.N$res.FA # MFA results that can be customized with the plot.MFA function of FactoMineR
res.N$datasets$digitdata[[1]] # digit-tracking data of the first subject
res.N$datasets$finaldata # Napping data (panel level)

# Example with Sorting data
res.S <- analyse_holos(videos, method = "S")
res.S$res.FA # MCA results that can be customized with the plot.MCA function of FactoMineR
res.S$datasets # Sorting data (panel level)
sorting.data <- apply(res.S$datasets, 2, as.factor) ?
res.fast <- fast(sorting.data)
ConsensualWords(res.fast)

## End(Not run)
```

ardi

*Automatic Research of DIvergences between scores***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 <i>panelist</i> |
| scale | by default, data are not scaled by <i>panelist</i> |

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 <i>panelist</i> 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 <francois.husson@institut-agro.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 par 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)
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

Boxplot per category with respect to a categorical variable and a set of quantitative variables

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 donnee) |
| 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 <francois.husson@institut-agro.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 | <i>Cards</i> |
|-------|--------------|

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, Institut Agro

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)
```

| | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|
| carto | <i>Preference Mapping Techniques</i> |
|-------|--------------------------------------|

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 <code>par</code> in the graphics package |
| col | cf. function <code>par</code> in the graphics package |
| font | cf. function <code>par</code> 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 <francois.husson@institut-agro.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)
```

cartoconsumer

Preference Mapping Techniques and segmentation of consumers

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

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>res</code> | the result of a factor analysis |
| <code>data.pref</code> | a data frame in which each row represent a product and each column represent the hedonic scores of a given consumer for the products |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>nb.clust</code> | 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 <code>nb.clusters</code> clusters |
| <code>seuil</code> | the size of the area kept for each group of consumers |
| <code>consol</code> | a boolean. If TRUE, a k-means consolidation is performed |
| <code>ncp</code> | number of dimensions kept in the results (by default 5) |
| <code>scale.conso</code> | scale data by consumer |
| <code>graph.carto</code> | if TRUE, the preference map is displayed. If FALSE, no graph is displayed |
| <code>graph.hcpc</code> | if TRUE, graphics of segmentation (trees and individuals map) are displayed. If FALSE, no graph are displayed |
| <code>graph.group</code> | if TRUE, preference maps for each group are displayed. If FALSE, no map are displayed |
| <code>col.min</code> | define the color which match to the low levels of preference |
| <code>col.max</code> | define the color which match to the high levels of preference |
| <code>contrast</code> | define the color contrast between groups' areas and the rest of the map |
| <code>level</code> | the number of standard deviations used in the calculation of the preference response surface for all the consumers |
| <code>asp</code> | if 1 is assigned to that parameter, the graphic displays are output in an orthonormal coordinate system |
| <code>lwd</code> | 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)
```

CA_JAR

Make a correspondence analysis on the JAR data

Description

Plot the CA graph.

Usage

```
CA_JAR(x, col.p, col.j, col.pref, jarlevel="jar")
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|--|
| x | data.frame |
| col.p | the position of the <i>product</i> variable |
| col.j | the position of the <i>panelist</i> variable |
| col.pref | the position of the <i>preference</i> variable |
| jarlevel | a string corresponding to the jar level (the level must be the same for all the jar variables) |

Value

Draw a CA graph with the preference data as supplementary qualitative variables, the products as rows, and the categories of the jar variables as columns

Author(s)

Francois Husson

Examples

```
## Not run:  
data(JAR)  
res <- CA_JAR(x = JAR, col.p = 13, col.j = 1, col.pref = 2, jarlevel = "jar")  
plot.CA(res$res.CA, invisible = "row", cex = 0.8)  
  
## 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, Institut Agro

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 disliking (0) or liking (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 disliking (0) or liking (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,
         nbrow = nrow(matrice), nbc col = 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)) |
| nbc col | 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, Institut Agro

Examples

```
data(cocktail)
```

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| ConsensualWords | <i>Consensual words for Sorting Task data</i> |
|-----------------|---|

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*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 <i>product</i> projected from the <i>sensory</i> and <i>hedonic</i> 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", graph.type = c("ggplot", "classic"))
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>matrice</code> | 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 <code>group = NULL</code> |
| <code>coord</code> | a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot |
| <code>scale.unit</code> | boolean, if TRUE the descriptors are scaled to unit variance |
| <code>group</code> | 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) |
| <code>name.group</code> | the names of the groups of variables when mfa is performed (if <code>group</code> differs from NULL) |
| <code>centerbypanelist</code> | center the data by panelist before the construction of the axes |
| <code>scalebypanelist</code> | scale the data by panelist before the construction of the axes |
| <code>method</code> | the method to replace the missing values: "average" or "coeff" (coefficients of the <i>product</i> variable in the anova model) |
| <code>graph.type</code> | a character that gives the type of graph used: "ggplot" or "classic" |

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 <francois.husson@institut-agro.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,
  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*9=774 rows and 2 qualitative variables (panelist and product), 13*2 attributes (perceived and ideal intensities) and overall liking.

Source

Institut Agro, 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(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)
```

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*9=774 rows and 2 qualitative variables (panelist and product), 13*2 attributes (perceived and ideal intensities) and overall liking.

Source

Institut Agro, 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 = "mistyrose",
      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 |
| nbcou | the number of columns to be displayed (by default, all the values are displayed). Only useful if <i>graph</i> 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:

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>tabF</code> | the V-test and the P-value of the F-test for each descriptor resulting from the analysis of variance model |
| <code>tabT</code> | a (products,descriptors) data frame, in which each cell is the Vtest for a given product and a given descriptor |
| <code>coeff</code> | 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 |
| <code>resF</code> | the V-test and the P-value for each descriptor resulting from the analysis of variance model, sorted in ascending order |
| <code>resT</code> | 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 |
| <code>adjmean</code> | 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$stabT), numr = 3, numc = 3)
barrow(resdecat$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, Sebastien Le <sebastien.le@institut-agro.fr>

References

Cadoret, M., Le, S., Pages, 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)
```

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, Sebastien Le <sebastien.le@institut-agro.fr>

References

- Pagès, J., Le, S., Cadoret, M. (2010) *The Sorted Napping: a new holistic approach in sensory evaluation*. Journal of Sensory Studies
- Cadoret, M., Le, S., Pages, 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, Sebastien Le <sebastien.le@institut-agro.fr>

References

- Cadoret, M., Le, S., Pages, J. (2008) *A novel Factorial Approach for analysing Sorting Task data*. 9th Sensometrics meeting. St Catharines, Canada
- Cadoret, M., Le, S., Pages, J. (2009) *A Factorial Approach for Sorting Task data (FAST)*. Food Quality and Preference. 20. pp. 410-417
- Cadoret, M., Le, S., Pages, 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 <code>par</code> 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)
```

format_holos

Format Holos data

Description

Format the data exported from the Holos platform.

Usage

```
format_holos(path.data)
```

Arguments

path.data The path corresponding to the folder containing all Holos data (i.e. one folder per subject with different files: "X_comment.txt", "X_data.txt", "X_last.txt", "X_txt").

Value

A list of 4 objects: IDsubjects, a dataframe containing the concordance between the names of the subjects as given in the Holos experiment and their ID; datadigit, a list of S (S = number of subjects) dataframes corresponding to the digit-tracking data; datafinal_coord, a list of S (S = number of subjects) dataframes corresponding to the final configurations data; and datafinal_verb, a list of S (S = number of subjects) dataframes corresponding to the final verbalization data.

See Also

[analyse_holos](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data <- format_holos(path.data = "C:/MyDirectory/")
## 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, Institut Agro

Examples

```
data(cocktail)
```

| | |
|----------|----------------------------------|
| hedochoc | <i>Chocolates hedonic scores</i> |
|----------|----------------------------------|

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

Agrocampus Rennes

Examples

```
data(chocolates)
```

| | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|
| histprod | <i>Histogram for each descriptor</i> |
|----------|--------------------------------------|

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

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| <code>don</code> | a data frame with <code>n</code> rows (products) and <code>p</code> columns (nested partitions for all consumers) |
| <code>group</code> | a list indicating the number of levels (nested partitions) for each consumer |
| <code>numr</code> | the number of hierarchical sorting per row (by default 2) |
| <code>numc</code> | 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, Sebastien Le <sebastien.le@institut-agro.fr>

See Also

[fahst](#)

Examples

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

| | |
|----------------|--|
| alpha | The confidence level of the ellipses |
| coord | A length 2 vector specifying the components to plot |
| precision | The value defining the step when gridding the space |
| 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 |
| cons.eq | 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:

| | |
|-------|---|
| PCA | the results from the PCA used to create the sensory space |
| idmap | a list containing the results of the IdMap (<i>data</i>), the weight for each consumer (<i>j.weight</i>) and the precision used. |
| ideal | 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 (<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) |
| dataset.signa | a data frame with n rows (individuals) and p columns (categorical variables) |
| col.p | The position of the <i>product</i> variable in the dataframe <i>dataset.id</i> |
| col.j | The position of the <i>consumer</i> variable in the dataframe <i>dataset.id</i> |
| col.lik | The position of the <i>liking</i> variable in the dataframe <i>dataset.id</i> |
| 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. |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <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 |
| <code>coordobs</code> | The coordinates of all the ideals of all the categories on the sensory space |
| <code>test.global</code> | The results for the global test for each variables (observed inertia, critical inertia, P-value) |
| <code>test.paires</code> | 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, francois.husson@institut-agro.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_signal)

###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_signal, col.p=2, col.j=1, col.lik=29,
  num.col.var.signal=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 |

| | |
|-------|---|
| coord | a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot |
| eps | 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 eps |

Value

Returns a list including:

| | |
|--------|---|
| W | a matrix with the subject coordinates |
| points | a matrix with the stimuli (individuals) coordinates |
| subvar | a vector with the strain between each configuration and the stimuli configuration |
| r2 | 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)
prefpls(cbind(resindscal$points, napping.words))
pmfa(napping.don, napping.words, mean.conf = resindscal$points)

## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|----------|---|
| interact | <i>Estimation of interaction coefficients</i> |
|----------|---|

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)
```

JAR

JAR

Description

Just About Right

Usage

```
JAR(x, col.p, col.j, col.pref, jarlevel="jar")
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|--|
| x | data.frame |
| col.p | the position of the <i>product</i> variable |
| col.j | the position of the <i>panelist</i> variable |
| col.pref | the position of the <i>preference</i> variable |
| jarlevel | a string corresponding to the jar level (the level must be the same for all the jar variables) |

Details

Perform the penalty analysis. Two models are constructed.

The one-dimensional model is constructed descriptor by descriptor. For descriptor_j the model is:

Hedonic score = Descriptor_j_Not enough+ Descriptor_j_Too much

The multi-dimensional model is constructed with all descriptors simultaneously:

Hedonic score = Descriptor_1_Not enough+ Descriptor_1_Too much +...+ Descriptor_p_Not enough+

Descriptor_p_Too much+ Product + Judge

Value

Returns a list of 3 objects.

The penalty1 object corresponds to the one-dimensional penalty results: a data-frame with the penalty coefficient in the first column, the standard deviation and the p-value for the test that the penalty is significantly different from 0.

The penalty2 object corresponds to the mutli-dimensional penalty results: a data-frame with the penalty coefficient in the first column, the standard deviation and the p-value for the test that the penalty is significantly different from 0. The Frequency object gives the percentage of times the non-jar categories are given for each product: a matrix with the non-jar categories in rows and the products in columns

Author(s)

Francois Husson

See Also

[plot.JAR](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(JAR)
res.jar <- JAR(JAR,col.p=13,col.j=1,col.pref=2)
plot(res.jar,name.prod="284", model=1)

## 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, Sebastien Le <sebastien.le@institut-agro.fr>

References

Pages, J., Le, 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, Institut Agro

Examples

```
## Not run:  
data(napping)  
nappplot(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, Institut Agro

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, Institut Agro

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=nbProd, 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 = 300,
  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,
  graph.type = c("ggplot", "classic"))
```

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

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,
graph.type = c("ggplot", "classic"))

```

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 <code>par</code> in the graphics package |
| color | a vector with the colors used; by default there are 35 colors defined |
| graph.type | a character that gives the type of graph used: "ggplot" or "classic" |

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 <code>par</code> in the graphics package |
| color | a vector with the colors used; by default there are 35 colors defined |
| hierar | hierarchy in the variable (see <code>hmf.a</code>) |

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

Panel's performance according to its capabilities to discriminate between products

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:

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>p.value</code> | 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 |
| <code>variability</code> | 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 |
| <code>res</code> | a vector of dimension k of residual terms for the analysis of variance model of interest |
| <code>r2</code> | 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

[paneliperf](#), [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, Institut Agro 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 $103 \times 14 = 1442$ 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 | <i>Make Factorial Approach for Hierarchical Sorting Task data (FAHST) graphs</i> |
|------------|--|

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, Sebastien Le <sebastien.le@institut-agro.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)
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, Sebastien Le <sebastien.le@institut-agro.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.quant.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, Sebastien Le <sebastien.le@institut-agro.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 inversed 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.JAR

Make penalty graph

Description

Plot the graphs for the penalty analysis.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'JAR'
plot(x, name.prod, model=1, confidence=TRUE, level=0.05, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------|---|
| x | an object of class fast |
| name.prod | a string corresponding to the name of the product for which penalty is drawn |
| model | an integer: 1 means that the one-dimensional penalties are drawn, 2 means that the multidimensional penalties are drawn |
| confidence | A boolean: if true, the confidence interval is drawn for each penalty |
| level | threshold for the selection of the categories that are plotted |
| ... | further arguments passed to or from other methods, such as cex, cex.main, ... |

Value

Draw a plot of the penalty against the frequency of the categories.

Author(s)

Francois Husson

See Also

[JAR](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(JAR)
res.jar <- JAR(JAR,col.p=13,col.j=1,col.pref=2)
plot.JAR(res.jar,name.prod="284", model=1)

## 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

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

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 <francois.husson@institut-agro.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 | <i>Plotpanelist</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|

Description

Displays panelists' sensory profiles onto the products' space

Usage

```
plotpanelist(mat, coord = c(1,2), name = FALSE, eig, cex = 1, color = NULL,
  graph.type = c("ggplot", "classic"))
```

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 <code>par</code> in the graphics package |
| color | a vector with the colors used; by default there are 35 colors defined |
| graph.type | a character that gives the type of graph used: "ggplot" or "classic" |

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 tablecloth |
| coord | a length 2 vector specifying the components to plot |
| cex | cf. function par 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](#), [indscal](#)

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, Sebastien Le <sebastien.le@institut-agro.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)
res.fasnt <- fahst(cards,group,graph=F)
print.fasnt(res.fasnt, 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, Sebastien Le <sebastien.le@institut-agro.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, Sebastien Le <sebastien.le@institut-agro.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 *Scale by panelist*

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 $(p*(1+j), k+2)$, 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
```

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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

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, Institut Agro

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

Agrocampus Rennes

Examples

```
data(chocolates)
```

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| smoothies | <i>Smoothies</i> |
|-----------|------------------|

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, Institut Agro

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| triangle.design | <i>Construct a design for triangle tests</i> |
|-----------------|--|

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 | <i>Make a Triangle test for two products</i> |
|--------------------|--|

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)
```

videos

Videos data obtained with Holos

Description

Example of Holos data, as obtained with the [format_holos](#) function.

Usage

```
data(videos)
```

Format

A list of 4 objects: `name.subjects`, a dataframe containing the concordance between the names of the subjects as given in the Holos experiment and their ID; `datadigit`, a list of S (S = number of subjects) dataframes corresponding to the digit-tracking data; `datafinal_coord`, a list of S (S = number of subjects) dataframes corresponding to the final configurations data; and `datafinal_verb`, a list of S (S = number of subjects) dataframes corresponding to the final verbalization data.

See Also

[format_holos](#) [analyse_holos](#)

Examples

```
data(videos)
```

| | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| WilliamsDesign | <i>Construct a Williams design</i> |
|----------------|------------------------------------|

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 | <i>Word-Count based methods Analysis (WordCountAna)</i> |
|--------------|---|

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 <francois.husson@institut-agro.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=";")
```


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