

Package ‘multcompView’

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Type Package

Title Visualizations of Paired Comparisons

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Author Spencer Graves and Hans-Peter Piepho with help from Sundar Dorai-Raj

Maintainer Spencer Graves <spencer.graves@pdf.com>

Description Convert a logical vector or a vector of p-values or a correlation, difference, or distance matrix into a display identifying the pairs for which the differences were not significantly different. Designed for use in conjunction with the output of functions like TukeyHSD, dist{stats}, simint, simtest, csimint, csimtest{multcomp}, friedmanmc, kruskalmc{pgirmess}.

License GPL

Depends grid

Suggests multcomp, pgirmess

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multcompView-package

Summarize multiple paired comparisons

Description

Convert a logical vector or a vector of p-values or a difference or distance matrix into a display identifying the pairs for which the differences were not significantly different or for which the difference exceeded a threshold.

Details

Package: multcompView
Type: Package
Version: 0.1-0
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License: GPL

Convert a logical vector or a vector of p-values or a difference or distance matrix into either a letter-based display using "multcompLetters" or a graphic roughly like a "T" using "multcompTs" to identify factor levels or similar groupings that are or are not significantly different. Designed for use in conjunction with the output of functions like TukeyHSD, diststats, simint, simtest, csimint, csimtestmultcomp, friedmanmc, kruskalmcpgirmess.

Author(s)

Spencer Graves and Hans-Peter Piepho with help from Sundar Dorai-Raj
Maintainer: Spencer Graves <spencer.graves@pdf.com>

References

Piepho, Hans-Peter (2004) "An Algorithm for a Letter-Based Representation of All-Pairwise Comparisons", *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, 13(2)456-466.
John R. Donoghue (2004) "Implementing Shaffer's multiple comparison procedure for a large number of groups", pp. 1-23 in Benjamini, Bretz and Sarkar (eds) *Recent Developments in Multiple Comparison Procedures* (Institute of Mathematical Statistics Lecture Notes-Monograph Series vol. 47)

Examples

```
dif3 <- c(FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)
names(dif3) <- c("a-b", "a-c", "b-c")
multcompTs(dif3)
multcompLetters(dif3)

library(MASS)
multcompBoxplot(Postwt~Treat, data=anorexia)
```

multcompBoxplot *boxplot with multcomp graphics*

Description

Create boxplots with multcompTs and / or multcompLetters

Usage

```
multcompBoxplot(formula, data,
  horizontal=TRUE, compFn="TukeyHSD",
  sortFn="mean", decreasing=TRUE,
  plotList=list(boxplot=list(
    fig=c(0, 0.75, 0, 1)),
  multcompTs=list(fig=c(0.7, 0.85, 0, 1)),
  multcompLetters=list(
    fig=c(0.87, 0.97, 0.03, 0.98), fontsize=20,
    fontface="bold") ) )
```

Arguments

formula	a two sided formula like "y~z", where both "y" and "z" are columns of the data.frame "data", "y" is numeric, and "z" is a factor. This will be passed as the first argument for both 'boxplot' and 'compFn', and so must work in both contexts. NOTE: Any more complicated formula may produce errors or unanticipated results.
data	A data.frame for evaluating 'formula'.
horizontal	TRUE for horizontal boxplots and vertical multcompTs and / or multcompLetters; FALSE for the opposite.
compFn	a function whose output will serve as the the only non-default input to either 'multcompTs' or 'multcompLetters'. The default "TukeyHSD" actually translates to 'TukeyHSD(aov(formula, data))[[1]][, "p adj"]'.
sortFn	If sortFn is a function or a character string naming a function, it is used to summarize the subset of y corresponding to each level of z into a single number, which will then be used to sort the levels of z according to the argument 'decreasing'. This step is skipped if sortFn is NULL or NA or if it is neither a function nor a character string that might name a function. If sortFn is a character string but a function by that name is not found in the search path, multcompBoxplot stops with, 'Error in do.call(sortFn, list(x = x)) : could not find function ...'.
decreasing	If the levels of z are to be sorted using the output of 'sortFn', this is uses as the 'decreasing' in 'order' to sort the levels of z for plotting.
plotList	A list with names in c("boxplot", "multcompTs", "multcompLetters"). Replicates are allowed. If present, they produce, e.g., multiple "multcompTs" side by side. This can be used to compare the visual effects of different arguments to

"plot.multcompTs". Each component of 'plotList' is itself a list of arguments to pass to either "boxplot", "plot.multcompTs" or "plot.multcompLetters". Placement can be controlled via 'fig' arguments passed (indirectly) of the form 'c(x1, x2, y1, y2)'. If(horizontal==TRUE), fig gives the coordinates of the figure region in the display region of the plot device, as described on the [par](#) help page; if(horizontal==FALSE), fig[c(3,4,1,2)] gives c(x1, x2, y1, y2) for placement of that portion of the plot.

Details

For formula = y~z, if 'sortFn' is a function or the name of a function, 'multcompBoxplot' starts by applying sortFn to the subsets of y corresponding to each level of z, and then sorting those summaries in increasing or decreasing order, per 'decreasing'. If 'sortFn' is NULL or NA, this sort step is skipped.

'multcompBoxplot' then creates 'boxplot' as specified in 'plotList'. Next, 'compFn' is called to generate comparisons to feed to the functions ([multcompTs](#) and / or [multcompLetters](#), whose output is then passed to ([plot.multcomp](#)) for plotting. Components of the relevant sub-lists of 'plotList' are made available to [par](#) or (for [plot.multcompLetters](#)) to [gpar](#).

Value

This function invisibly returns a list with one component for each component of plotList containing the output of the appropriate "plot.multcomp" call plus the output of "compFn".

Author(s)

Spencer Graves

See Also

[boxplot](#) [multcompTs](#) [multcompLetters](#) [plot.multcomp](#) [TukeyHSD](#) [par](#) [gpar](#)

Examples

```
# Example from help("TukeyHDS")
multcompBoxplot(breaks~tension, data=warpbreaks)
# 'sortFn' can be either a function or a function name
# default order is 'decreasing=TRUE'
multcompBoxplot(breaks~tension, data=warpbreaks,
                sortFn=median, decreasing=FALSE)

#####
library(multcomp)
data(recovery)
# Horizontal boxplots with both
# multcomp Ts and Letters on the right
# Example from vignette("Rmc")
multcompBoxplot(minutes~blanket, recovery)

# Vertical boxplots with both
# multcomp Ts and Letters on the top
```

```

multcompBoxplot(minutes~blanket, recovery,
                horizontal=FALSE)

# Horizontal boxplots with 2 different
# displays of the "Ts" on the left
multcompBoxplot(minutes~blanket, recovery,
  plotList=list(
    boxplot=list(fig=c(0.3, 1, 0, 1)),
    multcompTs=list(fig=c(0, 0.15, 0, 1),
      orientation="reverse"),
    multcompTs=list(fig=c(0.15, 0.3, 0, 1),
      type="boxes", orientation="reverse",
      mar=c(5,2, 4, 0)+.1) ) )
# Example from vignette("Rmc")
library(MASS)
anorx <-
multcompBoxplot(Postwt~Treat, data=anorexia)

## Not run:
# Confirm than sortFn=NULL or NA
# leaves the order unchanged
library(multcomp)
data(cholesterol)
cholesterol$trt3 <- with(cholesterol, factor(
  as.character(trt), levels=levels(trt)[c(5:4,1:3)]))
multcompBoxplot(response ~ trt3, cholesterol,
  sortFn=NULL)
multcompBoxplot(response ~ trt3, cholesterol,
  sortFn=NA)
## End(Not run)

```

multcompLetters *Letter summary of similarities and differences*

Description

Convert a logical vector or a vector of p-values or a correlation or distance matrix into a character-based display in which common characters identify levels or groups that are not significantly different. Designed for use with the output of functions like TukeyHSD, diststats, simint, simtest, csimint, csimtestmultcomp, friedmanmc, kruskalmcpgirmess.

Usage

```

multcompLetters(x, compare, threshold=0.05,
               Letters=c(letters, LETTERS, "."))

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	One of the following: (1) A square, symmetric matrix with row names. (2) A vector with hyphenated names, which identify individual items or factor levels after "strsplit". (3) An object of class "dist". If <code>x</code> (or <code>x[1]</code>) is not already of class "logical", it is replaced with <code>do.call(compare, list(x, threshold))</code> , which by default converts numbers (typically p-values) less than 0.05 to TRUE and everything else to FALSE. If <code>x</code> is a matrix, its diagonal must be or must convert to FALSE.
<code>compare</code>	function or binary operator; not used if <code>class(x)</code> is "logical".
<code>threshold</code>	Second (reference) argument to "compare".
<code>Letters</code>	Vector of distinct characters (or character strings) used to connect levels that are not significantly different. They should be recognizable when concatenated. The last element of "Letters" is used as a prefix for a reuse of "Letters" if more are needed than are provided. For example, with the default "Letters", if 53 distinct connection columns are required, they will be "a", ..., "z", "A", ..., "Z", and ".a". If 54 are required, the last one will be ".b". If 105 are required, the last one will be "..a", etc. (If the algorithm generates that many distinct groups, the display may be too busy to be useful, but the algorithm shouldn't break.)

Details

Produces a "Letter-Based Representation of All- Pairwise Comparisons" as described by Piepho (2004). (The present algorithm does NOT perform his "sweeping" step.)

Value

An object of class 'multcompLetters', which is a list with the following components:

<code>Letters</code>	character vector with names = the names of the levels or groups compared and with values = character strings in which common values of the function argument "Letters" identify levels or groups that are not significantly different (or more precisely for which the corresponding element of "x" was FALSE or was converted to FALSE by "compare").
<code>monospacedLetters</code>	Same as "Letters" but with spaces so the individual grouping letters will line up with a monospaced type font.
<code>LetterMatrix</code>	Logical matrix with one row for each level compared and one column for each "Letter" in the "letter-based representation". The output component "Letters" is obtained by concatenating the column names of all columns with TRUE in that row.

Author(s)

Spencer Graves and Hans-Peter Piepho

References

Piepho, Hans-Peter (2004) "An Algorithm for a Letter-Based Representation of All-Pairwise Comparisons", *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, 13(2)456-466.

See Also

[multcompBoxplot](#) [plot.multcompLetters](#) [print.multcompLetters](#) [multcompTs](#) [vec2mat](#)

Examples

```
dif3 <- c(FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)
names(dif3) <- c("A-B", "A-C", "B-C")
dif3L <- multcompLetters(dif3)
dif3L
print(dif3L)
print(dif3L, TRUE)

dif4 <- c(.01, .02, .03, 1)
names(dif4) <- c("a-b", "a-c", "b-d", "a-d")
(diff4.T <- multcompLetters(dif4))

(dif4.L1 <- multcompLetters(dif4,
  Letters=c("*", ".")))
# "Letters" can be any character strings,
# but they should be recognizable when
# concatenated.

x <- array(1:9, dim=c(3,3),
  dimnames=list(NULL, LETTERS[1:3]))
d3 <- dist(x)
multcompLetters(d3, threshold=2)
```

multcompTs

"T" depiction of undifferentiated classes

Description

Convert a logical vector or a vector of p-values or a correlation or distance matrix into a matrix with an associated visual display to show whether the differences between items exceed a threshold. Designed for use with the output of functions like TukeyHSD, diststats, simint, simtest, csimint, csimtestmultcomp, friedmanmc, kruskalmcpgirmess.

Usage

```
multcompTs(x, compare="<", threshold=0.05,
  sep=".")
```

Arguments

x	One of the following: (1) A square, symmetric matrix with row names. (2) A vector with hyphenated names, which identify individual items or factor levels after "strsplit(..., '-')". (3) An object of class "dist". If x (or x[1]) is not already of class "logical", it is replaced with do.call(compare, list(x, threshold)), which by default converts numbers (typically p-values) less than 0.05 to TRUE and everything else to FALSE. If x is a matrix, its diagonal must be or must convert to FALSE.
compare	function or binary operator; not used if class(x) is "logical".
threshold	Second (reference) argument to "compare".
sep	Concatonation character for names of objects with identical similarity / dissimilarity patterns. The output of multcompTs is matrix for which the number of rows = (number of columns + number of uses of the "sep" character).

Details

Produces a matrix of class "multcompTs", describing the "undifferentiated classes" that identify the other factor levels or items that are not distinct or not significantly different from the "base" of the "T"; if two or more levels have the same pattern of significant differences, the two are combined into one "T" with two "bases". The resulting T's are similar to the "undifferentiated classes" discussed by Donaghue (2004).

Value

An object of class "multcompTs", which is a matrix of values -1, 0, 1, with one row for each level compared and one column for each "T", read as follows: 1 = base of the "T" represented by that column, 0 = level(s) not significantly different, and (-1) = level(s) significantly different. If two or more levels have the same pattern of significant and insignificant differences, they are combined into a single column that can be represented by a "T" with multiple bases. The column name will be a character string concatenating all row names with "1" in that column separated by the "sep" character. Thus, the matrix should have as many 1's as it has rows. Also, the lower triangular portion should have as many "-1's" as there are "TRUE" (e.g., significant) differences among the comparisons.

Author(s)

Spencer Graves and Hans-Peter Piepho

References

John R. Donaghue (2004) "Implementing Shaffer's multiple comparison procedure for a large number of groups", pp. 1-23 in Benjamini, Bretz and Sarkar (eds) Recent Developments in Multiple Comparison Procedures (Institute of Mathematical Statistics Lecture Notes-Monograph Series vol. 47)

See Also

[multcompBoxplot](#) [multcompLetters](#) [plot.multcompTs](#) [vec2mat](#)

Examples

```
dif3 <- c(FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)
names(dif3) <- c("a-b", "a-c", "b-c")
multcompTs(dif3)

dif4 <- c(.01, .02, .03, 1)
names(dif4) <- c("a-b", "a-c", "b-d", "a-d")
(diff4.T <- multcompTs(dif4))
plot(diff4.T)
```

plot.multcomp *plot multcomp graphics*

Description

Plot graphic(s) for multcompTs or multcompLetters objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'multcompTs':
plot(x, horizontal=FALSE,
     col=1:6, type=c("Ts", "boxes"),
     orientation=c("standard", "reverse"),
     add=FALSE, at, width, fig=c(0, 1, 0, 1),
     lwd=3, label.levels=if(add)NA else 0.05,
     label.groups=NA, T.base=0.4, ...)
## S3 method for class 'multcompLetters':
plot(x,
     horizontal=FALSE, col=1:6,
     type=c("Letters", "boxes"),
     add=FALSE, at, width, fig=c(0, 1, 0, 1),
     label.levels=if(add)NA else 0.05,
     label.groups=NA, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class 'multcompTs' or 'multcompLetters'.
horizontal	A logical scalar indicating whether the list of items compared reads left to right (horizontal = TRUE) or top to bottom (horizontal = FALSE). If this multcomp graphic accompanies boxplots for different levels or groups compared, the 'box-plot' argument 'horizontal' is the negation of the multcomp plot 'horizontal' argument.
col	The color for each group of items or factor levels. The colors will cross the different items or factor levels and will therefore have the orientation specified via 'horizontal'. If the number of columns exceeds length(col), col is recycled. For alternative choices for col, see "Color Specification" in the par help page.

type	An alternative display for either multcompTs or multcompLetters is 'boxes' (or rectangles). If type="boxes" with "multcompTs", the "base(s)" of each "T" will be indicated by a triangle.
orientation	The "standard" orientation has the 'multcompTs' pointing towards the names of the items or factor levels; with the "reverse" orientation, the bases of the "Ts" point away. By default, the names are on the left or below unless the mean of the relevant 'fig' range is less than 0.5.
add	TRUE to add to an existing plot; FALSE to start a new plot. The names of the factor levels or items compared will be plotted only if add=FALSE.
at	A numeric vector or matrix or a list with components "at" and "width". If a list, both components must be either a numeric vector or matrix. The numeric vector "at" (whether the function argument or "at" component of the "at" list) must be either a numeric vector or matrix giving the locations where the "Ts" or "Letters" graphics should be drawn. length(at) is 1, 2 or 3 times the number of the number of factor levels or items compared. If length(at) is twice the number of levels or items compared, it gives the range of the display for that level; the base of a "T" will be at the midpoint. If length(at) is three times the number of items compared, the intermediate number will be the center of the base of the "T".
width	A numeric vector or matrix with as many rows as "Ts" or "groups" and with up to three columns. With one column, it will be the "center" of the plot range for that group. With two columns, they will delimit the range. With three, they will provide "bottom", "center", and "top" of the range for that set of grouping indicators. If "at" is a list, the argument "width" is ignored and is taken from the list "at".
fig	A numerical vector of the form 'c(x1, x2, y1, y2)' giving the coordinates of the figure region in the display region of the plot device, as described on the par help page.
lwd	width of line to connect elements of "T" graphics that might not otherwise be connected.
label.levels	NA for no labels or distance away from the plot for the labels as a proportion of the plot range.
label.groups	NA for no labels or distance away from the plot for the labels as a proportion of the plot range.
T.base	A numeric scalar giving the proportion of the available space devoted to the base of the Ts; used only when type="Ts".
...	graphical parameters can be given as described on the plot help page or for plot.multcompLetters as describe on the gpar help page.

Details

The requested graphic is either plotted by itself or added to an existing plot as specified by the arguments. The placement can be controlled by 'fig' and 'at'.

The fontsize and fontface of a plot of a multcompLetters object with 'type = "Letters"' can be adjusted as describe on the [gpar](#) help page.

Value

A list with two components:

at	A matrix with three columns giving the middle and extremes of the display for each of the factor levels or items compared.
width	A matrix with as many rows as "Ts" or comparator levels and with two columns giving the plot range for that comparator level.

Author(s)

Spencer Graves

See Also

[multcompTs](#) [multcompLetters](#) [multcompBoxplot](#) [gpar](#)

Examples

```
##
## plot(multcompTs(...))
##
dif4 <- c(.1, .02, .03, 1)
names(dif4) <- c("A-B", "A-C", "B-C", "A-D")
(mcT4 <- multcompTs(dif4))
# Standard plot, base of "Ts" point left
mcT4.1 <- plot(mcT4, label.groups=0.05)
# Redo using "at" = list
plot(mcT4, label.groups=0.05, at=mcT4.1)
# Same plot with group labels closer to the figure
plot(mcT4, label.groups=0.02)

# Base of "Ts" point right
plot(mcT4, label.groups=TRUE, orientation="r")
# Base of "Ts" point down
plot(mcT4, horizontal=TRUE, label.groups=0.05)
# Base of "Ts" point up
plot(mcT4, horizontal=TRUE, label.groups=0.05,
      orientation="r")

# Same 4 plots but with boxes & triangles, not Ts
plot(mcT4, label.groups=0.05, type="b")
plot(mcT4, label.groups=0.05, orientation="r",
      type="b")
plot(mcT4, horizontal=TRUE, label.groups=0.05,
      type="b")
plot(mcT4, horizontal=TRUE, label.groups=0.05,
      orientation="r", type="b")

##
## plot(multcompLetters(...))
##
```

```

# ... using dif4 from above
(mcL4 <- multcompLetters(dif4, Letters=LETTERS))
# Standard plot
## Not run:
# Requires (grid)
mcL4.1 <- plot(mcL4, label.groups=0.05)
# Redo using "at" = list
plot(mcL4, label.groups=0.05, at=mcL4.1)

# With bold face and larger font
plot(mcL4, label.groups=0.05,
      fontsize=28, fontface="bold")

# Horizontal rather than vertical
plot(mcL4, horizontal=TRUE, label.groups=0.05)
## End(Not run)

# Same as boxes rather than letters
plot(mcL4, label.groups=0.05, type="b")
plot(mcL4, horizontal=TRUE, label.groups=0.05,
      type="b")

```

plotDisplay

plot multcomp displays

Description

Helper functions for `plot.multcompTs` and `plot.multcompLetters`. These not intended to be called directly and are hidden in a namespace. You can use `'getAnywhere'` to see them.

Usage

```

plotTs(obj, at, width, horizontal, col, add,
        lwd, label.levels, label.groups, T.base,
        orientation, ...)
plotLetters(obj, at, horizontal, col, add,
            label.levels, font.family = "mono",
            fig=par("fig"), mar=par("mar"), ...)
plotBoxes(obj, at, width, horizontal, col, add,
          label.levels, label.groups, orientation,
          ...)

```

Arguments

`obj` a matrix describing which levels (rows) will be plotted with which groups (columns). For `plotTs` and `plotBoxes`, `obj` is a matrix of numbers from (-1, 0, 1). For `plotLetters`, `obj` is a logical matrix = TRUE if that "letter" (group or column of `obj`) is to be plotted with that level (row of `obj`).

at	an array with one row for each level and 3 columns giving low, middle and high levels for the display for that level.
width	an array with one row for each group of levels in the display and 3 columns giving low, middle and high levels for the display for that group.
horizontal	A logical scalar indicating whether the list of items compared reads left to right (horizontal = TRUE) or top to bottom (horizontal = FALSE). If this multcomp graphic accompanies boxplots for different levels or groups compared, the 'box-plot' argument 'horizontal' is the negation of the multcomp plot 'horizontal' argument.
col	The color for each group of items or factor levels. The colors will cross the different items or factor levels and will therefore have the orientation specified via 'horizontal'. If the number of columns exceeds length(col), col is recycled. For alternative choices for col, see "Color Specification" in the par help page.
add	TRUE to add to an existing plot; FALSE to start a new plot. The names of the factor levels or items compared will be plotted only if add=FALSE.
lwd	line width for the display outline.
label.levels	Distance from the plot region to print the names of the levels as a proportion of the plot range; NA for no level labels.
label.groups	Distance from the plot region to print the names of the groups as a proportion of the plot range; NA for no level labels.
T.base	A numeric scalar giving the proportion of the available space devoted to the base of the Ts.
orientation	If 'reversed', the base(s) of each "T" or traingle indicating the master level(s) of that "undifferentiated class" will point right or up (depending on horizontal) rather than down or left.
font.family	character string naming the font family used by "plotLetters". This function plots the different "Letters" in different colors by plotting one color at a time. It's currently not smart enough to align the letters properly except by assuming a mono-spaced font.
fig	figure region = (x0, x1, y0, y1) as a proportion of the device region.
mar	margin = (lower, left, upper, right) in lines.
...	graphical parameters can be given as described on the plot help page or the gpar help page.

Details

The requested graphic is either plotted by itself or added to an existing plot as specified by the arguments.

"plotTs" and "plotBoxes" use traditional R graphics and will not be discussed further here.

"plotLetters" uses 'grid' graphics, because it seems to provide more support for controlling the side-by-side placement of "Letters" of possibly different colors and widths. The "Letters" display will be positioned in the "plot region" defined by fig and mar, assuming the entire device region is 37 lines both wide and tall. Thus, the plot region is $\text{diff}(\text{fig}[1:2]) * 37$ lines wide and $\text{diff}(\text{fig}[1:2]) * 37$ lines high. If, for example, $\text{fig} = \text{c}(0.9, 1, 0, 1)$, this makes the plot region 3.7 lines wide. With the default

mar=c(5, 4, 4, 2)+0.1 lines, the "width" of the plot region is therefore $3.7 - (4.1+2.1) = (-2.5)$ lines. "plotLetters" initially ignores this contradictory negative width, and centers the plot at the midpoint of $h0 = \text{fig}[1] + \text{mar}[2]/37$, $h1 = \text{fig}[2] - \text{mar}[4]/37$, $v0 = \text{fig}[3] + \text{mar}[1]/37$, and $v1 = \text{fig}[4] - \text{mar}[3]/37$. The "Letters" for the different levels compared are rescaled from at[, "center"] to fit inside At.rng = if(horizontal) c(h0, h1) else c(v0, v1). With "n" levels compared and at.rng = range(at[, "center"]), at[, "center"] is expanded to (at.rng+/-0.5) and rescaled to match At.rng; if(diff(At.rng)<=0), an error message is issued.

Meanwhile, the "Letters" are centered at the midpoint of W.rng = if(horizontal) c(v0, v1) else v(h0, h1) [the opposite of At.rng]; the argument "width" used by plotTs and plotBoxes is not used (and not even accepted) by plotLetters. If(label.levels), these are positioned in the midpoint of the right margin in the "W" direction.

Value

"Done"

Author(s)

Spencer Graves

See Also

[plot.multcompTs](#) [plot.multcompLetters](#) [gpar](#)

Examples

```
# Designed to be called from plot.multcompTs
# or plot.multcompLetters, NOT directly by users.
```

```
print.multcompLetters
      print a multcompLetters object
```

Description

print method for an object of class 'multcompLetters'.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'multcompLetters':
print(x, all=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class 'multcompLetters'
all	FALSE to print only the character vector representations of the 'multcompLetters' comparison summary; TRUE to print also the matrix representation.
...	Other optional print parameters as described on the print help page.

Details

Prints only the Letters component of the 'multcompLetters' list unless all=TRUE.

Value

x\$Letters = the named, character vector representation of the 'multcompLetters' evaluation of the distance relationships

Author(s)

Spencer Graves

See Also

[multcompLetters](#)

Examples

```
dif3 <- c(FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)
names(dif3) <- c("A-B", "A-C", "B-C")
dif3L <- multcompLetters(dif3)
dif3L
print(dif3L)
print(dif3L, TRUE)
```

 vec2mat

Convert a vector with hyphenated names into a matrix.

Description

Convert a vector with hyphenated names into a symmetric matrix with names obtained from vect2mat2(names(x)).

Usage

```
vec2mat(x, sep="-")
```

Arguments

x	Either (1) a vector with hyphenated names indicating pairs of factor levels, groups or items that are and are not significantly different or (2) a matrix indicating same. If x is already a matrix, it is checked for symmetry. NAs are not allowed.
sep	"strsplit" character to apply to names(x).

Details

x must have names each of which contains exactly one hyphen; if not, vec2mat issues an error message. If the same comparison is present multiple times, the last value is used; no check is made for duplicates.

Value

A symmetric matrix of the same class as the input with names obtained from `unique(strsplit(names(x)))`. All nonspecified elements will be 1 if `class(x)` is numeric, FALSE if logical and "" if character. Used by the functions `'multcompLetters'` and `'multcompTs'`.

Author(s)

Spencer Graves

See Also

[multcompLetters](#) [multcompTs](#)

Examples

```
dif3 <- c(FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)
names(dif3) <- c("a-b", "a-c", "b-c")
vec2mat(dif3)

dif3. <- 1:3
names(dif3.) <- c("a-b", "a-c", "b-c")
vec2mat(dif3.)

dif.ch <- c("this", 'is', 'it')
names(dif.ch) <- c("a-b", "a-c", "b-c")
vec2mat(dif.ch)

vec2mat(array(1, dim=c(2,2)))
```

vec2mat2

Convert a vector of hyphenated names into a character matrix.

Description

Convert a vector of hyphenated names into a character matrix with 2 columns containing the names split in each row.

Usage

```
vec2mat2(x, sep="-")
```

Arguments

`x` Vector of hyphenated names
`sep` "strsplit" character to apply to `names(x)`.

Details

If each element of `x` does not contain exactly 1 "sep" character, an error is issued.

Value

A character matrix with `rownames = x` and with the character string preceding the "sep" character in the first column and the character string following the "sep" character in the second column.

Author(s)

Spencer Graves

See Also

[vec2mat](#) [multcompLetters](#)

Examples

```
vec2mat2(c("a-b", "a-c", "b-c"))
```

```
vec2mat2(c("a-b", "b-a"))
```

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