

Package: twoway (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Analysis of Two-Way Tables

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Description Carries out analyses of two-way tables with one observation per cell, together with graphical displays for an additive fit and a diagnostic plot for removable 'non-additivity' via a power transformation of the response. It implements methods from Tukey's Exploratory Data Analysis (1973) <ISBN: 978-0201076165>, including a 1-degree-of-freedom test for row*column 'non-additivity', linear in the row and column effects.

URL <https://friendly.github.io/twoway/>,
<https://github.com/friendly/twoway>

BugReports <https://github.com/friendly/twoway/issues>

License GPL-3

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anova.twoway	<i>ANOVA summary for a two-way table, including Tukey Additivity Test</i>
--------------	---

Description

Test for a 1-df interaction in two-way ANOVA table by the Tukey test.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'twoway'  
anova(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a class("twoway") object
...	other arguments passed down, but not used here

Details

At present, this function simply gives the results of the ANOVAs for the additive model, the model including the 1 df term for non-additivity, and an `anova()` comparison of the two. The analysis is based on row and column means.

Author(s)

Michael Friendly

Examples

```
data(sentRT)
sent.2way <- twoway(sentRT)
anova(sent.2way)
```

Arizona

Mean monthly temperatures in Arizona

Description

This is the data set used by Tukey (1977) for the initial examples of twoway tables

Format

a matrix of 7 rows (Month) and 3 columns (City) where the value is mean monthly temperature in degrees F. The matrix has a `responseName` attribute, "Temperature"

References

Tukey, J. W. (1977). *Exploratory Data Analysis*, Reading MA: Addison-Wesley. Exhibit 1 of chapter 10, p. 333

Examples

```
data(Arizona)
(AR.2way <- twoway(Arizona, method="median"))

plot(AR.2way)
```

`as.data.frame.twoway` *Convert a twoway object to a data frame This function converts a "twoway" object to a data.frame*

Description

The rows and columns of the data table are strung out in standard R order in a vector, joined with row and column labels. Additional columns are added, representing the calculated values used in the two-way display.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'twoway'
as.data.frame(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` a "twoway" object
`...` other arguments, presently ignored

Value

a data.frame with $r \times c$ rows corresponding to the input data table, and the following columns

row row labels

col column labels

data the data value in the cell

fit the fitted value,

roweff the row effect

coleff the column effect

nonadd the 1 df for non-additivity value

Examples

```
data(sentRT)
sent.2way <- twoway(sentRT)
as.data.frame(sent.2way)
```

as.twoway

*Create an initial twoway object representing the data before fitting***Description**

Create an initial twoway object representing the data before fitting

Method for matrix input

Usage

```
as.twoway(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
as.twoway(
  x,
  ...,
  name = deparse(substitute(x)),
  responseName = name,
  varNames = names(dimnames(x))
)
```

Arguments

x	a numeric matrix or numeric data frame with rownames
...	other arguments, unused here
name	Name of the data matrix
responseName	Name of the response variable
varNames	Names of the row and column variables

Value

An object of class `c("twoway")` with all effects(roweff, coleff, overall) set to zero, and method="Initial"

Author(s)

Richard M. Heiberger

Examples

```
data(taskRT)
as.twoway(taskRT)
```

drugs	<i>Scores for 5 subjects after being given each of 4 drugs</i>
-------	--

Description

The original source is Winer (1971), p. 268. This was used as an example in Friendly (1991).

References

Friendly, M. (1991). *SAS System for Statistical Graphics* Cary, NC: SAS Institute, Output 7.28

Examples

```
data(drugs)
tw <- twoway(drugs) |>
  print()

plot(tw)
```

hstart	<i>Number of U.S. housing starts by month for the years 1965 – 1973</i>
--------	---

Description

Number of U.S. housing starts by month for the years 1965 – 1973

Format

a 9 x 12 matrix, where the entries are the number of housing starts, in thousands

References

Becker, Chambers & Wilks (1988), *The New S Language*, Brooks Cole. Friendly, M. (1991). *SAS System for Statistical Graphics* Cary, NC: SAS Institute, p.380

Examples

```
hstart.2way <- twoway(hstart, method="mean")
anova(hstart.2way)
plot(hstart.2way)
```

insectCounts	<i>Counts of an insect for the combinations of 4 treatments and 6 areas of a field</i>
--------------	--

Description

Counts of numbers of an insect, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (the Colorado potato beetle), each of which is the sum for two plots treated alike, for all combinations of 4 treatments and 6 areas of the field chosen to be relatively homogeneous.

Format

a 4 x 6 matrix, where the rows are treatments and the columns are areas of a field.

Details

These data are used in Tukey (1977) Exhibit 1 of Ch 11 and throughout the chapter as examples of median polish. Because the data are counts, either a sqrt or log transformation would be reasonable.

References

Tukey, J. W. (1977). *Exploratory Data Analysis*, Reading MA: Addison-Wesley. Exhibit 1 of chapter 111

Examples

```
insect.2way <- twoway(insectCounts, method="median")
print(insect.2way, digits=2)

plot(insect.2way)
plot(insect.2way, which="diagnose")

# try sqrt transformation
insect.sqrt <- twoway(sqrt(insectCounts), method="median")
print(insect.sqrt, digits=2)

plot(insect.sqrt)
plot(insect.sqrt, which="diagnose")
```

ladder_power	<i>Find the nearest ladder-of-powers representation of a power transformation</i>
--------------	---

Description

The input power value is rounded to the nearest integer or fractional powers, $\pm 1/3, 1/2$. The function is presently designed just for display purposes.

Usage

```
ladder_power(p)
```

Arguments

p A numeric power, for use as a transformation of a response, y , of the form y^p , where $p=0$ is interpreted to mean $\log(y)$

Details

In use, the transformation via the ladder of powers usually attaches a minus sign to the transformation when the power < 0 , so that the order of the response values are preserved under the transformation. Thus, a result of power = -0.5 is interpreted to mean $-1/\sqrt{y}$.

Value

a named list of two elements: power, the ladder-of-power value, and name, the name for the transformation

References

Tukey, J. W. (1977). *Exploratory Data Analysis*, Reading MA: Addison-Wesley.

Examples

```
ladder_power(0.6)
ladder_power(-0.6)
```

meanfit

Fit a two-way table using row and column means

Description

Fit a two-way table using row and column means

Usage

```
meanfit(x, ..., na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x a numeric matrix or data frame
... other arguments passed down
na.rm logical. Should missing values be removed?

Value

An object of class `c("twoway")` with the following named components:

overall the fitted constant term.

roweff the fitted row effects.

coleff the fitted column effects.

residuals the residuals.

name the name of the dataset.

rownames the names for the rows

colnames the names for the columns

method "median"

medianfit

Fit a two-way table using median polish

Description

Fit a two-way table using median polish

Usage

```
medianfit(x, trace.iter = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` a numeric matrix or data frame

`trace.iter` whether to give verbose output of iteration history in median polish.

`...` other arguments passed down

Value

An object of class `c("twoway", "medpolish")` with the following named components:

overall the fitted constant term.

roweff the fitted row effects.

coleff the fitted column effects.

residuals the residuals.

name the name of the dataset.

rownames the names for the rows

colnames the names for the columns

method "median"

plot.twoway

*Plot methods for two-way tables***Description**

Plots either the fitted values and residuals under additivity or a diagnostic plot for removable non-additivity by a power transformation

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'twoway'
plot(x, which = c("fit", "diagnose"), ..., na.rm = any(is.na(x$residuals)))

## S3 method for class 'twoway.fit'
plot(
  x,
  main = paste0("Tukey two-way fit plot for ", x$name, " (method: ", x$method, ")"),
  xlab = expression(hat(mu) * " + Column Effect - Row Effect"),
  ylab = expression("Fit = " * hat(mu) * " + Column Effect + Row Effect"),
  rfactor = 1,
  rcolor = c("blue", "red"),
  lwd = 3,
  ylim = NULL,
  ...,
  na.rm = any(is.na(x$residuals))
)

## S3 method for class 'twoway.diagnose'
plot(x, annotate = TRUE, jitter = FALSE, smooth = FALSE, pch = 16, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a class("twoway") object
which	one of "fit" or "diagnose"
...	other arguments, passed to plot
na.rm	logical. Should missing values be removed?
main	plot title
xlab	X axis label
ylab	Y axis label
rfactor	draw lines for $\text{abs}(\text{residuals}) > \text{rfactor} * \text{sqrt}(\text{MSPE})$
rcolor	a vector of length 2 giving the color of lines for positive and negative residuals
lwd	line width for residual lines in the fit plot
ylim	Y axis limits
annotate	A logical value; if TRUE, the slope and power are displayed in the diagnostic plot

jitter	A logical value; if TRUE, the comparison values in the plot are jittered to avoid overplotting
smooth	A logical value; if TRUE, a smoothed loess curve is added to the plot
pch	Plot character for point symbols in the diagnostic plot

Details

For the `which="fit"` plot, the basic result comes from a plot of the row effects against the column fitted values, which appears as a rectangular grid in these coordinates. Rotating this 45 degrees counterclockwise give a plot in which the vertical coordinate is the fitted value for the two-way table, and the horizontal coordinate is the column fit minus the row effect. The spacing of the grid lines for the rows and columns of the table show the relative magnitudes of the row/column means or medians.

For the `which="diagnose"` plot, the interaction residuals from an additive model, $y_{ij} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j$, are plotted against the estimated components $\alpha_i \beta_j / \mu$. If this plot shows a substantially non-zero slope, b , this analysis suggests that a power transformation, $y \rightarrow y^{(1-b)}$ might reduce the apparent interaction effects.

For both plots, if you want to directly compare the result of `method="mean"` and `method="median"`, it is essential to set the same `xlim` and `ylim` axes in the call.

Value

The diagnostic plot invisibly returns a list with elements `c("slope", "power")`

Examples

```
data(taskRT)
tw <- twoway(taskRT)
tw
twmed <- twoway(taskRT, method="median")
twmed
plot(tw, xlim=c(2,7), ylim=c(2,7)) ## use the same xlim and ylim, for comparison
plot(twmed, xlim=c(2,7), ylim=c(2,7))

plot(tw, which="diagnose", xlim=c(-.19, .19), ylim=c(-.5, .55))
plot(twmed, which="diagnose", xlim=c(-.19, .19), ylim=c(-.5, .55))

data(insectCounts)
twi <- twoway(insectCounts)
twimed <- twoway(insectCounts, method="median")

plot(twi, xlim=c(-250, 700), ylim=c(-180, 900))
plot(twimed, xlim=c(-250, 700), ylim=c(-180, 900))

plot(twi, which="diagnose", xlim=c(-160, 170), ylim=c(-200, 400)) ## power = .1
plot(twimed, which="diagnose", xlim=c(-160, 170), ylim=c(-200, 400)) ## power = .3
```

print.twoway	<i>Print method for two-way tables</i>
--------------	--

Description

Print method for two-way tables

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'twoway'
print(x, digits = getOption("digits"), border = 2, zapsmall = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a numeric matrix
digits	number of digits to print
border	if 0, the components "twoway" object ("overall", "roweff", "coleff", "residuals") are printed separately; if 1, the row, column and overall effects are joined to the residuals in a single table. if 2, row, column, overall and residuals are joined, and decorated with horizontal and vertical rules
zapsmall	a logical value; if TRUE small residuals are printed as 0.
...	other arguments passed down

Author(s)

Michael Friendly, Richard Heiberger

Examples

```
data(taskRT)
task.2way <- twoway(taskRT)
print(task.2way)
print(task.2way, border=0)

data(sentRT)
sent.2way <- twoway(sentRT)
print(sent.2way)
print(sent.2way, border=1)
```

residuals.twoway	<i>Extract residuals from a twoway object</i>
------------------	---

Description

Extract residuals from a twoway object

Extract fitted values from a twoway object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'twoway'  
residuals(object, nonadd = FALSE, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'twoway'  
fitted(object, nonadd = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	A class="twoway" object
nonadd	If TRUE, the 1 degree of freedom term for non-additivity is subtracted from the additive residuals
...	other arguments (unused)

Value

A numeric matrix of residuals corresponding to the data supplied to twoway

A numeric matrix of fitted values corresponding to the data supplied to twoway

Examples

```
data(taskRT)  
task.2way <- twoway(taskRT)  
residuals(task.2way)  
residuals(task.2way, nonadd=TRUE)  
  
sum(residuals(task.2way)^2)           # SSE for additive model  
sum(residuals(task.2way, nonadd=TRUE)^2) # SSPE, non-additive model  
data(taskRT)  
task.2way <- twoway(taskRT)  
fitted(task.2way)  
fitted(task.2way, nonadd=TRUE)
```

 Rubber

Compressibility of Rubber

Description

The specific volume of natural rubber was measured at four values of temperature and six values of pressure. Is there any evidence that volume is not an additive relation with temperature and pressure?

Usage

Rubber

Format

a 4 x 6 matrix, where the cell values are the specific volume (in cubic centimeters per gram) of peroxide-cured rubber. The row and column variables are:

- Temperature, in degrees Celsius
- Pressure, in kg / cm² above atmospheric pressure.

Source

Wood, L. A. & Martin, G. M. (1964). "Compressibility of natural rubber at pressures below 500kg/cm²", Journal of Research of the National Standards Bureau–A. Physics & Chemistry, **68A**, 259–268.

References

Emerson, J. D. & Wong, G. Y. (1985). "Resistant Nonadditive Fits for Two-Way Tables". In Hoaglin, D. C., Mosteller, F., & Tukey, J. W. (Eds.). Exploring data tables, trends and shapes. John Wiley Sons. Ch. 3, Table 3.1.

Examples

```
data(Rubber)
# scale the response to avoid small decimals
rub <- 10000*Rubber
rubfit <- twoway(rub, "median")
plot(rubfit)
```

sentRT	<i>Reaction times for T/F judgments</i>
--------	---

Description

A demonstration 3 x 3 two-way table composed of reaction times for three subjects making T/F judgments on three types of sentences

References

Friendly, M. (1991). *SAS System for Statistical Graphics* Cary, NC: SAS Institute, Table 7.2

Examples

```
data(sentRT)
twoway(sentRT)
```

taskRT	<i>Data on reaction times for various tasks and topics</i>
--------	--

Description

A demonstration 3 x 4 two-way table composed of reaction times for tasks varying in difficulty, with content on different topics.

Format

A matrix of 3 rows and 4 columns, where the rows are the task difficulty levels and the columns are the the topics. The cell values are average reaction times (in sec.). The matrix has a responseName attribute, "RT"

Examples

```
data(taskRT)
twoway(taskRT)
twoway(taskRT, method="median")
```

to_long

Reshape a data.frame or matrix to a long data.frame

Description

Reshape a data.frame or matrix to a long data.frame

Reshape a data.frame or matrix to a wide data.frame

Usage

```
to_long(
  wide,
  rowname = NULL,
  colname = NULL,
  responseName = deparse(substitute(wide)),
  varNames = c("Row", "Col")
)

to_wide(long, row = 1, col = 2, response = 3)
```

Arguments

wide	A data.frame or matrix in wide form
rowname	Name for the row variable
colname	Name for the column variable
responseName	Name for the response variable. If wide is a matrix with an attribute that begins with "response", that value is taken as the responseName. Otherwise, the name of the wide object is used.
varNames	Default names for the row and column variables if not passed as rowname or colname
long	A data.frame in long form
row	Column index or quoted name of the row variable
col	Column index or quoted name of the column variable
response	Column index or quoted name of the response variable

Value

A data.frame in long format

Author(s)

Michael Friendly and Richard M. Heiberger

Examples

```

Arizona.long <- to_long(Arizona, varNames=c("Month", "City"))
Arizona.long

Arizona.long <- to_long(Arizona, varNames=c("Month", "City"))
# back the other way
to_wide(Arizona.long)

```

twoway

*Analysis of a two-way table with one observation per cell***Description**

Fits an additive model using either row and column means or Tukey's median polish procedure

Usage

```

twoway(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
twoway(
  x,
  method = c("mean", "median"),
  ...,
  name = deparse(substitute(x)),
  responseName = attr(x, "response"),
  varNames = names(dimnames(x))
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a numeric matrix or data frame.
<code>...</code>	other arguments passed down
<code>method</code>	one of "mean" or "median"
<code>name</code>	name for the input dataset
<code>responseName</code>	name for the response variable
<code>varNames</code>	names for the Row and Column variables

Details

The `rownames(x)` are used as the levels of the row factor and the `colnames(x)` are the levels of the column factor. For a numeric matrix, the function uses the `names(dimnames(x))` as the names of these variables, and, if present, a `responseName` attribute as the name for the response variable.

Value

An object of class `c("twoway")` with the following named components:

overall the fitted constant term.

roweff the fitted row effects.

coleff the fitted column effects.

residuals the residuals.

name the name of the dataset.

rownames the names for the rows

colnames the names for the columns

method the fitting method

varNames the names of the row and column variables

responseName the name of the response variable

compValue the comparison values, for the diagnostic plot

slope the slope value, for the diagnostic plot

power the suggested power transformation, 1-slope

An object of class `"twoway"`, but supplemented by additional components used for labeling

Author(s)

Michael Friendly

References

Tukey, J. W. (1977). *Exploratory Data Analysis*, Reading MA: Addison-Wesley.

Friendly, M. (1991). *SAS System for Statistical Graphics* Cary, NC: SAS Institute

See Also

[twoway.formula](#), [medpolish](#)

[medianfit](#), [meanfit](#)

Examples

```
data(taskRT)
twoway(taskRT)
```

twoway.formula	<i>Formula method for twoway analysis using a dataset in long format</i>
----------------	--

Description

The formula method reshapes the data set from long to wide format and calls the default method.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formula'  
twoway(formula, data, subset, na.action, ...)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of the form response ~ rowvar + colvar, where response is numeric
data	The name of the data set, containing a row vector, column factor and a numeric response
subset	An expression to subset the data (unused)
na.action	What to do with NAs? (unused)
...	other arguments, passed down

Author(s)

Michael Friendly and Richard Heiberger

References

the conversion of long to wide in a formula method was suggested on <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/50469320/how-to-write-a-formula-method-that-converts-long-to-wide>

Examples

```
longRT <- to_long(taskRT)  
RT.2way <- twoway(RT ~ Task + Topic, data=longRT)  
RT.2way  
anova(RT.2way)
```

VermontPop*Vermont country populations from the US Census, 1900-1990*

Description

Vermont country populations from the US Census, 1900-1990

Usage

VermontPop

Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 14 rows and 10 columns.

References

Morgenthaler, Stephan, and John W. Tukey. "Multipolishing and Two-Way Plots." *Metrika* 53.3 (2001): 245–267.

Examples

```
options(digits=4)
VP <- twoway(VermontPop,
             method="median",
             responseName = "log Population")
VP
plot(VP)
```

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