

# Package ‘sasLM’

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**Title** 'SAS' Linear Model

**Description** This is a core implementation of 'SAS' procedures for linear models - GLM, REG, and ANOVA. Some R packages provide type II and type III SS. However, the results of nested and complex designs are often different from those of 'SAS.' Different results does not necessarily mean incorrectness. However, many wants the same results to SAS. This package aims to achieve that. Reference: Littell RC, Stroup WW, Freund RJ (2002, ISBN:0-471-22174-0).

**Depends** R ( $\geq$  3.0.0), mvtnorm

**Imports** methods

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## Description

This is a core implementation of 'SAS' procedures for linear models - GLM, REG, and ANOVA. Some packages provide type II and type III SS. However, the results of nested and complex designs are often different from those of 'SAS'. Different results does not necessarily mean incorrectness. However, many wants the same results to 'SAS'. This package aims to achieve that. Reference: Littell RC, Stroup WW, Freund RJ (2002, ISBN:0-471-22174-0).

## Details

This will serve those who want SAS PROC GLM, REG, and ANOVA in R.

## Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

## Examples

```
## SAS PROC GLM Script for Typical Bioequivalence Data
# PROC GLM DATA=BEdata;
# CLASS SEQ SUBJ PRD TRT;
# MODEL LNCMAX = SEQ SUBJ(SEQ) PRD TRT;
# RANDOM SUBJ(SEQ)/TEST;
# LSMEANS TRT / DIFF=CONTROL("R") CL ALPHA=0.1;
# ODS OUTPUT LSMeanDiffCL=LSMD;

# DATA LSMD; SET LSMD;
# PE = EXP(DIFFERENCE);
# LL = EXP(LowerCL);
# UL = EXP(UpperCL);
# PROC PRINT DATA=LSMD; RUN;
##

## SAS PROC GLM equivalent
BEdata = af(BEdata, c("SEQ", "SUBJ", "PRD", "TRT")) # Columns as factor
formula1 = log(CMAX) ~ SEQ/SUBJ + PRD + TRT # Model
GLM(formula1, BEdata) # ANOVA tables of Type I, II, III SS
EMS(formula1, BEdata) # EMS table
T3test(formula1, BEdata, Error="SEQ:SUBJ") # Hypothesis test
ci0 = CIest(formula1, BEdata, "TRT", c(-1, 1), 0.90) # 90% CI
exp(ci0[, c("Estimate", "Lower CL", "Upper CL")]) # 90% CI of GMR

## 'nlme' or SAS PROC MIXED is preferred for an unbalanced case
## SAS PROC MIXED equivalent
# require(nlme)
# Result = lme(log(CMAX) ~ SEQ + PRD + TRT, random=~1|SUBJ, data=BEdata)
# summary(Result)
# VarCorr(Result)
# ci = intervals(Result, 0.90) ; ci
# exp(ci$fixed["TRTT",])
##
```

---

af	<i>Convert some columns of a data.frame to factors</i>
----	--

---

### Description

Conveniently convert some columns of `data.frame` into factors.

### Usage

```
af(DataFrame, Cols)
```

### Arguments

<code>DataFrame</code>	a <code>data.frame</code>
<code>Cols</code>	column names or indices to be converted

### Details

It performs conversion of some columns in a `data.frame` into factors conveniently.

### Value

Returns a `data.frame` with converted columns.

### Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae [k@acr.kr](mailto:k@acr.kr)

---

ANOVA	<i>Analysis of Variance similar to SAS PROC ANOVA</i>
-------	---

---

### Description

Analysis of variance with type I, II, and III sum of squares.

### Usage

```
ANOVA(Formula, Data, eps=1e-8)
```

### Arguments

<code>Formula</code>	a conventional formula for a linear model.
<code>Data</code>	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
<code>eps</code>	Less than this value is considered as zero.

### Details

It performs the core function of SAS PROC ANOVA.

**Value**

The result is comparable to that of SAS PROC ANOVA.

ANOVA	ANOVA table for the model
Type I	Type I sum of square table
Type II	Type II sum of square table
Type III	Type III sum of square table

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**Examples**

```
ANOVA(uptake ~ Plant + Type + Treatment + conc, C02)
```

---

aov1	<i>ANOVA with Type I SS</i>
------	-----------------------------

---

**Description**

ANOVA with Type I SS.

**Usage**

```
aov1(Formula, Data, eps=1e-8)
```

**Arguments**

Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model.
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
eps	Less than this value is considered as zero.

**Details**

It performs the core function of SAS PROC ANOVA.

**Value**

The result table is comparable to that of SAS PROC ANOVA.

Df	degree of freedom
Sum Sq	sum of square for the set of contrasts
Mean Sq	mean square
F value	F value for the F distribution
Pr(>F)	probability of larger than F value

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**Examples**

```
aov1(uptake ~ Plant + Type + Treatment + conc, C02)
```

---

aov2	<i>ANOVA with Type II SS</i>
------	------------------------------

---

**Description**

ANOVA with Type II SS.

**Usage**

```
aov2(Formula, Data, eps=1e-8)
```

**Arguments**

Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model.
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
eps	Less than this value is considered as zero.

**Details**

It performs the core function of SAS PROC ANOVA.

**Value**

The result table is comparable to that of SAS PROC ANOVA.

Df	degree of freedom
Sum Sq	sum of square for the set of contrasts
Mean Sq	mean square
F value	F value for the F distribution
Pr(>F)	probability of larger than F value

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**Examples**

```
aov2(uptake ~ Plant + Type + Treatment + conc, C02)
aov2(uptake ~ Type, C02)
aov2(uptake ~ Type - 1, C02)
```

---

aov3	<i>ANOVA with Type III SS</i>
------	-------------------------------

---

**Description**

ANOVA with Type III SS.

**Usage**

```
aov3(Formula, Data, eps=1e-8)
```

**Arguments**

Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model.
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
eps	Less than this value is considered as zero.

**Details**

It performs the core function of SAS PROC ANOVA.

**Value**

The result table is comparable to that of SAS PROC ANOVA.

Df	degree of freedom
Sum Sq	sum of square for the set of contrasts
Mean Sq	mean square
F value	F value for the F distribution
Pr(>F)	probability of larger than F value

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**Examples**

```
aov3(uptake ~ Plant + Type + Treatment + conc, C02)
```

---

BEdata

*An Example Data of Bioequivalence Study*


---

### Description

Contains Cmax data from a real bioequivalence study.

### Usage

```
BEdata
```

### Format

A data frame with 91 observations on the following 6 variables.

ADM Admission or Hospitalization Group Code: 1, 2, or 3

SEQ Group or Sequence character code: 'RT' or 'TR'

PRD Period numeric value: 1 or 2

TRT Treatment or Drug code: 'R' or 'T'

SUBJ Subject ID

CMAX Cmax values

### Details

This contains a real data of 2x2 bioequivalence study, which have three different hospitalization groups. See Bae KS, Kang SH. Bioequivalence data analysis for the case of separate hospitalization. Transl Clin Pharmacol. 2017;25(2):93-100. doi.org/10.12793/tcp.2017.25.2.93

---

bk

*Beautify the output of knitr::kable*


---

### Description

Trailing zeros after integer is somewhat annoying. This removes those in the vector of strings.

### Usage

```
bk(ktab, rpltag=c("n", "N"), dig=10)
```

### Arguments

ktab an output of knitr::kable

rpltag tag string of replacement rows. This is usually "n" which means the sample count.

dig maximum digits of decimals in the kable output



## Details

This is convenient if used with `tsum0`, `tsum1`, `tsum2`, `tsum3`, This requires `knitr::kable`.

## Value

A new processed vector of strings. The class is still `knitr_kable`.

## Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae [k@acr.kr](mailto:k@acr.kr)

## See Also

[tsum0](#), [tsum1](#), [tsum2](#), [tsum3](#)

## Examples

```
## OUTPUT example
# t0 = tsum0(CO2, "uptake", c("mean", "median", "sd", "length", "min", "max"))
# bk(kable(t0)) # requires knitr package
#
# |      |      x|
# |:-----|-----:|
# |mean  | 27.21310|
# |median| 28.30000|
# |sd    | 10.81441|
# |n     | 84      |
# |min   | 7.70000|
# |max   | 45.50000|

# t1 = tsum(uptake ~ Treatment, CO2,
#           e=c("mean", "median", "sd", "min", "max", "length"),
#           ou=c("chilled", "nonchilled"),
#           repl=list(c("median", "length"), c("med", "N")))
#
# bk(kable(t1, digits=3)) # requires knitr package
#
# |      | chilled| nonchilled| Combined|
# |:----|-----:|-----:|-----:|
# |mean | 23.783| 30.643| 27.213|
# |med  | 19.700| 31.300| 28.300|
# |sd   | 10.884| 9.705| 10.814|
# |min  | 7.700| 10.600| 7.700|
# |max  | 42.400| 45.500| 45.500|
# |N    | 42    | 42    | 84    |
```

## Description

GLM, REG, aov1 etc. functions can be run by levels of a variable.

**Usage**

```
BY(FUN, Formula, Data, By, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>FUN</code>	Function name to be called such as GLM, REG
<code>Formula</code>	a conventional formula for a linear model.
<code>Data</code>	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
<code>By</code>	a variable name in the <code>Data</code>
<code>...</code>	arguments to be passed to <code>FUN</code> function

**Details**

This mimics SAS procedues' BY clause.

**Value**

a list of FUN function outputs. The names are after each level.

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**Examples**

```
BY(GLM, uptake ~ Treatment + as.factor(conc), C02, By="Type")
BY(REG, uptake ~ conc, C02, By="Type")
```

---

CIest

---

*Confidence Interval Estimation*


---

**Description**

Get point estimate and its confidence interval with given contrast and alpha value using t distribution.

**Usage**

```
CIest(Formula, Data, Term, Contrast, conf.level=0.95)
```

**Arguments**

<code>Formula</code>	a conventional formula for a linear model
<code>Data</code>	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
<code>Term</code>	a factor name to be estimated
<code>Contrast</code>	a level vector. Level is alphabetically ordered by default.
<code>conf.level</code>	confidence level of confidence interval

**Details**

Get point estimate and its confidence interval with given contrast and alpha value using t distribution.

**Value**

Estimate	point estimate of the input linear constrast
Lower CL	lower confidence limit
Upper CL	upper confidence limit
Std. Error	standard error of the point estimate
t value	value for t distribution
Df	degree of freedom
Pr(> t )	probability of larger than absolute t value from t distribution with residual's degree of freedom

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**Examples**

```
CIest(log(CMAX) ~ SEQ/SUBJ + PRD + TRT, BEdata, "TRT", c(-1, 1), 0.90) # 90% CI
```

---

Coll	<i>Collinearity Diagnostics</i>
------	---------------------------------

---

**Description**

Collinearity diagnostics with tolerance, VIF, eigenvalue, condition index, variance proportions

**Usage**

```
Coll(Formula, Data)
```

**Arguments**

Formula	formula of the model
Data	input data as a matrix or data.frame

**Details**

Sometimes collinearity diagnostics after multiple linear regression are necessary.

**Value**

Tol	tolerance of independent variables
VIF	variance inflation factor of independent variables
Eigenvalue	eigenvalue of $Z'Z$ (crossproduct) of standardized independent variables
Cond. Index	condition index
under the names	of coefficients
	proportions of variances

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**Examples**

```
Coll(mpg ~ disp + hp + drat + wt + qsec, mtcars)
```

---

CONTR	<i>F Test with a Set of Contrasts</i>
-------	---------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Do F test with a given set of contrasts.

**Usage**

```
CONTR(L, Formula, Data, mu=0)
```

**Arguments**

L	contrast matrix. Each row is a contrast.
Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
mu	a vector of mu for the hypothesis L. The length should be equal to the row count of L.

**Details**

It performs F test with a given set of contrasts (a matrix). It is similar to the CONTRAST clause of SAS PROC GLM. This can test the hypothesis that the linear combination (function)'s mean vector is mu.

**Value**

Returns sum of square and its F value and p-value.

Df	degree of freedom
Sum Sq	sum of square for the set of contrasts
Mean Sq	mean square
F value	F value for the F distribution
Pr(>F)	probability of larger than F value

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**See Also**

[cSS](#)

**Examples**

```
CONTR(t(c(0, -1, 1)), uptake ~ Type, CO2) # sum of square
ANOVA(uptake ~ Type, CO2) # compare with the above
```

---

Cor.test	<i>Correlation test of multiple numeric columns</i>
----------	---

---

**Description**

Testing correlation between numerics columns of data with Pearson method.

**Usage**

```
Cor.test(Data, conf.level=0.95)
```

**Arguments**

Data	a matrix or a data.frame
conf.level	confidence level

**Details**

It uses all numeric columns of input data. It uses "pairwise.complete.obs" rows.

**Value**

Row names show which columns are used for the test

Estimate	point estimate of correlation
Lower CL	upper confidence limit
Upper CL	lower condidence limit
t value	t value of the t distribution
Df	degree of freedom
Pr(> t )	probability with the t distribution

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**Examples**

```
Cor.test(mtcars)
```

---

cSS

*Sum of Square with a Given Contrast Set*


---

## Description

Calculates sum of squares of a contrast from a `lfit` result.

## Usage

```
cSS(K, rx, mu=0, eps=1e-8)
```

## Arguments

K	contrast matrix. Each row is a contrast.
rx	a result of <code>lfit</code> function
mu	a vector of mu for the hypothesis K. The length should be equal to the row count of K.
eps	Less than this value is considered as zero.

## Details

It calculates sum of squares with given a contrast matrix and a `lfit` result. It corresponds to SAS PROC GLM CONTRAST. This can test the hypotheis that the linear combination (function)'s mean vector is mu.

## Value

Returns sum of square and its F value and p-value.

Df	degree of freedom
Sum Sq	sum of square for the set of contrasts
Mean Sq	mean square
F value	F value for the F distribution
Pr(>F)	proability of larger than F value

## Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae [k@acr.kr](mailto:k@acr.kr)

## See Also

[CONTR](#)

## Examples

```
rx = REG(uptake ~ Type, CO2, summarize=FALSE)
cSS(t(c(0, -1, 1)), rx) # sum of square
ANOVA(uptake ~ Type, CO2) # compare with the above
```

---

CV	<i>Coefficient of Variation in percentage</i>
----	---

---

**Description**

Coefficient of variation in percentage.

**Usage**

```
CV(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      a numeric vector

**Details**

It removes NA.

**Value**

Coefficient of variation in percentage.

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**Examples**

```
CV(mtcars$mpg)
```

---

Diffogram	<i>Plot Pairwise Differences</i>
-----------	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Plot pairwise differences by a common.

**Usage**

```
Diffogram(Formula, Data, Term, conf.level=0.95, adj="lsd", Title, ...)
```

**Arguments**

Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
Term	a factor name to be estimated
conf.level	confidence level of confidence interval
adj	"lsd", "tukey", "scheffe", "bon", or "duncan" to adjust p-value and confidence limit
Title	If missing, default title will be displayed.
...	arguments to be passed to <code>plot</code>

**Details**

This usually shows the shortest interval. It corresponds to SAS PROC GLM PDIF.

**Value**

no return value, but a plot on the current device

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**Examples**

```
Diffogram(uptake ~ Type*Treatment + as.factor(conc), C02, "as.factor(conc)")
```

---

e1	<i>Get a Contrast Matrix for Type I SS</i>
----	--

---

**Description**

Makes a contrast matrix for type I SS using forward Doolittle method.

**Usage**

```
e1(Formula, Data, eps=1e-8)
```

**Arguments**

Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
eps	Less than this value is considered as zero.

**Details**

It makes a contrast matrix for type I SS.

**Value**

A contrast matrix for type I SS.

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**Examples**

```
round(e1(uptake ~ Plant + Type + Treatment + conc, C02), 12)
```



---

e2	<i>Get a Contrast Matrix for Type II SS</i>
----	---

---

**Description**

Makes a contrast matrix for type II SS.

**Usage**

```
e2(Formula, Data, eps=1e-8)
```

**Arguments**

Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
eps	Less than this value is considered as zero.

**Details**

It makes a contrast matrix for type II SS.

**Value**

Returns a contrast matrix for type II SS.

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**Examples**

```
round(e2(uptake ~ Plant + Type + Treatment + conc, C02), 12)
round(e2(uptake ~ Type, C02), 12)
round(e2(uptake ~ Type - 1, C02), 12)
```

---

e3	<i>Get a Contrast Matrix for Type III SS</i>
----	--

---

**Description**

Makes a contrast matrix for type III SS.

**Usage**

```
e3(Formula, Data, eps=1e-8)
```

**Arguments**

Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
eps	Less than this value is considered as zero.

**Details**

It makes a contrast matrix for type III SS.

**Value**

Returns a contrast matrix for type III SS.

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**Examples**

```
round(e3(uptake ~ Plant + Type + Treatment + conc, C02), 12)
```

---

EMS	<i>Expected Mean Square Formula</i>
-----	-------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Calculates a formula table for expected mean square of the given contrast. The default is for Type III SS.

**Usage**

```
EMS(Formula, Data, Type=3, eps=1e-8)
```

**Arguments**

Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
Type	type of sum of squares. The default is 3. Type 4 is not supported yet.
eps	Less than this value is considered as zero.

**Details**

This is necessary for further hypothesis test of nesting factors.

**Value**

A coefficient matrix for Type III expected mean square

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**Examples**

```
f1 = log(CMAX) ~ SEQ/SUBJ + PRD + TRT
EMS(f1, BEdata)
EMS(f1, BEdata, Type=1)
EMS(f1, BEdata, Type=2)
```

---

est	<i>Estimate Linear Functions</i>
-----	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Estimates Linear Functions with a given GLM result.

**Usage**

```
est(L, X, rx, conf.level=0.95, adj="lsd")
```

**Arguments**

L	a matrix of linear contrast rows to be tested
X	a model (design) matrix from <code>ModelMatrix</code>
rx	a result of <code>lfit</code> function
conf.level	confidence level of confidence limit
adj	"lsd" or "tukey" to adjust p-value and confidence limit

**Details**

It tests rows of linear function. Linear function means linear combination of estimated coefficients. It corresponds to SAS PROC GLM ESTIMATE. Same sample size per group is assumed for the Tukey adjustment.

**Value**

Estimate	point estimate of the input linear constrast
Lower CL	lower confidence limit
Upper CL	upper confidence limit
Std. Error	standard error of the point estimate
t value	value for t distribution
Df	degree of freedom
Pr(> t )	probability of larger than absolute t value from t distribution with residual's degree of freedom

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae [k@acr.kr](mailto:k@acr.kr)

**See Also**

[ESTM](#)

**Examples**

```
x = ModelMatrix(uptake ~ Type, CO2)
rx = REG(uptake ~ Type, CO2, summarize=FALSE)
est(t(c(0, -1, 1)), x$X, rx) # Quevec - Mississippi
t.test(uptake ~ Type, CO2) # compare with the above
```

---

 ESTM

---

*Estimate Linear Function*


---

## Description

Estimates Linear Function with a formula and a dataset.

## Usage

```
ESTM(L, Formula, Data, conf.level=0.95)
```

## Arguments

L	a matrix of linear functions rows to be tested
Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
conf.level	confidence level of confidence limit

## Details

It tests rows of linear functions. Linear function means linear combination of estimated coefficients. It is similar to SAS PROC GLM ESTIMATE. This is a little convenient version of `est` function.

## Value

Estimate	point estimate of the input linear constrast
Lower CL	lower confidence limit
Upper CL	upper confidence limit
Std. Error	standard error of the point estimate
t value	value for t distribution
Df	degree of freedom
Pr(> t )	probability of larger than absolute t value from t distribution with residual's degree of freedom

## Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae [k@acr.kr](mailto:k@acr.kr)

## See Also

[est](#)

## Examples

```
ESTM(t(c(0, -1, 1)), uptake ~ Type, CO2) # Quevec - Mississippi
```

---

estmb	<i>Estimability Check</i>
-------	---------------------------

---

**Description**

Check the estimability of row vectors of coefficients.

**Usage**

```
estmb(L, X, g2, eps=1e-8)
```

**Arguments**

L	row vectors of coefficients
X	a model (design) matrix from <code>ModelMatrix</code>
g2	g2 generalized inverse of <code>crossprod(X)</code>
eps	absolute value less than this is considered to be zero.

**Details**

It checks estimability of L, row vectors of coefficients. This corresponds to SAS PROC GLM ESTIMATE. See ;Kennedy Jr. WJ, Gentle JE. Statistical Computing. 1980; p361 or ;Golub GH, Styan GP. Numerical Computations for Univariate Linear Models. 1971;.

**Value**

a vector of logical values indicating which row is estimable (as TRUE)

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**See Also**

[G2SWEEP](#)

---

G2SWEEP	<i>Generalized inverse matrix of type 2, g2 inverse</i>
---------	---

---

**Description**

Generalized inverse is usually not unique. Some programs use this algorithm to get a unique generalized inverse matrix.

**Usage**

```
G2SWEEP(A, Augmented=FALSE, eps=1e-08)
```

## Arguments

<code>A</code>	a matrix to be inverted
<code>Augmented</code>	If this is TRUE and A is a model(design) matrix X, the last column should be $X'y$ , the last row $y'X$ , and the last cell $y'y$ . See the reference and example for the detail.
<code>eps</code>	Less than this value is considered as zero.

## Details

Generalized inverse of g2-type is used by some softwares to do linear regression. See 'SAS Technical Report R106, The Sweep Operator: Its importance in Statistical Computing' by J. H. Goodnight for the detail.

## Value

when `Augmented=FALSE`  
     ordinary g2 inverse

when `Augmented=TRUE`  
     g2 inverse and beta hats in the last column and the last row, and sum of square error (SSE) in the last cell

attribute "rank"  
     the rank of input matrix

## Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

## See Also

[lfit](#), [ModelMatrix](#)

## Examples

```
f1 = uptake ~ Type + Treatment # formula
x = ModelMatrix(f1, C02) # Model matrix and relevant information
y = model.frame(f1, C02)[,1] # observation vector
nc = ncol(x$x) # number of columns of model matrix
XpY = crossprod(x$x, y)
aXpX = rbind(cbind(crossprod(x$x), XpY), cbind(t(XpY), crossprod(y)))
ag2 = G2SWEEP(aXpX, Augmented=TRUE)
b = ag2[1:nc, (nc + 1)] ; b # Beta hat
iXpX = ag2[1:nc, 1:nc] ; iXpX # g2 inverse of X'X
SSE = ag2[(nc + 1), (nc + 1)] ; SSE # Sum of Square Error
DFr = nrow(x$x) - attr(ag2, "rank") ; DFr # Degree of freedom for the residual

# Compare the below with the above
REG(f1, C02)
aov1(f1, C02)
```

---

geoCV	<i>Geometric Coefficient of Variation in percentage</i>
-------	---

---

**Description**

Geometric coefficient of variation in percentage.

**Usage**

```
geoCV(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      a numeric vector

**Details**

It removes NA. This is  $\sqrt{\exp(\text{var}(\log(x))) - 1} \times 100$ .

**Value**

Geometric coefficient of variation in percentage.

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**Examples**

```
CV(mtcars$mpg)
```

---

geoMean	<i>Geometric Mean without NA</i>
---------	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

mean without NA values.

**Usage**

```
geoMean(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      a vector of numerics

**Details**

It removes NA in the input vector.

**Value**

geometric mean value

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

---

GLM

*General Linear Model similar to SAS PROC GLM*

---

**Description**

GLM is the main function of this package.

**Usage**

```
GLM(Formula, Data, lsm=FALSE, conf.level=0.95, eps=1e-8)
```

**Arguments**

Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model.
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
lsm	if TRUE, least square mean will be in the output
conf.level	confidence level for the confidence limit of the least square mean
eps	Less than this value is considered as zero.

**Details**

It performs the core function of SAS PROC GLM. Least square means for the tnteraction term of three variables is not supported yet.

**Value**

The result is comparable to that of SAS PROC GLM.

ANOVA	ANOVA table for the model
Type I	Type I sum of square table
Type II	Type II sum of square table
Type III	Type III sum of square table
Parameter	Parameter table with standard error, t value, p value. TRUE is 1, and FALSE is 0 in the Estimable column.
Least Square Mean	Least square mean table with confidence limit

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**Examples**

```
GLM(uptake ~ Type*Treatment + conc, CO2[-1,]) # Making data unbalanced
GLM(uptake ~ Type*Treatment + conc, CO2[-1,], lsm=TRUE)
```



---

is.cor

*Is it a correlation matrix?*


---

**Description**

Testing if the input matrix is a correlation matrix or not

**Usage**

```
is.cor(m, eps=1e-16)
```

**Arguments**

**m** a presumed correlation matrix  
**eps** epsilon value. Absolute value less than this is considered as zero.

**Details**

Diagonal component should not be necessarily 1. But it should be close to 1.

**Value**

TRUE or FALSE

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

---

Kurtosis

*Kurtosis*


---

**Description**

Kurtosis with a conventional formula.

**Usage**

```
Kurtosis(x)
```

**Arguments**

**x** a vector of numerics

**Details**

It removes NA in the input vector.

**Value**

Estimate of kurtosis

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

KurtosisSE	<i>Standard Error of Kurtosis</i>
<b>Description</b> Standard error of the estimated kurtosis with a conventional formula.	
<b>Usage</b> KurtosisSE(x)	
<b>Arguments</b> x                      a vector of numerics	
<b>Details</b> It removes NA in the input vector.	
<b>Value</b> Standard error of the estimated kurtosis	
<b>Author(s)</b> Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr	
LCL	<i>Lower Confidence Limit</i>
<b>Description</b> The estimate of the lower bound of confidence limit using t-distribution	
<b>Usage</b> LCL(x, conf.level=0.95)	
<b>Arguments</b> x                      a vector of numerics conf.level            confidence level	
<b>Details</b> It removes NA in the input vector.	
<b>Value</b> The estimate of the lower bound of confidence limit using t-distribution	
<b>Author(s)</b> Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr	

---

`lfit`*Linear Fit*

---

### Description

Fits a least square linear model.

### Usage

```
lfit(x, y, eps=1e-8)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	a result of <code>ModelMatrix</code>
<code>y</code>	a column vector of response, dependent variable
<code>eps</code>	Less than this value is considered as zero.

### Details

Minimum version of least square fit of a linear model

### Value

<code>coefficients</code>	beta coefficients
<code>g2</code>	g2 inverse
<code>rank</code>	rank of the model matrix
<code>DFr</code>	degree of freedom for the residual
<code>SSE</code>	sum of squares error
<code>SST</code>	sum of squares total
<code>R2</code>	R-squared
<code>n</code>	count of observations
<code>R2ADJ</code>	Adjusted R-squared

### Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae [k@acr.kr](mailto:k@acr.kr)

### See Also

[ModelMatrix](#)

### Examples

```
f1 = uptake ~ Type*Treatment + conc
x = ModelMatrix(f1, C02)
y = model.frame(f1, C02)[,1]
lfit(x, y)
```

---

lr	<i>Linear Regression with g2 inverse</i>
----	--

---

## Description

Coefficients calculated with g2 inverse. Output is similar to `summary(lm())`.

## Usage

```
lr(Formula, Data, eps=1e-8)
```

## Arguments

Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
eps	Less than this value is considered as zero.

## Details

It uses G2SWEEP to get g2 inverse. The result is similar to `summary(lm())` without options.

## Value

The result is comparable to that of SAS PROC REG.

Estimate	point estimate of parameters, coefficients
Std. Error	standard error of the point estimate
t value	value for t distribution
Pr(> t )	probability of larger than absolute t value from t distribution with residual's degree of freedom

## Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

## Examples

```
lr(uptake ~ Plant + Type + Treatment + conc, C02)
lr(uptake ~ Plant + Type + Treatment + conc - 1, C02)
lr(uptake ~ Type, C02)
lr(uptake ~ Type - 1, C02)
```

---

lr0

---

*Simple Linear Regressions with Each Independent Variable*


---

## Description

Usually the first step to multiple linear regression is the simple linear regressions with single independent variable.

## Usage

```
lr0(Formula, Data)
```

## Arguments

Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model. Intercept will be added always.
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed

## Details

It performs .

## Value

Each row means one simple linear regression with that row name as the only independent variable.

Intercept	estimate of the intercept
SE(Intercept)	standard error of the intercept
Slope	estimate of the slope
SE(Slope)	standard error of the slope
Rsquared	R-squared for the simple linear model
Pr(>F)	p-value of slope or the model

## Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae [k@acr.kr](mailto:k@acr.kr)

## Examples

```
lr0(uptake ~ Plant + Type + Treatment + conc, CO2)
lr0(mpg ~ ., mtcars)
```

---

LSM	<i>Least Square Means</i>
-----	---------------------------

---

**Description**

Estimates least square means using g2 inverse.

**Usage**

```
LSM(Formula, Data, Term, conf.level=0.95, adj="lsd", hideNonEst=TRUE,
    PLOT=FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

Formula	a conventional formula of model
Data	data.frame
Term	term name to be returned
conf.level	confidence level for the confidence limit
adj	adjustment method for grouping, "lsd"(default), "tukey", "bon", "duncan", "scheffe" are available. This does not affects SE, Lower CL, Upper CL of the output table.
hideNonEst	hide non-estimables
PLOT	whether to plot LSMs and their confidence intervals
...	arguments to be passed to plot

**Details**

It corresponds to SAS PROC GLM LSMEANS. The result of the second example below may be different from `emmeans`. This is because SAS or this function calculates mean of the transformed continuous variable. However, `emmeans` calculates the average before the transformation. Interaction of three variables is not supported yet.

**Value**

Returns a table of expectations, t values and p-values.

Group	group character. This only appears with grouping=TRUE option
LSmean	point estimate of least square mean
LowerCL	lower confidence limit with the given confidence level by "lsd" method
UpperCL	upper confidence limit with the given confidence level by "lsd" method
SE	standard error of the point estimate
Df	degree of freedom of point estimate

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae [k@acr.kr](mailto:k@acr.kr)

Examples

```
LSM(uptake ~ Type, C02[-1,])
LSM(uptake ~ Type - 1, C02[-1,])
LSM(uptake ~ Type*Treatment + conc, C02[-1,])
LSM(uptake ~ Type*Treatment + conc - 1, C02[-1,])
LSM(log(uptake) ~ Type*Treatment + log(conc), C02[-1,])
LSM(log(uptake) ~ Type*Treatment + log(conc) - 1, C02[-1,])
LSM(log(uptake) ~ Type*Treatment + as.factor(conc), C02[-1,])
LSM(log(uptake) ~ Type*Treatment + as.factor(conc) - 1, C02[-1,])
LSM(log(CMAX) ~ SEQ/SUBJ + PRD + TRT, BEdata)
LSM(log(CMAX) ~ SEQ/SUBJ + PRD + TRT - 1, BEdata)
```

---

Max	<i>Max without NA</i>
-----	-----------------------

---

Description

maximum without NA values.

Usage

```
Max(x)
```

Arguments

x                      a vector of numerics

Details

It removes NA in the input vector.

Value

maximum value

Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae [k@acr.kr](mailto:k@acr.kr)

---

Mean	<i>Mean without NA</i>
------	------------------------

---

Description

mean without NA values.

Usage

```
Mean(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      a vector of numerics

**Details**

It removes NA in the input vector.

**Value**

mean value

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

---

Median	<i>Median without NA</i>
--------	--------------------------

---

**Description**

median without NA values.

**Usage**

```
Median(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      a vector of numerics

**Details**

It removes NA in the input vector.

**Value**

median value

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr



---

Min	<i>Min without NA</i>
-----	-----------------------

---

**Description**

minimum without NA values.

**Usage**

```
Min(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      a vector of numerics

**Details**

It removes NA in the input vector.

**Value**

minimum value

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

---

ModelMatrix	<i>Model Matrix</i>
-------------	---------------------

---

**Description**

This model matrix is similar to `model.matrix`. But it does not omit unnecessary columns.

**Usage**

```
ModelMatrix(Formula, Data, KeepOrder=FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
KeepOrder	If <code>KeepOrder</code> is TRUE, terms in <code>Formula</code> will be kept. This is for Type I SS.

**Details**

It makes the `model(design)` matrix for GLM.

Value

Model matrix and attributes similar to the output of <code>model.matrix</code> .	
x	design matrix, i.e. model matrix
terms	detailed information about terms such as formula and labels
termsIndices	term indices
assign	assignment of columns for each terms in order, different way of expressing term indices

Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae [k@acr.kr](mailto:k@acr.kr)

---

N	<i>Number of observations</i>
---	-------------------------------

---

Description

Number of observations excluding NA values

Usage

`N(x)`

Arguments

x                      a vector of numerics

Details

It removes NA in the input vector.

Value

Count of the observation

Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae [k@acr.kr](mailto:k@acr.kr)

---

pB	<i>Plot Confidence and Prediction Bands for Simple Linear Regression</i>
----	--

---

## Description

It plots bands of confidence interval and prediction interval for simple linear regression.

## Usage

```
pB(Formula, Data, Resol=300, conf.level=0.95, lx, ly, ...)
```

## Arguments

Formula	a formula
Data	a data.frame
Resol	resolution for the output
conf.level	confidence level
lx	x position of legend
ly	y position of legend
...	arguments to be passed to plot

## Details

It plots. Discard return values. If lx or ly is missing, legend position is calculated automatically.

## Value

Ignore return values.

## Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

## Examples

```
pB(hp ~ disp, mtcars)
pB(mpg ~ disp, mtcars)
```

---

Pcor.test	<i>Partial Correlation test of multiple columns</i>
-----------	---

---

## Description

Testing partial correlation between many columns of data with Pearson method.

## Usage

```
Pcor.test(Data, x, y)
```

## Arguments

Data	a numeric matrix or data.frame
x	names of to be tested columns
y	names of control columns

## Details

It performs multiple partial correlation test. It uses "complete.obs" rows of x and y columns.

## Value

Row names show which columns are used for the test

Estimate	point estimate of correlation
Df	degree of freedom
t value	t value of the t distribution
Pr(> t )	probability with the t distribution

## Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

## Examples

```
Pcor.test(mtcars, c("mpg", "hp", "qsec"), c("drat", "wt"))
```

---

pD

*Diagnostic Plot for Regression*


---

**Description**

Four standard diagnostic plots for regression.

**Usage**

```
pD(rx, Title=NULL)
```

**Arguments**

**rx** a result of lm, which can give fitted, residuals, and rstandard.  
**Title** title to be printed on the plot

**Details**

Most frequently used diagnostic plots are 'observed vs. fitted', 'standarized residual vs. fitted', 'distribution plot of standard residuals', and 'Q-Q plot of standardized residuals'.

**Value**

Four diagnostic plots in a page.

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**Examples**

```
pD(lm(uptake ~ Plant + Type + Treatment + conc, C02), "Diagnostic Plot")
```

---

PDIFF

*Pairwise Difference*


---

**Description**

Estimates pairwise difference by a common method.

**Usage**

```
PDIFF(Formula, Data, Term, conf.level=0.95, adj="lsd", ref, PLOT=FALSE, reverse=FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
Term	a factor name to be estimated
conf.level	confidence level of confidence interval
adj	"lsd", "tukey", "scheffe", "bon", "duncan", or "dunnett" to adjust p-value and confidence limit
ref	reference or control level for Dunnett test
PLOT	whether to plot or not the diffogram
reverse	reverse A - B to B - A

**Details**

It corresponds to PDIFF option of SAS PROC GLM.

**Value**

Returns a table of expectations, t values and p-values. Outpuc columns may vary according to the adjustment option.

Estimate	point estimate of the input linear constrast
Lower CL	lower confidence limit
Upper CL	upper confidence limit
Std. Error	standard error of the point estimate
t value	value for t distribution
Df	degree of freedom
Pr(> t )	probability of larger than absolute t value from t distribution with residual's degree of freedom

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**Examples**

```
PDIFF(uptake ~ Type*Treatment + as.factor(conc), C02, "as.factor(conc)")
PDIFF(uptake ~ Type*Treatment + as.factor(conc), C02, "as.factor(conc)", adj="tukey")
```

---

QuartileRange	<i>Inter-Quartile Range</i>
---------------	-----------------------------

---

### Description

Interquartile range (Q3 - Q1) with a conventional formula.

### Usage

```
QuartileRange(x, Type=6)
```

### Arguments

x	a vector of numerics
Type	a type specifier to be passed to IQR function

### Details

It removes NA in the input vector.

### Value

The value of interquartile range

### Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

---

Range	<i>Range</i>
-------	--------------

---

### Description

The range, maximum - minimum, as a scalar value.

### Usage

```
Range(x)
```

### Arguments

x	a vector of numerics
---	----------------------

### Details

It removes NA in the input vector.

### Value

A scalar value of range

### Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

---

REG	<i>Regression of Linear Least Square, similar to SAS PROC REG</i>
-----	---

---

### Description

REG is similar to SAS PROC REG.

### Usage

```
REG(Formula, Data, eps=1e-8, summarize=TRUE)
```

### Arguments

Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
eps	Less than this value is considered as zero.
summarize	If this is FALSE, REG returns just <code>lfit</code> result.

### Details

It performs the core function of SAS PROC REG.

### Value

The result is comparable to that of SAS PROC REG.

Estimate	point estimate of parameters, coefficients
Estimable	estimability: 1=TRUE, 0=FALSE. This appears only when at least one inestimability occurs.
Std. Error	standard error of the point estimate
t value	value for t distribution
Pr(> t )	probability of larger than absolute t value from t distribution with residual's degree of freedom

If `summarize=FALSE`, REG returns;

coefficients	beta coefficients
g2	g2 inverse
rank	rank of the model matrix
DFr	degree of freedom for the residual
SSE	sum of square error

### Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae [k@acr.kr](mailto:k@acr.kr)

### See Also

[lr](#)



## Examples

```
REG(uptake ~ Plant + Type + Treatment + conc, C02)
REG(uptake ~ conc, C02, summarize=FALSE)
```

---

regD

*Regression of Conventional Way with Rich Diagnostics*


---

## Description

regD provides rich diagnostics such as student residual, leverage(hat), Cook's D, studentized deleted residual, DFFITS, and DFBETAS.

## Usage

```
regD(Formula, Data)
```

## Arguments

Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed

## Details

It performs the conventional regression analysis. This does not use g2 inverse, therefore it cannot handle singular matrix. If the model(design) matrix is not full rank, use REG or less parameters.

## Value

Coefficients	conventional coefficients summary with Wald statistics
Diagnostics	Diagnostics table for detecting outlier or influential/leverage points. This includes fitted (Predicted), residual (Residual), standard error of residual(se_resid), studentized residual(RStudent), hat(Leverage), Cook's D, studentized deleted residual(sdResid), DIFFITS, and COVRATIO.
DFBETAS	Column names are the names of coefficients. Each row shows how much each coefficient is affected by deleting the coressponding row of observation.

## Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae [k@acr.kr](mailto:k@acr.kr)

## Examples

```
regD(uptake ~ conc, C02)
```

---

<b>satt</b>	<i>Satterthwaite Approximation of Pooled Variance and Degree of Freedom</i>
-------------	---

---

### Description

Calculates pooled variance and degree of freedom using Satterthwaite equation.

### Usage

```
satt(vars, dfs, ws=c(1, 1))
```

### Arguments

<b>vars</b>	a vector of variances
<b>dfs</b>	a vector of degree of freedoms
<b>ws</b>	a vector of weights

### Details

The input can be more than two variances.

### Value

Variance	pooled variance
Df	degree of freedom

### Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

---

<b>SD</b>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>
-----------	---------------------------

---

### Description

Standard deviation of sample.

### Usage

```
SD(x)
```

### Arguments

<b>x</b>	a vector of numerics
----------	----------------------

### Details

It removes NA in the input vector. The length of the vector should be larger than 1.

**Value**

Sample standard deviation

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

---

SEM	<i>Standard Error of the Sample Mean</i>
-----	--

---

**Description**

The estimate of the standard error of the sample mean

**Usage**

SEM(x)

**Arguments**

x                      a vector of numerics

**Details**

It removes NA in the input vector.

**Value**

The estimate of the standard error of the sample mean

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

---

Skewness	<i>Skewness</i>
----------	-----------------

---

**Description**

Skewness with a conventional formula.

**Usage**

Skewness(x)

**Arguments**

x                      a vector of numerics

**Details**

It removes NA in the input vector.

**Value**

Estimate of skewness

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

---

SkewnessSE	<i>Standard Error of Skewness</i>
------------	-----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Standard error of the skewness with a conventional formula.

**Usage**

```
SkewnessSE(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      a vector of numerics

**Details**

It removes NA in the input vector.

**Value**

Standard error of the estimated skewness

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

---

SLICE	<i>F Test with Slice</i>
-------	--------------------------

---

**Description**

Do F test with a given slice term.

**Usage**

```
SLICE(Formula, Data, mTerm, sTerm)
```

**Arguments**

Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
mTerm	a factor name (not interaction) to calculate sum of square and do F test with least square means
sTerm	a factor name to be used for slice

**Details**

It performs F test with a given slice term. It is similar to the SLICE option SAS PROC GLM.

**Value**

Returns sum of square and its F value and p-value.

Df	degree of freedom
Sum Sq	sum of square for the set of contrasts
Mean Sq	mean square
F value	F value for the F distribution
Pr(>F)	proability of larger than F value

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**Examples**

```
SLICE(uptake ~ Type*Treatment, C02, "Type", "Treatment")
SLICE(uptake ~ Type*Treatment, C02, "Treatment", "Type")
```

---

SS	<i>Sum of Square</i>
----	----------------------

---

**Description**

Sum of squares with ANOVA.

**Usage**

```
SS(x, rx, L, eps=1e-8)
```

**Arguments**

x	a result of <code>ModelMatrix</code> containing design information
rx	a result of <code>lfit</code>
L	linear hypothesis, a full matrix matching the information in x
eps	Less than this value is considered as zero.

**Details**

It calculates sum of squares and completes the ANOVA table.

**Value**

ANOVA table      a classical ANOVA table without the residual(Error) part.

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**See Also**

[ModelMatrix](#), [lfit](#)

---

T3MS

*Type III Expected Mean Square Formula*


---

**Description**

Calculates a formula table for expected mean square of Type III SS.

**Usage**

```
T3MS(Formula, Data, L0, eps=1e-8)
```

**Arguments**

Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
L0	a matrix of row linear contrasts, if missed, <code>e3</code> is used
eps	Less than this value is considered as zero.

**Details**

This is necessary for further hypothesis test of nesting factors.

**Value**

A coefficient matrix for Type III expected mean square

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae [k@acr.kr](mailto:k@acr.kr)

**Examples**

```
T3MS(log(CMAX) ~ SEQ/SUBJ + PRD + TRT, BEdata)
```

---

T3test	<i>Test Type III SS using error term other than MSE</i>
--------	---

---

### Description

Hypothesis test of Type III SS using an error term other than MSE. This corresponds to SAS PROC GLM's RANDOM /TEST clause.

### Usage

```
T3test(Formula, Data, Error="", eps=1e-8)
```

### Arguments

Formula	a conventional formula for a linear model
Data	a <code>data.frame</code> to be analyzed
Error	an error term. Term name should be exactly same one listed the ANOVA output.
eps	Less than this value is considered as zero.

### Details

It tests a factor of type III SS using some other term as an error term. Here the error term should not be MSE.

### Value

Returns one or more ANOVA table(s) of type III SS.

### Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

### Examples

```
T3test(log(CMAX) ~ SEQ/SUBJ + PRD + TRT, BEdata, "SEQ:SUBJ")
```

---

trimmedMean	<i>Trimmed Mean</i>
-------------	---------------------

---

### Description

Trimmed mean wrapping mean function .

### Usage

```
trimmedMean(x, Trim=0.05)
```

**Arguments**

- x                    a vector of numerics
- Trim                trimming proportion. Default is 0.05

**Details**

It removes NA in the input vector.

**Value**

The value of trimmed mean

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

---

tsum	<i>Table Summary</i>
------	----------------------

---

**Description**

Summarize a continuous dependent variable with or without independent variables.

**Usage**

tsum(Formula=NULL, Data=NULL, ColNames=NULL, MaxLevel=30, ...)

**Arguments**

- Formula            a conventional formula
- Data               a data.frame or a matrix
- ColNames          If there is no Formula, this will be used.
- MaxLevel          More than this will not be handled.
- ...                arguments to be passed to tsum0, tsum1, tsum2, or tsum3

**Details**

A convenient summarization function for a continuous variable. This is a wrapper function to tsum0, tsum1, tsum2, or tsum3.

**Value**

A data.frame of descriptive summarization values.

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**See Also**

[tsum0](#), [tsum1](#), [tsum2](#), [tsum3](#)



**Examples**

```
tsum(lh)
t(tsum(CO2))
t(tsum(uptake ~ Treatment, CO2))
tsum(uptake ~ Type + Treatment, CO2)
print(tsum(uptake ~ conc + Type + Treatment, CO2), digits=3)
```

tsum0

*Table Summary 0 independent(x) variable***Description**

Summarize a continuous dependent(y) variable without any independent(x) variable.

**Usage**

```
tsum0(d, y, e=c("Mean", "SD", "N"), repl=list(c("length"), c("n")))
```

**Arguments**

d	a data.frame or matrix with colnames
y	y variable name, a continuous variable
e	a vector of summarize function names
repl	list of strings to replace after summarize. Length of list should be 2, and both should have the same length.

**Details**

A convenient summarization function for a continuous variable.

**Value**

A vector of summarized values

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**See Also**

[tsum](#), [tsum1](#), [tsum2](#), [tsum3](#)

**Examples**

```
tsum0(CO2, "uptake")
tsum0(CO2, "uptake", repl=list(c("mean", "length"), c("Mean", "n")))
```

tsum1

*Table Summary 1 independent(x) variable***Description**

Summarize a continuous dependent(y) variable with one independent(x) variable.

**Usage**

```
tsum1(d, y, u, e=c("Mean", "SD", "N"), ou="", repl=list(c("length"), ("n")))
```

**Arguments**

d	a data.frame or matrix with colnames
y	y variable name. a continuous variable
u	x variable name, upper side variable
e	a vector of summarize function names
ou	order of levels of upper side x variable
repl	list of strings to replace after summarize. Length of list should be 2, and both should have the same length.

**Details**

A convenient summarization function for a continuous variable with one x variable.

**Value**

A data.frame of summarized values. Row names are from e names. Column names are from the levels of x variable.

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**See Also**

[tsum](#), [tsum0](#), [tsum2](#), [tsum3](#)

**Examples**

```
tsum1(CO2, "uptake", "Treatment")
tsum1(CO2, "uptake", "Treatment",
      e=c("mean", "median", "sd", "min", "max", "length"),
      ou=c("chilled", "nonchilled"),
      repl=list(c("median", "length"), c("med", "n")))
```

tsum2

*Table Summary 2 independent(x) variables***Description**

Summarize a continuous dependent(y) variable with two independent(x) variables.

**Usage**

```
tsum2(d, y, l, u, e=c("Mean", "SD", "N"), h=NULL, ol="", ou="", rm.dup=TRUE,
      repl=list(c("length"), c("n")))
```

**Arguments**

d	a data.frame or matrix with colnames
y	y variable name. a continuous variable
l	x variable name to be shown on the left side
u	x variable name to be shown on the upper side
e	a vector of summarize function names
h	a vector of summarize function names for the horizontal subgroup. If NULL, it becomes same to e argument.
ol	order of levels of left side x variable
ou	order of levels of upper side x variable
rm.dup	if TRUE, duplicated name of levels are specified on the first occurrence only.
repl	list of strings to replace after summarize. Length of list should be 2, and both should have the same length.

**Details**

A convenient summarization function for a continuous variable with two x variables; one on the left side, the other on the upper side.

**Value**

A data.frame of summarized values. Column names are from the levels of u. Row names are basically from the levels of l.

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae [k@acr.kr](mailto:k@acr.kr)

**See Also**

[tsum](#), [tsum0](#), [tsum1](#), [tsum3](#)

## Examples

```
tsum2(CO2, "uptake", "Type", "Treatment")
tsum2(CO2, "uptake", "Type", "conc")
tsum2(CO2, "uptake", "Type", "Treatment",
      e=c("mean", "median", "sd", "min", "max", "length"),
      ou=c("chilled", "nonchilled"),
      repl=list(c("median", "length"), c("med", "n")))
```

---

tsum3

*Table Summary 3 independent(x) variables*

---

## Description

Summarize a continuous dependent(y) variable with three independent(x) variables.

## Usage

```
tsum3(d, y, l, u, e=c("Mean", "SD", "N"), h=NULL, ol1="", ol2="", ou="",
      rm.dup=TRUE, repl=list(c("length"), c("n")))
```

## Arguments

d	a data.frame or matrix with colnames
y	y variable name. a continuous variable
l	a vector of two x variable name to be shown on the left side. The length should be 2.
u	x variable name to be shown on the upper side
e	a vector of summarize function names
h	a list of two vectors of summarize function names for the first and second horizontal subgroups. If NULL, it becomes same to e argument.
ol1	order of levels of 1st left side x variable
ol2	order of levels of 2nd left side x variable
ou	order of levels of upper side x variable
rm.dup	if TRUE, duplicated name of levels are specified on the first occurrence only.
repl	list of strings to replace after summarize. Length of list should be 2, and both should have the same length.

## Details

A convenient summarization function for a continuous variable with three x variables; two on the left side, the other on the upper side.

## Value

A data.frame of summarized values. Column names are from the levels of u. Row names are basically from the levels of l.

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

**See Also**

[tsum](#), [tsum0](#), [tsum1](#), [tsum2](#)

**Examples**

```
tsum3(CO2, "uptake", c("Type", "Treatment"), "conc")
tsum3(CO2, "uptake", c("Type", "Treatment"), "conc",
      e=c("mean", "median", "sd", "min", "max", "length"),
      h=list(c("mean", "sd", "length"), c("mean", "length")),
      ol2=c("chilled", "nonchilled"),
      repl=list(c("median", "length"), c("med", "n")))
```

---

UCL

*Upper Confidence Limit*


---

**Description**

The estimate of the upper bound of confidence limit using t-distribution

**Usage**

```
UCL(x, conf.level=0.95)
```

**Arguments**

x	a vector of numerics
conf.level	confidence level

**Details**

It removes NA in the input vector.

**Value**

The estimate of the upper bound of confidence limit using t-distribution

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae k@acr.kr

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