

Package ‘MaxSkew’

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Type Package

Title Orthogonal Data Projections with Maximal Skewness

Version 1.1

Date 2017-05-02

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Suggests datasets

Description

It finds Orthogonal Data Projections with Maximal Skewness. The first data projection in the output is the most skewed among all linear data projections. The second data projection in the output is the most skewed among all data projections orthogonal to the first one, and so on.

License GPL-2

NeedsCompilation no

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MaxSkew-package

MaxSkew: skewness-based projection pursuit

Description

Finds Orthogonal Data Projections with Maximal Skewness

Details

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Author(s)

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References

de Lathauwer L., de Moor B. and Vandewalle J. (2000). On the best rank-1 and rank-(R_1, R_2, \dots, R_N) approximation of high-order tensors. *SIAM Jour. Matrix Ana. Appl.* 21, 1324-1342.

Loperfido, N. (2010). Canonical Transformations of Skew-Normal Variates. *Test* 19, 146-165.

Loperfido, N. (2013). Skewness and the Linear Discriminant Function. *Statistics and Probability Letters* 83, 93-99.

Malkovich, J.F. and Afifi, A.A. (1973). On Tests for Multivariate Normality. *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.* 68, 176-179

Examples

```
## Example 1. Run MaxSkew on the iris data
data(iris)
iris<-data.matrix(iris) #returns the matrix obtained by converting the data frame to numeric mode
MaxSkew(iris[,1:3],5,2,FALSE) # matrix whose columns are the two projections with maximal skewness
MaxSkew(iris[,1:2],5,1,FALSE) #projection with maximal skewness of the first two variables
#MaxSkewBiv(iris[,1],iris[,2]) #obtains the same of MaxSkew(iris[,1:2],5,1)
```

```
## Example 2. Run MaxSkew on the OLYMPIC_DECATHLON_2016 data
data(OLYMPIC_DECATHLON_2016)
OLYMPIC_DECATHLON_2016_matrix<-data.matrix(OLYMPIC_DECATHLON_2016) #returns a data matrix
MaxSkew(OLYMPIC_DECATHLON_2016_matrix[,4:13],10,2,TRUE) #it returns also the scatterplot
MaxSkew(OLYMPIC_DECATHLON_2016_matrix[,4:13],10,2,FALSE)#as in example 1

OLYMPIC_DECATHLON_2016_projections<-MaxSkew(OLYMPIC_DECATHLON_2016_matrix[,4:13],10,2,FALSE)
plot(OLYMPIC_DECATHLON_2016_projections) #scatterplot of the first two projections
##install.packages("calibrate")
##library(calibrate)
##textxy(OLYMPIC_DECATHLON_2016_projections[,1],OLYMPIC_DECATHLON_2016_projections[,2],
##OLYMPIC_DECATHLON_2016$ATHLETE,offset=0.5)
```

.MaxSkewBiv

MaxSkewBiv: skewness-based projection pursuit for bivariate data

Description

Finds Orthogonal Data Projections with Maximal Skewness for Bivariate Random Vectors

Usage

```
.MaxSkewBiv(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	it is a numerical variable
y	it is a numerical variable

Value

```
.projectionBIV
```

Vector of projected data when the original data are bivariate. The user can obtain it by writing ".projectionBIV", and he can obtain a scatterplot of the projection by writing plot(.projectionBIV).

Author(s)

Cinzia Franceschini and Nicola Loperfido

References

- de Lathauwer L., de Moor B. and Vandewalle J. (2000). On the best rank-1 and rank-(R_1, R_2, \dots, R_N) approximation of high-order tensors. *SIAM Jour. Matrix Ana. Appl.* 21, 1324-1342.
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`.MaxSkewThree` *MaxSkew: skewness-based projection pursuit*

Description

Finds Orthogonal Data Projections with Maximal Skewness for Trivariate Random Vectors

Usage

`.MaxSkewThree(data, iterations)`

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data matrix where rows and columns represent units and variables.
<code>iterations</code>	Number of required iterations.

Details

It is an internal function called by MaxSkew

Author(s)

Cinzia Franceschini and Nicola Loperfido

References

de Lathauwer L., de Moor B. and Vandewalle J. (2000). On the best rank-1 and rank-(R_1, R_2, \dots, R_N) approximation of high-order tensors. *SIAM Jour. Matrix Ana. Appl.* 21, 1324-1342.

Loperfido, N. (2010). Canonical Transformations of Skew-Normal Variates. *Test* 19, 146-165.

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`MaxSkew` *MaxSkew: skewness-based projection pursuit*

Description

Finds Orthogonal Data Projections with Maximal Skewness

Usage

`MaxSkew(data, iterations, components, plot)`

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data matrix where rows and columns represent units and variables.
<code>iterations</code>	It is a positive integer
<code>components</code>	Number of orthogonal projections maximizing skewness. It is a positive integer smaller than the number of variables.
<code>plot</code>	Dichotomous variable: TRUE/FALSE. If plot is set equal to TRUE (FALSE) the scatterplot appears (does not appear) in the output.

Value

<code>projectionmatrix</code>	Matrix of projected data. The i -th row represents the i -th unit, while the j -th column represents the j -th projection.
<code>pairs(projectionmatrix[,2:i], labels=values, main="Projections")</code>	It is the multiple scatterplot of the projections maximizing skewness.
<code>.projectionBIV</code>	Vector of projected data when the original data are bivariate. The user can obtain a scatterplot of the projection by writing <code>plot(.projectionBIV)</code>

Author(s)

Cinzia Franceschini and Nicola Loperfido

References

- de Lathauwer L., de Moor B. and Vandewalle J. (2000). On the best rank-1 and rank- (R_1, R_2, \dots, R_N) approximation of high-order tensors. *SIAM Jour. Matrix Ana. Appl.* 21, 1324-1342.
- Loperfido, N. (2010). Canonical Transformations of Skew-Normal Variates. *Test* 19, 146-165.
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OLYMPIC_DECATHLON_2016

OLYMPIC_DECATHLON_2016

Description

Results of the athletes competing in the decathlon at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, year 2016). The dataset contains the points scored in each event by the 23 decathletes who who completed the dacathlons, together with their names and nationalities. It is freely available at www.iaaf.org, the official website of the IAAF (International Association of Athletics Federations).

Usage

```
data("OLYMPIC_DECATHLON_2016")
```

Format

A data frame with 23 observations on the following 13 variables.

OS a numeric vector. Athletes' ranking.

ATHLETE a factor with levels Adam SebastianHELCELET Akihiko NAKAMURA Arthur ABELE Ashton EATON Bastien AUZEIL Cedric DUBLER Damian WARNER Dominik DISTELBERGER Jeremy TAIWO Kai KAZMIREK Karl Robert SALURI Keisuke USHIRO Kevin MAYER Kurt FELIX Larbi BOURRADA Leone1 SUAREZ Lindon VICTOR Luiz Alberto DE ARAUJO Pau TONNESEN Pawel WIESIOLEK Thomas VAN DER PLAETSEN Yordani GARCIA Zach ZIEMEK

COUNTRY a factor with levels ALG AUS AUT BEL BRA CAN CUB CZE ESP EST FRA GER GRN JPN POL USA

'100.METRES' a numeric vector. Points scored in the one hundred metres.

LONG.JUMP a numeric vector. Points scored in the long jump.

SHOT.PUT a numeric vector. Points scored in the shot put.

HIGH.JUMP a numeric vector. Points scored in the high jump.

'400.METRES' a numeric vector. Points scored in the four hundred metres.

'110.METRES.HURDLES' a numeric vector. Points scored in the one hundred and ten metres hurdles.

DISCUS.THROW a numeric vector. Points scored in the discus throw.

POLE.VAULT a numeric vector. Points scored in the pole vault.

JAVELIN.THROW a numeric vector. Points scored in the javelin throw.

X1500.METRES a numeric vector. Points scored in the one thousand and five hundred metres.

Source

www.iaaf.org

Examples

```
data(OLYMPIC_DECATHLON_2016)
## maybe str(OLYMPIC_DECATHLON_2016) ; plot(OLYMPIC_DECATHLON_2016) ...
```

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