Package 'doebioresearch'

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Type Package

Title Analysis of Design of Experiments for Biological Research

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Description

Performs analysis of popular experimental designs used in the field of biological research. The designs covered are completely randomized design, randomized complete block design, factorial completely randomized design, factorial randomized complete block design, split plot design, strip plot design and latin square design. The analysis include analysis of variance, coefficient of determination, normality test of residuals, standard error of mean, standard error of difference and multiple comparison test of means. The package has functions for transformation of data and yield data conversion. Some datasets are also added in order to facilitate examples.

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arcsineretransform Re-transform the Arc sine transformed data

Description

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Re-transform the arc sine transformed data. When arc sine transformation is done, the mean of the treatments needs to be re-transformed for comparison.

Usage

```
arcsineretransform(mean.vector, type)
```

Arguments

mean.vector	vector of mean which needs to be re-transformed
type	0 if data was in proportion prior to re-transformation, 1 if data was in percentage prior to re-transformation

Value

Arc sine re-transformed vector

Examples

```
data<-c(60,63.43495,71.56505,78.46304)
#If data was in percentage prior to re-transformation
arcsineretransform(data,1)
#If data was in proportion prior to re-transformation
arcsineretransform(data,0)</pre>
```

arcsinetransform Arc sine transformation of the numeric vector

Description

The function divide values by 100, does square root and than sin inverse of each values of vector. If any of the values of a vector is 0 or 100, it is replaced by 1/4n or 100-(1/4n), respectively.

Usage

```
arcsinetransform(numeric.vector, type, n)
```

Arguments

numeric.vector	data vector to be transformed
type	0 if data is in percentage and 1 if data is in proportion
n	is the number of units upon which the percentage/proportion data is based

Value

Arc sine transformed data

Examples

```
vector<-c(23,0,29.6,35.6,33,35.6,10.5,100)
# Arc sine trnasformation for percentage data and n=10
arcsinetransform(vector,0,10)
```

```
convert
```

Convert the data frame into list of numeric nature

Description

Convert the data frame into list of numeric nature

Usage

```
convert(data1)
```

Arguments

data1 data-frame to be converted into list

Value

list of numeric vectors

Description

The function gives ANOVA, R-square of the model, normality testing of residuals, SEm (standard error of mean), SEd (standard error of difference), interpretation of ANOVA results and multiple comparison test for means

Usage

crd(data, trt.vector, MultipleComparisonTest)

Arguments

data	dependent variables			
trt.vector	vector containing treatments			
MultipleComparisonTest				
	0 for no test, 1 for LSD test, 2 for Duncan test and 3 for HSD test			

Value

ANOVA, interpretation of ANOVA, R-square, normality test result, SEm, SEd and multiple comparison test result

Examples

```
data<-data.frame(Treatments=c("T1","T2","T3","T4","T5","T6","T7","T1","T2","T3","T4","T5","T6","
"T7","T1","T2","T3","T4","T5","T6","T7"),
yield=c(25,21,21,18,25,28,24,25,24,24,16,21,20,17,16,19,14,15,13,11,25),
height=c(130,120,125,135,139,140,145,136,129,135,150,152,140,148,130,135,145,160,145,130,160))
#CRD analysis with LSD test for yield only
crd(data[2],data$Treatments,1)
#CRD analysis with LSD test for both yield and height
crd(data[2:3],data$Treatments,1)
```

factorialdata Data of Factorial Experiment

Description

The data consists of three factors nitrogen, phosphorus and Potassium, replication and two dependent variables yield and plant height. The data is generated manually.

Usage

factorialdata

crd

fcrd2fact

Format

The data has 6 columns and 36 rows

Nitrogen Consist sequence of two nitrogen levels n0 and n1 Phosphorus Consist sequence of two phosphorus levels p0 and p1 Potassium Consist sequence of two potassium levels k0 and k1 Replication Contains replication which has three levels Yield Yield as dependent variable Plant Height Plant height as dependent variable

fcrd2fact

Analysis of Factorial Completely Randomized Design for 2 factors

Description

The function gives ANOVA, R-square of the model, Normality testing of residuals, SEm (standard error of mean), SEd (standard error of difference), interpretation of ANOVA results and multiple comparison test for means

Usage

fcrd2fact(data, fact.A, fact.B, Multiple.comparison.test)

Arguments

data	dependent variables				
fact.A	vector containing levels of first factor				
fact.B	vector containing levels of second factor				
Multiple.comparison.test					
	0 for no test, 1 for LSD test, 2 for Duncan test and 3 for HSD test				

Value

ANOVA, interpretation of ANOVA, R-square, normality test result, SEm, SEd and multiple comparison test result for both the factors as well as interaction.

Examples

```
data(factorialdata)
```

#Analysis of Factorial Completely Randomized design along with Dunccan test for Yield only fcrd2fact(factorialdata[5],factorialdata\$Nitrogen,factorialdata\$Phosphorus,2) #Analysis of Factorial Completely Randomized design along with Dunccan test for Yield & Plant Height fcrd2fact(factorialdata[5:6],factorialdata\$Nitrogen,factorialdata\$Phosphorus,2) fcrd3fact

Description

The function gives ANOVA, R-square of the model, normality testing of residuals, SEm (standard error of mean), SEd (standard error of difference), interpretation of ANOVA results and multiple comparison test for means.

Usage

fcrd3fact(data, fact.A, fact.B, fact.C, Multiple.comparison.test)

Arguments

data	dependent variables	
fact.A	vector containing levels of first factor	
fact.B	vector containing levels of second factor	
fact.C	vector containing levels of third factor	
Multiple.comparison.test		
	0 for no test, 1 for LSD test, 2 for Duncan test and 3 for HSD test	

Value

ANOVA, interpretation of ANOVA, R-square, normality test result, SEm, SEd and multiple comparison test result for both the factors as well as interaction.

Examples

```
data(factorialdata)
#FCRD analysis along with dunccan test for two dependent var.
fcrd3fact(factorialdata[5:6],factorialdata$Nitrogen,
factorialdata$Phosphorus,factorialdata$Potassium,2)
```

frbd2fact

Analysis of Factorial Randomized Block Design for 2 factors

Description

The function gives ANOVA, R-square of the model, normality testing of residuals, SEm (standard error of mean), SEd (standard error of difference), interpretation of ANOVA results and multiple comparison test for means.

Usage

```
frbd2fact(data, replicationvector, fact.A, fact.B, Multiple.comparison.test)
```

frbd3fact

Arguments

data	dependent variables				
replicationvector					
	vector containing replications				
fact.A	vector containing levels of first factor				
fact.B	vector containing levels of second factor				
Multiple.comparison.test					
	0 for no test, 1 for LSD test, 2 for Duncan test and 3 for HSD test				

Value

ANOVA, interpretation of ANOVA, R-square, normality test result, SEm, SEd and multiple comparison test results for both the factors as well as interaction.

Examples

```
data(factorialdata)
#FRBD analysis along with dunccan test for two dependent var.
frbd2fact(factorialdata[5:6],factorialdata$Replication,
factorialdata$Nitrogen,factorialdata$Phosphorus,2)
```

frbd3fact

Analysis of Factorial Randomized Block Design for 3 factors

Description

The function gives ANOVA, R-square of the model, normality testing of residuals, SEm (standard error of mean), SEd (standard error of difference), interpretation of ANOVA results and multiple comparison test for means.

Usage

```
frbd3fact(
   data,
   replicationvector,
   fact.A,
   fact.B,
   fact.C,
   Multiple.comparison.test
)
```

logretransform

Arguments

data	dependent variables			
replicationvector				
	vector containing replications			
fact.A	vector containing levels of first factor			
fact.B	vector containing levels of second factor			
fact.C	vector containing levels of third factor			
Multiple.comparison.test				
	0 for no test, 1 for LSD test, 2 for Duncan test and 3 for HSD test			

Value

ANOVA, interpretation of ANOVA, R-square, normality test result, SEm, SEd and multiple comparison test result for the factors as well as the interaction.

Examples

```
data(factorialdata)
#FRBD analysis along with dunccan test for two dependent var.
frbd3fact(factorialdata[5:6],factorialdata$Replication,factorialdata$Nitrogen,
factorialdata$Phosphorus,factorialdata$Potassium,2)
```

logretransform *Re-transform the log transformed data*

Description

Re-transform the log transformed data. When log transformation is done, the mean of the treatments needs to be re-transformed for comparison.

Usage

```
logretransform(transformed.mean, if.zero.present)
```

Arguments

transformed.mean

vector of mean which needs to be re-transformed

if.zero.present

0 if zero was present in the data prior to transformation of data. 1 if zero was absent in the data prior to transformation

Value

Log re-transformed values

logtransform

Examples

```
vector<-c(0,2.004,1.114,1.491,1.431,1.415,1.845)
#Re-transformation of data with zero present in data prior to transformation
logretransform(vector,0)</pre>
```

logtransform

Log transformation of the numeric vector

Description

The function carries out log with base 10 transformation of each values of vector. If one of values of a vector is 0, 1 is added to each observation. Log transformation is carried out for the data when variance is proportional to square of the mean and treatment effects are multiplicative in nature.

Usage

```
logtransform(numeric.vector)
```

Arguments

numeric.vector data vector to be transformed

Value

A list of

- Ratio- A ratio of maximum and minimum values of the data
- LogTransformedVector A vector of the transformed data
- Comment A comment about zero being present in data or not

Examples

```
vector<-c(100,0,120,1000,52,30,60)
logtransform(vector)</pre>
```

Description

The function gives ANOVA, R-square of the model, normality testing of residuals, SEm (standard error of mean), SEd (standard error of difference), interpretation of ANOVA results and multiple comparison test for means.

Usage

```
lsd(data, treatmentvector, row, column, MultipleComparisonTest)
```

Arguments

data	dependent variables		
treatmentvecto	r		
	vector containing treatments		
row	vector for rows		
column	vector for columns		
MultipleComparisonTest			
	0 for no test, 1 for LSD test, 2 for Duncan test and 3 for HSD test		

Value

ANOVA, interpretation of ANOVA, R-square, normality test result, SEm, SEd and multiple comparison test result

Examples

```
data(lsddata)
#LSD analysis with LSD test for Yield only
lsd(lsddata[4],lsddata$Treatment,lsddata$Row,lsddata$Column,1)
#LSD analysis with LSD test for Yield and Plant Height
lsd(lsddata[4:5],lsddata$Treatment,lsddata$Row,lsddata$Column,1)
```

```
lsddata
```

Data for Latin Square Design

Description

The data consists of Rows, Columns, Treatments and two dependent variables Yield and Plant Height. The data is generated manually.

lsd

rcbd

Usage

lsddata

Format

The data has 5 columns and 25 rows

Row Consist sequence of rows. Row consists of 5 levels

Column Consist sequence of column. Column consists of 5 levels

Treatment Consist sequence of treatments. There are 5 treatments A, B, C, D & E

Yield Yield as dependent variable

Plant Height Plant height as dependent variable

rcbd

Analysis of Randomized Complete Block Design

Description

The function gives ANOVA, R-square of the model, normality testing of residuals, SEm (standard error of mean), SEd (standard error of difference), interpretation of ANOVA results and multiple comparison test for means.

Usage

rcbd(data, treatmentvector, replicationvector, MultipleComparisonTest)

Arguments

data dependent variables treatmentvector vector containing treatments replicationvector vector containing replications MultipleComparisonTest 0 for no test, 1 for LSD test, 2 for Duncan test and 3 for HSD test

Value

ANOVA, interpretation of ANOVA, R-square, normality test result, SEm, SEd and multiple comparison test result

Examples

splitdata

Data for Split plot Design

Description

The data consists of replication, date of sowing (as main-plot), varieties (as sub-plot) and two dependent variables yield and plant height. The data is generated manually.

Usage

splitdata

Format

The data has 5 columns and 36 rows

Replication Consist sequence of replications. Replications consists of 3 levels

Date of Sowing Consist sequence of levels of date of sowing as Main-plot. Date of sowing consists of 2 levels

Varities Consist sequence of levels of varities as Sub-plot. Varities consist of 6 levels

Yield Yield as dependent variable

Plant Height Plant height as dependent variable

splitplot

Analysis of Split plot design

Description

The function gives ANOVA, R-square of the model, normality testing of residuals, SEm (standard error of mean), SEd (standard error of difference), interpretation of ANOVA results and multiple comparison test for means.

Usage

```
splitplot(data, block, main.plot, sub.plot, mean.comparison.test)
```

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sqrtretransform

Arguments

data	dependent variables			
block	vector containing replications			
main.plot	vector containing main-plot levels			
sub.plot	vector containing sub-plot levels			
mean.comparison.test				
	0 for no test, 1 for LSD test, 2 for Dunccan test and 3 for HSD test			

Value

ANOVA, interpretation of ANOVA, R-square, normality test result, SEm, SEd and multiple comparison test result

Examples

```
data(splitdata)
#Using Date of sowing as Main-plot factor and varieties as sub-plot factor and using LSD test
#Split plot analysis with LSD test for Yield
splitplot(splitdata[4], splitdata$Replication, splitdata$Date_of_Sowing, splitdata$Varities, 1)
#Split plot analysis with LSD test for both Yield and Plant Height
splitplot(splitdata[4:5], splitdata$Replication, splitdata$Date_of_Sowing, splitdata$Varities, 1)
```

sqrtretransform Re-transform the square root transformed data

Description

Retransform the square root transformed data. When square root transformation is done, the mean of the treatments needs to be re-transformed for comparison.

Usage

```
sqrtretransform(transformed.mean, if.zero.present)
```

Arguments

transformed.mean

vector of mean which needs to be re-transformed

if.zero.present

0 if zero was present in the data prior to transformation of data. 1 if zero was absent in the data prior to transformation

Value

Square root re-transformed vector

Examples

```
vector<-c(19,10,30,60,50,10,5)
#Square root re-transform and zero was absent in the data prior to transformation
sqrtretransform(vector,1)</pre>
```

sqrttransform

Square root transformation of the numeric vector

Description

The function carries out square root transformation of each values of vector. If one of values of a vector is 0, 0.5 is added to each observation.

Usage

sqrttransform(numeric.vector)

Arguments

numeric.vector data vector to be transformed

Value

Square root transformed data

Examples

```
vector<-c(0,25,36,6,9,25,70)
sqrttransform(vector)</pre>
```

stripplot

Analysis of Strip plot design

Description

The function gives ANOVA, R-square of the model, normality testing of residuals, SEm (standard error of mean), SEd (standard error of difference), interpretation of ANOVA results and multiple comparison test for means

Usage

```
stripplot(data, block, column, row, mean.comparison.test)
```

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yieldconvert

Arguments

data	dependent variables	
block	vector containing replications	
column	vector containing column strip levels	
row	vector containing row strip levels	
mean.comparison.test		
	0 for no test, 1 for LSD test, 2 for Duncan test and 3 for HSD test	

Value

ANOVA, interpretation of ANOVA, R-square, normality test result, SEm, SEd and multiple comparison test result

Examples

```
data(splitdata)
#Split data is used for sake of demonstration
#Using Date of sowing as Column factor and varieties as Row factor and using LSD test for Yield only
stripplot(splitdata[4],splitdata$Replication,splitdata$Date_of_Sowing,splitdata$Varities,1)
#Using Date of sowing as Column factor and varieties as Row factor and using LSD test for both var.
stripplot(splitdata[4:5],splitdata$Replication,splitdata$Date_of_Sowing,splitdata$Varities,1)
```

yieldconvert Convert the yield data of plot into different units

Description

The function converts the yield data of plot into qtl/ha, tonnes/ha, qtl/acre or tonnes/acre depending on the option chosen.

Usage

yieldconvert(yield.in.kg, length.of.plot, width.of.plot, choose.convert.to)

Arguments

yield.in.kg	yield data in kilograms
length.of.plot	length of plot in m
width.of.plot	width of the plot in m
choose.convert.	to

0 for qtl/ha, 1 for tonnes/ha, 2 for qtl/acre and 3 for tonnes/acre

Value

converted yield

Examples

#Convert yield vector obtained from 10m x 5m plot into different forms yield<-c(10,15,12,16,19,25,30,25,11) #For converting into qtl/ha yieldconvert(yield,10,5,0) #For converting into tonnes/ha yieldconvert(yield,10,5,1) #For converting into qtl/acre yieldconvert(yield,10,5,2) #For converting into tonnes/acre yieldconvert(yield,10,5,3)

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