

Package ‘ggfacto’

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Title Graphs for Correspondence Analysis

Version 0.3.2

Description Readable, complete and pretty graphs for correspondence analysis made with 'FactoMineR'. They can be rendered as interactive 'HTML' plots, showing useful informations at mouse hover. The interest is not mainly visual but statistical: it helps the reader to keep in mind the data contained in the cross-table or Burt table while reading the correspondence analysis, thus preventing over-interpretation. Most graphs are made with 'ggplot2', which means that you can use the + syntax to manually add as many graphical pieces you want, or change theme elements. 3D graphs are made with 'plotly'.

URL <https://github.com/BriceNocenti/ggfacto>

BugReports <https://github.com/BriceNocenti/ggfacto/issues>

License GPL (>= 3)

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Imports FactoMineR (>= 2.0.0), ggiraph (>= 0.8.2), ggplot2 (>= 3.0.0), dplyr (>= 1.0.0), forcats (>= 0.5.0), purrr (>= 0.3.0), rlang (>= 0.4.0), stringr (>= 1.4.0), tibble (>= 3.0.0), tidyr (>= 1.0.0), tidyselect (>= 1.1.0), vctrs (>= 0.3.0), ggrepel (>= 0.9.0), gridExtra (>= 2.0), tabxplor (>= 1.1.0), withr (>= 2.0.0), magrittr (>= 1.5.0), data.table (>= 1.12.0), ggforce (>= 0.4.0)

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benzecri_mrv	<i>Benzecri's modified rate of variance</i>
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Description

Benzecri's modified rate of variance

Usage

```
benzecri_mrv(res.mca, fmt = FALSE)
```

Arguments

res.mca	The result of MCA .
fmt	By default, the result is given as a numeric vector. Set to 'TRUE' to have a tabxplor <code>link[tabxplor]{fmt}</code> vector instead.

Value

A numeric vector (or fmt vector with 'fmt = TRUE').

Examples

```
data(tea, package = "FactoMineR")
res.mca <- MCA2(tea, active_vars = 1:18)
benzecri_mrv(res.mca)
```

ggca

Readable and Interactive graph for simple correspondence analysis

Description

A readable, complete and beautiful graph for simple correspondence analysis made with FactoMineR: :CA. Interactive tooltips, appearing when hovering on points with mouse, allow to keep in mind all the content of the table while reading the graph. Since it is made in the spirit of [ggplot2](#), it is possible to change theme or add another plot elements with `+`. Then, interactive tooltips won't appear until you pass the result through [ggi](#).

Usage

```
ggca(
  res.ca = res.ca,
  axes = c(1, 2),
  show_sup = FALSE,
  xlim,
  ylim,
  out_lims_move = FALSE,
  type = c("points", "text", "labels"),
  text_repel = FALSE,
  uppercase = "col",
  tooltips = c("row", "col"),
  rowtips_subtitle = "Row pct",
  coltips_subtitle = "Column pct",
  rowcolor_numbers = 0,
  colcolor_numbers = 0,
  cleannames = TRUE,
  filter = "",
  title,
  text_size = 3.5,
  dist_labels = c("auto", 0.12),
  right_margin = 0,
  size_scale_max = 8,
  use_theme = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>res.ca</code>	An object created with FactoMineR: :CA.
<code>axes</code>	The axes to print, as a numeric vector of length 2.

<code>show_sup</code>	When TRUE show supplementary rows and cols.
<code>xlim, ylim</code>	Horizontal and vertical axes limits, as double vectors of length 2.
<code>out_lims_move</code>	When TRUE, the points out of <code>xlim</code> or <code>ylim</code> are not removed, but moved at the edges of the graph.
<code>type</code>	Determines the way the two variables of the table are printed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "points" : colored points with text legends • "text" : colored text • "labels" : colored labels
<code>text_repel</code>	When TRUE the graph is not interactive anymore, but the resulting image is better to print because points and labels don't overlaps. It uses <code>ggrepel::geom_text_repel</code> .
<code>uppercase</code>	Print "row" var or "col" var labels with uppercase.
<code>tooltips</code>	Choose the content of interactive tooltips at mouse hover : "col" for the table of columns percentages, "row" for line percentages, default to <code>c("row", "col")</code> for both.
<code>rowtips_subtitle, coltips_subtitle</code>	The subtitles used before the table in interactive tooltips.
<code>rowcolor_numbers, colcolor_numbers</code>	If row var or col var levels are prefixed with numbers(ex. : "1-"), the number of digits to use to create classes that will be used to add colors to points.
<code>cleannames</code>	Set to TRUE to clean levels names, by removing prefix numbers like "1-", and text in parentheses.
<code>filter</code>	Regex patterns to discard levels of row or col variables.
<code>title</code>	The title of the graph.
<code>text_size</code>	Size of text.
<code>dist_labels</code>	When <code>type = "points"</code> , the distance of text and labels from points.
<code>right_margin</code>	A margin at the right, in cm. Useful to read tooltips over points placed at the right of the graph without formatting problems.
<code>size_scale_max</code>	Size of points.
<code>use_theme</code>	By default, a specific <code>ggplot2</code> theme is used. Set to FALSE to customize your own theme .

Value

A `ggplot` object to be printed in the 'RStudio' Plots pane. Possibility to add other gg objects with `+`. Sending the result through `ggi` will draw the interactive graph in the Viewer pane using `ggiraph`.

Examples

```
# Make the correspondence analysis :

tabs <- table(forcats::gss_cat$race, forcats::gss_cat$marital)[-4,]
# tabs <- tabxplor::tab_plain(forcats::gss_cat, race, marital, df = TRUE)
res.ca <- FactoMineR::CA(tabs, graph = FALSE)
```

```

# Interactive plot :
graph.ca <- ggca(res.ca,
                title = "Race by marital : correspondence analysis",
                tooltips = c("row", "col"))
ggi(graph.ca) #to make the plot interactive

# Image plot :
ggca(res.ca,
      title = "Race by marital : correspondence analysis",
      text_repel = TRUE)

```

ggi

*Pass a MCA plot into a html interactive plot***Description**

Pass a MCA plot into a html interactive plot

Usage

```

ggi(
  plot = ggplot2::last_plot(),
  width = NULL,
  height = NULL,
  keep_ratio = TRUE,
  savewidget = FALSE,
  dir = NULL,
  name = "Plot",
  replace = FALSE,
  open = rlang::is_interactive(),
  iframe = NULL,
  pixel_width,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

plot	The plot, created with ggmca or ggca .
width	The width in centimeters. Default to printing device's size.
height	The height in centimeters. Default to printing device's size.
keep_ratio	By default, the height is forced based of the relative size of the MCA's axes. Set to FALSE to avoid this behavior.
savewidget	Should the html widget be saved on disk ?
dir	If saved as file, the directory in which to save the html widget. Default to temporary directory. Set global option "ggfacto.export_dir" with <code>link[base:options](options)</code> to change default directory.

name	The name of the file to save.
replace	Replace file ? By default, number added to find a new name.
open	Should the resulting file be opened at once ?
iframe	Create an html frame around the plot to ensure fixed dimensions. Useful when opening the plot in a web browser (but will produce a blank graph with rmarkdown). This is default behavior with <code>savewidget = TRUE</code> . Require package <code>widgetframe</code> .
pixel_width	The width in pixels for <code>widgetframe</code> .
...	Additional arguments to pass to <code>girafe</code> and <code>dsvg</code> . fonts can be used to provide text fonts.

Value

An html plot.

ggmca	<i>Readable and Interactive graph for multiple correspondence analysis</i>
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Description

A readable, complete and beautiful graph for multiple correspondence analysis made with FactoMineR: [MCA](#). Interactive tooltips, appearing when hovering near points with mouse, allow to keep in mind many important data (tables of active variables, and additional chosen variables) while reading the graph. Profiles of answers (from the graph of "individuals") are drawn in the back, and can be linked to FactoMineR: [HCPC](#) classes. Since it is made in the spirit of `ggplot2`, it is possible to change theme or add another plot elements with `+`. Then, interactive tooltips won't appear until you pass the result through `ggi`. Step-by-step functions : use `ggmca_data` to get the data frames with every parameter in a MCA printing, then modify, and pass to `ggmca_plot` to draw the graph.

Usage

```
ggmca(
  res.mca,
  dat,
  sup_vars,
  active_tables,
  tooltip_vars_1lv,
  tooltip_vars,
  axes = c(1, 2),
  axes_names = NULL,
  axes_reverse = NULL,
  type = c("text", "labels", "points", "numbers", "facets"),
  color_groups = "^.{0}",
  cah_color_groups = "^.+$",
  keep_levels,
  discard_levels,
```

```
    cleannames = TRUE,
    profiles = FALSE,
    profiles_tooltip_discard = "^Not|^No|^Pas|^Non ",
    cah,
    max_profiles = 5000,
    alpha_profiles = 0.7,
    color_profiles = TRUE,
    base_profiles_color = "#aaaaaa",
    text_repel = FALSE,
    title,
    actives_in_bold = NULL,
    sup_in_italic = FALSE,
    ellipses = NULL,
    xlim,
    ylim,
    out_lims_move = FALSE,
    shift_colors = 0,
    colornames_recode,
    scale_color_light = material_colors_light(),
    scale_color_dark = material_colors_dark(),
    text_size = 3.5,
    size_scale_max = 4,
    dist_labels = c("auto", 0.04),
    right_margin = 0,
    use_theme = TRUE,
    get_data = FALSE
  )

ggmca_data(
  res.mca,
  dat,
  sup_vars,
  active_tables,
  tooltip_vars_1lv,
  tooltip_vars,
  color_groups = "^.{0}",
  cah_color_groups = "^.{0}$",
  keep_levels,
  discard_levels,
  cleannames = TRUE,
  profiles = FALSE,
  profiles_tooltip_discard = "^Pas|^Non|^Not|^No ",
  cah,
  max_profiles = 5000
)

ggmca_plot(
  data,
```

```

axes = c(1, 2),
axes_names = NULL,
axes_reverse = NULL,
type = c("text", "points", "labels", "active_vars_only", "numbers", "facets"),
text_repel = FALSE,
title,
ellipses = NULL,
actives_in_bold = NULL,
sup_in_italic = FALSE,
xlim,
ylim,
out_lims_move = FALSE,
color_profiles = TRUE,
base_profiles_color = "#aaaaaa",
alpha_profiles = 0.7,
shift_colors = 0,
colornames_recode,
scale_color_light = material_colors_light(),
scale_color_dark = material_colors_dark(),
text_size = 3.5,
size_scale_max = 4,
dist_labels = c("auto", 0.04),
right_margin = 0,
use_theme = TRUE,
get_data = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

<code>res.mca</code>	An object created with <code>FactoMineR::MCA</code> .
<code>dat</code>	The data in which to find the supplementary variables, etc.
<code>sup_vars</code>	A character vectors of supplementary qualitative variables to print (they don't need to be passed in <code>MCA</code> before).
<code>active_tables</code>	Should colored crosstables be added in interactive tooltips ? <code>'active_tables = "sup"'</code> crosses each <code>'sup_vars'</code> with active variables. <code>'active_tables = "active"'</code> crosses each active_variables with the other ones, giving results closely related with the burt table used to calculate multiple correspondance analysis. It may take time to calculate with many variables. <code>'active_tables = c("active", "sup")'</code> do both. In tooltips, percentages are colored in blue when spread from mean is positive (over-representations), and in red when spread from mean is negative (under-representations), like in <code>tab</code> with <code>'color = "diff"'</code> .
<code>tooltip_vars_1lv</code>	A character vectors of variables, whose first level (if character/factor) or <code>weighted_mean</code> (if numeric) will be added at the top of interactive tooltips.
<code>tooltip_vars</code>	A character vector of variables (character/factors), whose complete levels will be added at the bottom of interactive tooltips.
<code>axes</code>	The axes to print, as a numeric vector of length 2.

axes_names	Names of all the axes (not just the two selected ones), as a character vector.
axes_reverse	Possibility to reserve the coordinates of the axes by providing a numeric vector : '1' to invert left and right ; '2' to invert up and down ; '1:2' to invert both.
type	Determines the way sup_vars are printed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "text" : colored text • "points" : colored points with text legends • "labels" : colored labels • "active_vars_only" : no sup_vars • "numbers" : colored labels of prefix numbers, with small names • "facets" : one graph of profiles of answer for each levels of the first sup_vars. A different color is used for each.
color_groups	By default, there is one color group for all the levels of each 'sup_vars'. It is possible to color 'sup_vars' with groups created upon their levels with <code>str_extract</code> and regexes. For exemple, 'color_groups = "^."' makes the groups upon the first character of each levels (useful when their begin by numbers). color_groups = "^.{3}" upon the first three characters. color_groups = "NB.+\$" takes anything between the "NB" and the end of levels names, etc.
cah_color_groups	Color groups for the 'cah' variable (HCPC clusters).
keep_levels	A character vector of variables levels to keep : others will be discarded.
discard_levels	A character vector of variables levels to discard.
cleannames	Set to TRUE to clean levels names, by removing prefix numbers like "1-", and text in parentheses.
profiles	When set to TRUE, profiles of answers are drawn in the back of the graph with light-grey points. When hovering with mouse in the interactive version (passed in <code>ggi</code>), the answers of individuals to active variables will appears. If cah is provided, to hover near one point will color all the points of the same HCPC class.
profiles_tooltip_discard	A regex pattern to remove useless levels among interactive tooltips for profiles of answers (ex. : levels expressing "no" answers).
cah	A HCPC clusters variable made with <code>HCPC</code> on 'res.mca', to link the answers-profiles points who share the same HCPC class (will be colored the same color and linked at mouse hover).
max_profiles	The maximum number of profiles points to print. Default to 5000.
alpha_profiles	The alpha (transparency, between 0 and 1) for profiles of answer.
color_profiles	By default, if cah is provided, profiles are colored based on cah levels (HCPC clusters). Set do FALSE to avoid this behaviour. You can also give a character vector with only some of the levels of the 'cah' variable .
base_profiles_color	The base color for answers profiles. Default to gray. Set to 'NULL' to discard profiles. With 'color_profiles', set to 'NULL' to discard the non-colored profiles.

<code>text_repel</code>	When TRUE the graph is not interactive anymore, but the resulting image is better to print because points and labels don't overlaps. It uses <code>ggrepel::geom_text_repel</code> .
<code>title</code>	The title of the graph.
<code>actives_in_bold</code>	Set to 'TRUE' to set active variables in bold font (and sup variables in plain).
<code>sup_in_italic</code>	Set to 'TRUE' to set sup variables in italics.
<code>ellipses</code>	Set to a number between 0 and 1 to draw a concentration ellipse for each level of the first <code>sup_vars</code> . 0.95 draw ellipses containing 95 individuals of each category. 0.5 draw median-ellipses, containing half the individuals of each category. Note that, if 'max_profiles' is provided, ellipses won't be made with all individuals.
<code>xlim, ylim</code>	Horizontal and vertical axes limits, as double vectors of length 2.
<code>out_lims_move</code>	When TRUE, the points out of <code>xlim</code> or <code>ylim</code> are not removed, but moved at the edges of the graph.
<code>shift_colors</code>	Change colors of the <code>sup_vars</code> points.
<code>colornames_recode</code>	A named character vector with <code>fct_recode</code> style to rename the levels of the color variable if needed (levels used for colors are printed in console message whenever the function is used).
<code>scale_color_light</code>	A scale color for sup vars points
<code>scale_color_dark</code>	A scale color for sup vars texts
<code>text_size</code>	Size of text.
<code>size_scale_max</code>	Size of points.
<code>dist_labels</code>	When <code>type = points</code> , the distance of labels from points.
<code>right_margin</code>	A margin at the right, in cm. Useful to read tooltips over points placed at the right of the graph without formatting problems.
<code>use_theme</code>	By default, a specific <code>ggplot2</code> theme is used. Set to FALSE to customize your own theme .
<code>get_data</code>	Returns the data frame to create the plot instead of the plot itself.
<code>data</code>	A list of data frames made with ggmca_data .

Value

A [ggplot](#) object to be printed in the 'RStudio' Plots pane. Possibility to add other gg objects with `+`. Sending the result through [ggi](#) will draw the interactive graph in the Viewer pane using [ggi_raph](#).

A list containing the data frames to pass to [ggmca_plot](#).

A [ggplot](#) object.

Functions

- `ggmca_data()`: get the data frames with all parameters to print a MCA graph
- `ggmca_plot()`: print MCA graph from data frames with parameters

Examples

```

data(tea, package = "FactoMineR")
res.mca <- MCA2(tea, active_vars = 1:18)

# Interactive graph for multiple correspondence analysis :
res.mca |>
  ggmca(tea, sup_vars = c("SPC"), ylim = c(NA, 1.2), text_repel = TRUE) |>
  ggi() #to make the graph interactive

# Interactive graph with access to all crosstables between active variables (burt table).
# Spread from mean are colored and, usually, points near the middle will have less
# colors, and points at the edges will have plenty. It may takes time to print, but
# helps to interpret the MCA in close proximity with the underlying data.
res.mca |>
  ggmca(tea, ylim = c(NA, 1.2), active_tables = "active", text_repel = TRUE) |>
  ggi()

# Graph with colored HCPC clusters
cah <- FactoMineR::HCPC(res.mca, nb.clust = 6, graph = FALSE)
tea$clust <- cah$data.clust$clust
ggmca(res.mca, tea, cah = "clust", profiles = TRUE, text_repel = TRUE)

# Concentration ellipses for each levels of a supplementary variable :
ggmca(res.mca, tea, sup_vars = "SPC", ylim = c(NA, 1.2),
  ellipses = 0.5, text_repel = TRUE, profiles = TRUE)

# Graph of profiles of answer for each levels of a supplementary variable :
ggmca(res.mca, tea, sup_vars = "SPC", ylim = c(NA, 1.2),
  type = "facets", ellipses = 0.5, profiles = TRUE)

```

ggmca_3d

Interactive 3D Plot for Multiple Correspondence Analyses (plotly::)

Description

Interactive 3D Plot for Multiple Correspondence Analyses (plotly::)

Usage

```

ggmca_3d(
  res.mca,
  dat,
  cah,
  axes = 1:3,
  base_zoom = 1,
  remove_buttons = FALSE,
  cone_size = 0.15,
  view = "All",

```

```

camera_view,
aspectratio_from_eig = FALSE,
title,
ind_name.size = 10,
max_point_size = 30,
...
)

```

Arguments

<code>res.mca</code>	An object created with FactoMineR: MCA .
<code>dat</code>	The data in which to find the cah variable, etc.
<code>cah</code>	A variable made with HCPC , to link the answers-profiles points who share the same HCPC class (will be colored the same color and linked at mouse hover).
<code>axes</code>	The axes to print, as a numeric vector of length 3.
<code>base_zoom</code>	The base level of zoom.
<code>remove_buttons</code>	Set to TRUE to remove buttons to change view.
<code>cone_size</code>	The size of the conic arrow at the end of each axe.
<code>view</code>	The starting point of view (in 3D) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Plane 1-2" : Axes 1 and 2. • "Plane 1-3" : Axes 1 and 3. • "Plane 2-3" : Axes 2 and 3. • "All" : A 3D perspective with Axes 1, 2, 3.
<code>camera_view</code>	Possibility to add a (replace 'view')
<code>aspectratio_from_eig</code>	Set to 'TRUE' to modify axes length based on eigenvalues.
<code>title</code>	The title of the graph.
<code>ind_name.size</code>	The size of the names of individuals.
<code>max_point_size</code>	The size of the biggest point.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to pass to ggmca .

Value

A [plotly](#) html interactive 3d (or 2d) graph.

Examples

```

data(tea, package = "FactoMineR")
res.mca <- MCA2(tea, active_vars = 1:18)
ggmca_3d(res.mca)

# 3D graph with colored HCPC clusters (cah)
res.mca_3axes <- MCA2(tea, active_vars = 1:18, ncp = 3)
cah <- FactoMineR::HCPC(res.mca_3axes, nb.clust = 6, graph = FALSE)
tea$clust <- cah$data.clust$clust
ggmca_3d(res.mca, dat = tea, cah = "clust")

```

ggmca_initial_dims	<i>Plot Initial Dimensions (Active Variables) of Multiple Correspondence Analysis</i>
--------------------	---

Description

This function mostly have an educational value : it shows the initial dimensions of the Multiple Correspondence Analysis (active variables) in their initial reference frame. It shows the n dimensional space before the analysis is done. To see initial dimensions axes in the space built by the analysis (principal axes), use [ggmca_with_base_ref](#).

Usage

```
ggmca_initial_dims(  
  res.mca = res.mca,  
  data,  
  proj_just = c(1.5, 2),  
  cleannames = TRUE,  
  keep = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

res.mca	An object created with FactoMineR : MCA .
data	The data in which to find the supplementary variables, etc.
proj_just	Horizontal justification of text of the coordinates on axes, as a character vector of length 2 (x and y).
cleannames	Set to TRUE to clean levels names, by removing prefix numbers like "1-", and text in parentheses.
keep	A character vector of the name of active variables to keep.

Value

A [ggplot](#) object to be printed in the 'RStudio' Plots pane. Possibility to add other gg objects with `+`. Sending the result through [ggi](#) will draw the interactive graph in the Viewer pane using [ggiraph](#).

Examples

```
data(tea, package = "FactoMineR")  
res.mca <- MCA2(tea, active_vars = 1:18)  
ggmca_initial_dims(res.mca, data = tea)
```

ggmca_with_base_ref *Plot Initial Dimensions (Active Variables) on a Multiple Correspondence Analyses*

Description

This function mostly have an educational value : it shows the initial dimensions of the Multiple Correspondence Analysis (active variables) in the space built by the analysis (principal axes). To see initial dimensions in their initial reference frame, use [ggmca_initial_dims](#).

Usage

```
ggmca_with_base_ref(res.mca = res.mca, axes = c(1, 2), keep = NULL)
```

Arguments

res.mca	An object created with FactoMineR::MCA.
axes	The axes to print, as a numeric vector of length 2.
keep	A character vector of the name of active variables to keep.

Value

A [ggplot](#) object to be printed in the 'RStudio' Plots pane. Possibility to add other gg objects with `+`. Sending the result through [ggi](#) will draw the interactive graph in the Viewer pane using [ggiraph](#).

Examples

```
data(tea, package = "FactoMineR")
res.mca <- MCA2(tea, active_vars = 1:18)
ggmca_with_base_ref(res.mca)

# It is more readable to select just a few active variables
lv2_vars <- dplyr::select(tea[1:18], where(~ nlevels(.) == 2)) |> names()
ggmca_with_base_ref(res.mca, keep = lv2_vars)

lv3_vars <- dplyr::select(tea[1:18], where(~ nlevels(.) == 3)) |> names()
ggmca_with_base_ref(res.mca, keep = lv3_vars)

lv4_vars <- dplyr::select(tea[1:18], where(~ nlevels(.) == 4)) |> names()
ggmca_with_base_ref(res.mca, keep = lv4_vars)

lv6_vars <- dplyr::select(tea[1:18], where(~ nlevels(.) == 6)) |> names()
ggmca_with_base_ref(res.mca, keep = lv6_vars)
```

ggpca_3d

*Interactive 3D Plot for Principal Component Analyses (plotly::)***Description**

Interactive 3D Plot for Principal Component Analyses (plotly::)

Usage

```
ggpca_3d(
  res.pca,
  axes = c(1, 2, 3),
  princ_axes_print = -3:3,
  base_axe_n_breaks = 10,
  ind.size = 4,
  ind_name.size = 3,
  title,
  center = TRUE,
  var_names_on = "var",
  base_zoom = 1,
  remove_buttons = FALSE,
  cone_size = 0.33,
  view = "All",
  type = c("var", "ind", "main_plan", "projections"),
  camera_view,
  aspectratio_from_eig = FALSE,
  always_make_ind_tooltips = FALSE,
  var_color = "#4D4D4D",
  max_ind = 500,
  max_ind_seed
)
```

Arguments

<code>res.pca</code>	The result of <code>FactoMineR::PCA</code> .
<code>axes</code>	The axes to print, as a numeric vector of length 3 (or 2).
<code>princ_axes_print</code>	The breaks of the principal axes.
<code>base_axe_n_breaks</code>	The number of breaks in initial variables axes.
<code>ind.size</code>	The size of the points of individuals.
<code>ind_name.size</code>	The size of the names of individuals.
<code>title</code>	Plot title.
<code>center</code>	By default the plot is centered on the central point. Set to 'FALSE' to center on the origin of all variables (zero coordinates).

<code>var_names_on</code>	By default "var" the names of variables are drawn upon the initial axes. Set to "cor" to draw them upon correlation vectors instead.
<code>base_zoom</code>	The base level of zoom.
<code>remove_buttons</code>	Set to TRUE to remove buttons to change view.
<code>cone_size</code>	The size of the conic arrow at the end of each axe.
<code>view</code>	The starting point of view (in 3D) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Plane 1-2" : Axes 1 and 2. • "Plane 1-3" : Axes 1 and 3. • "Plane 2-3" : Axes 2 and 3. • "All" : A 3D perspective with Axes 1, 2, 3.
<code>type</code>	Which elements of the graph to print, among : # <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "var" : initial variables axes, with breaks • "cor" : normalized correlation vectors (length = 1) • "cor_sphere" : a 3D sphere of standard deviation 1 • "ind" : points of individuals • "ind_name" : names of individuals • "main_plan" : the plan 1-2. • "projections" : projections of mean point on initial variables • "V" : vectors of the V transition matrix • "vs" : vectors of the matrix of singular values
<code>camera_view</code>	Possibility to add a (replace 'view')
<code>aspectratio_from_eig</code>	Set to 'TRUE' to modify axes length based on eigenvalues.
<code>always_make_ind_tooltips</code>	Set to 'TRUE' to add interactive tooltips for individuals.
<code>var_color</code>	The color of the initial variables/dimensions
<code>max_ind</code>	The maximum number of individuals to print.
<code>max_ind_seed</code>	The random seed used to sample individuals.

Value

A [plotly](#) html interactive 2d or 3d graph.

Examples

```
data(mtcars, package = "datasets")
mtcars <- mtcars[1:7] |> dplyr::rename(weight = wt)
res.pca <- FactoMineR::PCA(mtcars, graph = FALSE)

# Variables and individuals
ggpca_3d(res.pca)

# Circle of correlation 3D
ggpca_3d(res.pca, type = c("cor", "cor_sphere"),
```



```
var_names_on = "cor", base_zoom = 0.6,  
princ_axes_print = -1:1, view = "All"  
)
```

ggpca_cor_circle

Correlation Circle Plot for Principal Component Analysis

Description

Correlation Circle Plot for Principal Component Analysis

Usage

```
ggpca_cor_circle(  
  res.pca,  
  axes = c(1, 2),  
  proj = FALSE,  
  interactive = TRUE,  
  text_size = 3  
)
```

Arguments

res.pca	The result of <code>FactoMineR::PCA</code> .
axes	The axes to print, as a numeric vector of length 2.
proj	Set to 'TRUE' to print projections of vectors over the two axes.
interactive	By default an html interactive plot is done. Set to 'FALSE' to get a normal <code>ggplot</code> graph.
text_size	Size of the texte.

Value

A `ggplot`.

Examples

```
data(mtcars, package = "datasets")  
mtcars <- mtcars[1:7] |> dplyr::rename(weight = wt)  
res.pca <- FactoMineR::PCA(mtcars, graph = FALSE)  
ggpca_cor_circle(res.pca, interactive = FALSE)
```

`ggsave2`*Save a plot as image*

Description

Save a plot as image

Usage

```
ggsave2(  
  plot = ggplot2::last_plot(),  
  dir = NULL,  
  name = "Plot",  
  xt = "png",  
  dpi = 600,  
  width = 21,  
  height,  
  scale = 1,  
  replace = FALSE,  
  open = rlang::is_interactive()  
)
```

Arguments

<code>plot</code>	The plot, created with ggplot2 .
<code>dir</code>	If saved as file, the directory in which to save the html widget. Default to temporary directory. Set global option "ggfacto.export_dir" with <code>link[base:options]{options}</code> to change default directory.
<code>name</code>	The name of the file to save.
<code>xt</code>	The extension name, when saving as image (interactive graph will always be .html).
<code>dpi</code>	The resolution.
<code>width</code>	The width in centimeters.
<code>height</code>	The height in centimeters. By default, width/1.41.
<code>scale</code>	Fixed ratio between horizontal and vertical axes.
<code>replace</code>	Replace file ? By default, number added to find a new name.
<code>open</code>	Should the resulting file be opened at once ?

Value

Creates a file, and opens it in 'RStudio' viewer, as a side effect.

 HCPC_tab

 Multiple Tables for Hierarchical Clusters

Description

Multiple Tables for Hierarchical Clusters

Usage

```
HCPC_tab(
  data,
  row_vars = character(),
  clust,
  wt,
  excl = character(),
  color = "diff",
  pct = "col",
  row_tot = "% of population",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
row_vars	<tidy-select> The row variables of the table, to cross with the clusters. Typically, active variables of the MCA.
clust	In columns, the variable with the clusters, typically made with hierarchical clustering functions like HCPC (object 'res\$data.clust\$clust'). Can be either a symbol or a character vector of length 1 (for vars in 'data'), or an external variable (not in 'data') provided its length is equal to the number of rows of 'data'.
wt	The name of the weight variable. Leave empty for unweighted results.
excl	The name of the levels to exclude, as a character vector.
color	The type of colors to print, see tab .
pct	The type of percentages to print, see tab . Default to column percentages
row_tot	The name of the total line (frequencies of each cluster)
...	Additional arguments to pass to tab_many .

Value

A tibble of class `tab`, possibly with colored reading helpers.

Examples

```
data(tea, package = "FactoMineR")
res.mca_3axes <- MCA2(tea, active_vars = 1:18, ncp = 3)
cah <- FactoMineR::HCPC(res.mca_3axes, nb.clust = 6, graph = FALSE)
tea$clust <- cah$data.clust$clust
HCPC_tab(tea, row_vars = all_of(names(tea)[1:18]), clust = "clust") #|>
#tabxplor::tab_kable()
```

material_colors_dark *Title Scale color dark for MCA.*

Description

Title Scale color dark for MCA.

Usage

```
material_colors_dark()
```

Value

A character vector of color codes, with color names.

Examples

```
material_colors_dark()
```

material_colors_light *Title Scale color light for MCA.*

Description

Title Scale color light for MCA.

Usage

```
material_colors_light()
```

Value

A character vector of color codes, with color names.

Examples

```
material_colors_light()
```

Description

A user-friendly wrapper around [MCA](#), made to work better with **ggfacto** functions like [ggmca](#). All variables can be selected by many different expressions, in the way of the ‘tidyverse’. No supplementary vars are to be provided here, since they can be added afterward in [ggmca](#).

Usage

```
MCA2(data, active_vars, wt, excl, ncp = 5, graph = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	The data frame.
<code>active_vars</code>	<tidy-select>
<code>wt</code>	<tidy-select>
<code>excl</code>	A character vector of regular expressions to exclude "junk" categories. Any level of an active variable with any of the detected patterns is not taken into account in the calculation of axes (which is called specific multiple correspondence analysis).
<code>ncp</code>	The number of axes to keep. Default to 5.
<code>graph</code>	By default no graph is made, since the result can be plotted with ggmca .
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to pass to MCA .

Value

A ‘res.mca’ object, with all the data necessary to draw the MCA.

Examples

```
data(tea, package = "FactoMineR")
res.mca <- MCA2(tea, active_vars = 1:18)

res.mca %>%
  ggmca(tea, sup_vars = c("SPC"), ylim = c(NA, 1.2), text_repel = TRUE) %>%
  ggi() #to make the graph interactive
```

`mca_interpret`*Helper table to interpret multiple correspondence analysis*

Description

A table to help to interpret the meaning of axes in multiple correspondence analysis (MCA), based on Brigitte Le Roux, *Analyse geometrique des donnees multidimensionnelles*, Dunod, Paris, 2014 / Brigitte Le Roux and Henri Rouanet, *Geometric data analysis : from correspondence analysis to structured data analysis*, Kluwer, Boston, 2004. Only levels whose relative contribution to the variance of axis is superior to the mean contribution are kept. The spread between positive levels and negative levels of the same variable is calculated in percentages of the variance of the question/variable.

Usage

```
mca_interpret(  
  res.mca = res.mca,  
  axes = 1:min(res.mca$call$ncp, 5),  
  type = c("html", "console")  
)
```

Arguments

<code>res.mca</code>	An object created with FactoMineR:: MCA ,
<code>axes</code>	The axes to interpret, as an integer vector. Default to the first five axes.
<code>type</code>	By default, a html table is printed. Set to "console" to print in console or axes the numbers as a data.frame.

Value

An html table (or a tibble).

Examples

```
data(tea, package = "FactoMineR")  
res.mca <- MCA2(tea, active_vars = 1:18)  
mca_interpret(res.mca)
```

mean_sd_tab	<i>Simple Mean and SD Summary</i>
-------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Simple Mean and SD Summary

Usage

```
mean_sd_tab(data, vars, wt)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame.
vars	<tidy-select> The names of the numeric variables to compute means and sds with.
wt	The name of the weight variable, if needed.

Value

A data.frame.

Examples

```
mean_sd_tab(mtcars, 1:7)
```

PCA2	<i>Principal Component Analysis</i>
------	-------------------------------------

Description

A user-friendly wrapper around [PCA](#), made to work better with **ggfacto** functions like [ggpca_cor_circle](#). All variables can be selected by many different expressions, in the way of the ‘tidyverse’. No supplementary vars are to be provided here, since they can be added afterward.

Usage

```
PCA2(  
  data,  
  active_vars,  
  wt,  
  col.w = NULL,  
  ind_name,  
  scale.unit = TRUE,  
  ind.sup = NULL,
```

```

    ncp = 5,
    graph = FALSE,
    ...
  )

```

Arguments

data	The data frame.
active_vars	<tidy-select> The names of the active variables.
wt	The name of the row weight variable
col.w	The weights of the columns, as a numeric vector of the same length than ‘active_vars.’
ind_name	Possibly, a variable with the names of the individuals.
scale.unit	A boolean, if ‘TRUE’ (value set by default) then data are scaled to unit variance.
ind.sup	A vector indicating the indexes of the supplementary individuals.
ncp	Number of dimensions kept in the results (by default 5).
graph	A boolean, set to ‘TRUE’ to display the base graph.
...	Additional arguments to pass to PCA .

Value

A ‘res.pca’ object, with all the data necessary to draw the PCA.

Examples

```

active_vars <- c("mpg", "cyl", "hp", "drat", "qsec")
res.pca <- PCA2(mtcars, tidyselect::all_of(active_vars) )

```

pca_interpret

Colored Table to Help Interpretation of Principal Component Analysis

Description

Colored Table to Help Interpretation of Principal Component Analysis

Usage

```
pca_interpret(res.pca, axes = 1:3)
```

Arguments

res.pca	The result of FactoMineR::PCA .
axes	The axes to print, as a numeric vector.

Value

A tibble of class `tabxplor`

Examples

```
data(mtcars, package = "datasets")
mtcars <- mtcars[1:7] |> dplyr::rename(weight = wt)
res.pca <- FactoMineR::PCA(mtcars, graph = FALSE)
pca_interpret(res.pca)
```

pers_or_plot

Modified odd ratios plot from 'finalfit'

Description

Modified odd ratios plot from 'finalfit'

Usage

```
pers_or_plot(
  .data,
  dependent,
  explanatory,
  random_effect = NULL,
  factorlist = NULL,
  glmfit = NULL,
  confint_type = NULL,
  remove_ref = FALSE,
  break_scale = NULL,
  column_space = c(-0.5, 0, 0.2),
  dependent_label = NULL,
  prefix = "",
  suffix = ": OR (95% CI, p-value)",
  table_text_size = 5,
  title_text_size = 18,
  plot_opts = NULL,
  table_opts = NULL,
  return_df = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	Data frame.
<code>dependent</code>	Character vector of length 1: name of dependent variable (must have 2 levels).
<code>explanatory</code>	Character vector of any length: name(s) of explanatory variables.

random_effect	Character vector of length 1, name of random effect variable.
factorlist	Option to provide output directly from <code>summary_factorlist()</code> .
glmfit	Option to provide output directly from <code>glmulti()</code> and <code>glmmixed()</code> .
confint_type	One of <code>c("profile", "default")</code> for GLM models or <code>c("default", "Wald", "profile", "boot")</code> for glmer models. Note "default" == "Wald".
remove_ref	Logical. Remove reference level for factors.
break_scale	Manually specify x-axis breaks in format <code>c(0.1, 1, 10)</code> .
column_space	Adjust table column spacing.
dependent_label	Main label for plot.
prefix	Plots are titled by default with the dependent variable. This adds text before that label.
suffix	Plots are titled with the dependent variable. This adds text after that label.
table_text_size	Alter font size of table text.
title_text_size	Alter font size of title text.
plot_opts	A list of arguments to be appended to the <code>ggplot</code> call by "+".
table_opts	A list of arguments to be appended to the <code>ggplot</code> table call by "+".
return_df	To return the dataframe.
...	Other parameters.

Value

The odd ratios plot as a `ggplot2` object.

theme_facto	<i>A ggplot2 Theme for Geometrical Data Analysis</i>
-------------	--

Description

A `ggplot2` Theme for Geometrical Data Analysis

Usage

```
theme_facto(
  res,
  axes = c(1, 2),
  legend.position = c("none", "left", "right", "bottom", "top"),
  no_color_scale = FALSE,
  size_scale_max = 8,
  xlim,
  ylim
)
```

Arguments

<code>res</code>	An object created with FactoMineR: MCA , CA , etc.
<code>axes</code>	The axes to print, as a numeric vector of length 2.
<code>legend.position</code>	One of <code>c("none", "left", "right", "bottom", "top")</code> .
<code>no_color_scale</code>	When TRUE, you can provide <code>color_scale</code> next without warning.
<code>size_scale_max</code>	Maximum size of the points.
<code>xlim</code>	Horizontal axe limits.
<code>ylim</code>	Vertical axe limits.

Value

A list of ggplot2 objects.

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