

Package ‘statisR’

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Type Package

Title STATIS and STATIS DUAL Multivariate Methods

Version 1.0.1

Description Provides tools for the integration and exploration of data tables measured on the same set of observational units. The package includes methods to assess similarities among tables, extract common patterns across variable blocks, and create visual summaries that highlight shared structures in multiblock data.

License GPL (>= 2)

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| | |
|---------|--|
| expert1 | <i>Sensory Evaluation Data from Expert 1</i> |
|---------|--|

Description

This dataset contains the ratings provided by Expert 1 for six wine samples. Each wine is evaluated according to three sensory attributes commonly used in descriptive analysis: *fruity*, *woody*, and *coffee*. The dataset is typically used in STATIS and multitable analyses to illustrate how different experts evaluate the same set of products.

Usage

```
data(expert1)
```

Format

A data frame with 6 rows (Wine1–Wine6) and 3 sensory attributes:

fruity Intensity of fruity aromas.

woody Intensity of woody/aged aromas.

coffee Perceived coffee-like notes.

References

Abdi, H., & Valentin, D. (2007). The STATIS method. *Encyclopedia of measurement and statistics*, 955-962.

Examples

```
data(expert1)
expert1
```

expert2

Sensory Evaluation Data from Expert 2

Description

This dataset contains the evaluations provided by Expert 2 for the same six wine samples. Unlike Expert 1, this expert uses four sensory descriptors: *red_fruit*, *roasted*, *vanillin*, and *woody*. The dataset demonstrates how experts may differ in terminology and profiling, and it is commonly used in STATIS, MFA, and other multitable comparison techniques.

Usage

```
data(expert2)
```

Format

A data frame with 6 rows (Wine1–Wine6) and 4 sensory attributes:

red_fruit Intensity of red fruit aromas.

roasted Intensity of roasted or toasted notes.

vanillin Perceived vanilla-related notes.

woody Intensity of woody/aged aromas.

References

Abdi, H., & Valentin, D. (2007). The STATIS method. *Encyclopedia of measurement and statistics*, 955-962.

Examples

```
data(expert2)
expert2
```

expert3

Sensory Evaluation Data from Expert 3

Description

This dataset contains the ratings given by Expert 3 for the same set of six wine samples. This expert evaluates wines using three sensory attributes: *fruity*, *butter*, and *woody*. The dataset is often used in multivariate and STATIS examples to highlight both agreement and divergence across panels of experts.

Usage

```
data(expert3)
```

Format

A data frame with 6 rows (Wine1–Wine6) and 3 sensory attributes:

fruity Intensity of fruity aromas.

butter Presence of buttery or lactic notes.

woody Intensity of woody/aged aromas.

References

Abdi, H., & Valentin, D. (2007). The STATIS method. Encyclopedia of measurement and statistics, 955-962.

Examples

```
data(expert3)
expert3
```

plot.statis.circle *Plot a Correlation Circle (Unit Circle)*

Description

This function generates a correlation circle plot from two-dimensional coordinates, commonly used in principal component analysis (PCA) or other multivariate methods.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'statis.circle'
plot(points, inertia = 100, labels = NULL, title = "")
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|--|
| points | A matrix or data frame with two numeric columns (x, y) representing the coordinates of the vectors. |
| inertia | A number between 0 and 100 representing the percentage of explained inertia. It is displayed in the title. |
| labels | A character vector with labels for the points (optional). If not specified, labels are left blank. |
| title | Optional text used as the main title of the plot. |

Details

Arrows are drawn from the origin to each point specified in points. A reference circle with radius 1 is displayed. You can also show the percentage of explained inertia and point labels.

The inertia argument is flexible and can be passed as the second or third parameter if argument names are omitted.

Value

A ggplot object with the generated plot.

See Also

[statis](#)

Examples

```
data(expert1, expert2, expert3)

labels <- c("Expert 1", "Expert 2", "Expert 3")

# If you want to select an specific table or row just set the parameters in the statis function.

res <- statis(list(expert1, expert2, expert3), table.labels = labels)

# Circle of correlations of all the tables
inter <- res$circle.inter
plot.statis.circle(inter$points, inter$inertia, inter$labels, inter$title)

# Circle of correlations of all variables evolution
intra <- res$circle.intra
plot.statis.circle(intra$points, intra$inertia, intra$labels, intra$title)
```

plot.statis.dual.circle

Bivariate PCA-style Scatter Plot

Description

This function generates a 2D scatter plot with support for multiple groups, labels, arrows from the origin, reference circles, cross axes, and full style customization using ggplot2.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'statis.dual.circle'
plot(
  points.list,
  style.points = list(list(size = 3)),
```

```

style.circle = list(),
radius.circle = 1,
labels = "auto",
labels.style = NULL,
draw.labels = TRUE,
vars.direction = NULL,
style.vars = list(),
radius.vars = c(0.5, 1),
join.dots = FALSE,
style.join = list(),
base.colors = .base.colors,
axes = TRUE,
frame = TRUE,
hide.ticks = TRUE,
proportion = 1,
xlim = NULL,
ylim = NULL,
axes.xy = TRUE,
style.axes.xy = list(linewidth = 0.35, linetype = "dashed", color = "gray40"),
arrows.points = TRUE,
factor.arrow = 0.95,
style.arrows = list(color = "red", linewidth = 0.6, arrow = grid::arrow(length =
  grid::unit(0.2, "cm")))
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>points.list</code> | List of numeric objects (matrices, data.frames, or lists of vectors), each representing a group of 2D points. |
| <code>style.points</code> | List of ggplot2 styles applied per group. If NULL, <code>geom_point()</code> is used by default. |
| <code>style.circle</code> | List of styles for the reference circle (passed to <code>ggforce::geom_circle</code>). |
| <code>radius.circle</code> | Radius (or vector of radii) to draw circles centered at the origin. Default value 1, if 0, no circles are drawn. |
| <code>labels</code> | "auto" generates numeric labels by group, or it can be a vector/list of custom labels. |
| <code>labels.style</code> | List of styles for the labels, passed to <code>ggrepel::geom_text_repel</code> . |
| <code>draw.labels</code> | Logical. If TRUE, labels are drawn on the points. |
| <code>vars.direction</code> | Directions of projected variables. |
| <code>style.vars</code> | Style for projected variables. |
| <code>radius.vars</code> | Radii used to scale variable arrows. |
| <code>join.dots</code> | Logical or list. If TRUE, connects points by group. If a list, connects points as manually defined. |
| <code>style.join</code> | List of styles for connecting points (passed to <code>geom_path()</code>). |
| <code>base.colors</code> | Vector of base colors used for the groups. |

| | |
|---------------|--|
| axes | Logical. If FALSE, all axis elements are removed. |
| frame | Logical. Not directly used; may be reserved for future use. |
| hide.ticks | Logical. If TRUE, hides axis ticks and text. |
| proportion | Fixed aspect ratio of the plot (to avoid distortion). |
| xlim | X-axis limits. |
| ylim | Y-axis limits. |
| axes.xy | Logical. If TRUE, draws cross axes ($X = 0$, $Y = 0$) with defined style. |
| style.axes.xy | List of styles for the XY cross axes (e.g., linetype, color, etc.). |
| arrows.points | Logical. If TRUE, draws arrows from the origin to each point. |
| factor.arrow | Factor to shorten the arrows. |
| style.arrows | List of styles for the arrows. |

Value

A ggplot object with the generated plot.

See Also

[statis.dual](#)

Examples

```
data(Tuis5_95, Tuis5_96, Tuis5_97, Tuis5_98)
labels <- c("95", "96", "97", "98")

res <- stasis.dual(list(Tuis5_95, Tuis5_96, Tuis5_97, Tuis5_98), labels.tables = labels)

# Interstructure
t <- ggplot2::ggtitle("Interstructure")
plot.statis.dual.circle(points.list = list(res$interstructure), labels = res$labels.tables) + t

# Circle of correlations (all variables)
t <- ggplot2::ggtitle("Correlation (all variables)")
plot.statis.dual.circle(list(res$supervariables), labels = row.names(res$supervariables)) + t

# Circle of correlations (variables selected)
selected.variables <- c("Ph", "Temp", "DBO", "ST", "PO4", "NO3", "POD", "Ca1")
superv.sel.df <- select.super.variables(res$supervariables, res$vars.names, selected.variables)

t <- ggplot2::ggtitle("Correlation (selected variables)")
plot.statis.dual.circle(list(superv.sel.df), labels = row.names(superv.sel.df)) + t
```

```
plot.statis.dual.trajectories
```

Plot Variable Trajectories in STATIS DUAL

Description

Visualizes the evolution of one or more variables across the different tables in a STATIS DUAL analysis. Each trajectory represents the sequence of positions of a variable in the compromise space.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'statis.dual.trajectories'
plot(
  vars,
  trajectories,
  labels.tables,
  .range = NULL,
  style.line = list(linetype = 2, linewidth = 0.5, color = "orange"),
  point.size = 3,
  base.colors = c("red", "blue", "brown", "darkgreen", "purple", "orange", "cyan4",
    "gold3", "black")
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>vars</code> | Vector of variable names to plot (must match the names in trajectories). |
| <code>trajectories</code> | List generated by <code>statis.dual()\$trajectories</code> , where each element is a $K \times 2$ matrix. |
| <code>labels.tables</code> | Vector of length K with the names or labels of the tables. |
| <code>.range</code> | List with axis limits: <code>list(x = c(xmin, xmax), y = c(ymin, ymax))</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , limits are computed automatically. |
| <code>style.line</code> | List with line style for the trajectories. |
| <code>point.size</code> | Size of the points at each position along the trajectory. |
| <code>base.colors</code> | Vector of base colors to distinguish the variables. |

Value

A ggplot object showing the trajectories of the selected variables.

See Also

[plot.statis.dual.circle](#), [statis.dual](#)

Examples

```

data(Tuis5_95, Tuis5_96, Tuis5_97, Tuis5_98)
labels = c("95", "96", "97", "98")

res <- statis.dual(list(Tuis5_95, Tuis5_96, Tuis5_97, Tuis5_98), labels.tables = labels)

# If you want to select some variables
vars.A <- c("Ph", "ST", "NO3")
t <- ggplot2::ggtitle(sprintf("Traectorias (%s)", paste(vars.A, collapse = ", ")))

plot.statis.dual.trajectories(vars.A, res$trajectories, res$labels.tables) + t

# If you want to select an specific variable
vars.1 <- "Temp"
t <- ggplot2::ggtitle(sprintf("Trajectory (%s)", vars.1))

plot.statis.dual.trajectories(vars.1, res$trajectories, res$labels.tables) + t

# All variables
t <- ggplot2::ggtitle("Trajectories (all variables)")
plot.statis.dual.trajectories(res$vars.names, res$trajectories, res$labels.tables) + t

```

plot.statis.plane *Plot a Plane of Observations or 2D Projections*

Description

This function generates a two-dimensional scatter plot with centered axes, useful for representing the results of multivariate analyses.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'statis.plane'
plot(points, inertia = 100, labels = NULL, title = "")

```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|--|
| points | A matrix, data frame, or a length-2 vector with coordinates (x, y). Must have exactly two columns. |
| inertia | A number between 0 and 100 indicating the percentage of explained inertia (optional, defaults to 100). |
| labels | A character vector with labels for the points (optional). Must match the number of rows in points. |
| title | A text string to be used as the main title of the plot (optional). |

Details

The plot includes points, optional labels, Cartesian axes (centered at 0), and a title indicating the percentage of explained inertia.

Value

A ggplot object with the generated plot.

See Also

[statis](#)

Examples

```
data(expert1, expert2, expert3)

labels <- c("Expert 1", "Expert 2", "Expert 3")

# If you want to select an specific table or row just set the parameters in the statis function.

res <- statis(list(expert1, expert2, expert3), table.labels = labels)

# Main Plane of Average Individuals
individuals <- res$plane.individuals
plot.statis.plane(individuals$points, individuals$inertia, individuals$labels, individuals$title)

# Main Plane of the Evolution of individuals
evolution <- res$plane.evolution
plot.statis.plane(evolution$points, evolution$inertia, evolution$labels, evolution$title)
```

select.super.variables

Select and prepare a subset of variables from a supervision matrix

Description

This function selects a predefined subset of variables (ETCa1) from a supervision matrix (superv), checks dimension consistency, verifies missing variables, and constructs a clean data frame containing the first two coordinates typically used for PCA or STATIS correlation plots.

Usage

```
select.super.variables(superv, ET, ETCa1)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| <code>superv</code> | A numeric matrix or data frame where each row corresponds to a variable and columns represent coordinates (<code>res\$supervariables</code>). |
| <code>ET</code> | A character vector containing the full list of expected variable names (<code>res\$vars.names</code>). |
| <code>ETCa1</code> | A character vector containing the subset of variables to be selected. |

Details

The function performs the following steps:

1. Checks that the number of rows in `superv` matches the length of `ET`.
2. Assigns the row names of `superv` using `ET`.
3. Identifies whether any variables in `ETCa1` are missing in `superv`; missing variables trigger a warning.
4. Creates an ordered list of valid variables (`ETCa1_ok`) based on their presence in `superv`.
5. Extracts the corresponding rows from `superv` and constructs a data frame with columns `x` and `y`.

Value

A data frame with two columns:

- `x`: first coordinate (e.g., PC1)
- `y`: second coordinate (e.g., PC2)

Row names correspond to the selected variables defined in `ETCa1`.

Examples

```
data(Tuis5_95, Tuis5_96, Tuis5_97, Tuis5_98)
labels <- c("95", "96", "97", "98")

res <- statis.dual(list(Tuis5_95, Tuis5_96, Tuis5_97, Tuis5_98), labels.tables = labels)

ETCa1 <- c("Ph", "Temp", "DBO", "ST", "P04", "N03", "POD", "Ca1")

df_selected <- select.super.variables(res$supervariables, res$vars.names, ETCa1)
```

 statis

STATIS Method

Description

Applies the STATIS method to a set of matrices (data tables) with the same rows. Is a multivariate analysis technique that allows studying the common structure and the evolution of individuals and variables across multiple tables.

Usage

```
statis(
  matrices,
  selected.tables = NULL,
  selected.rows = NULL,
  table.labels = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>matrices</code> | List of numeric matrices (at least 2), all with the same number of rows (individuals). |
| <code>selected.tables</code> | Select a subset of tables. If NULL, all tables are included. |
| <code>selected.rows</code> | Select a subset of rows. If NULL, all rows are included. |
| <code>table.labels</code> | Optional vector with names for the tables. It must have the same length as the number of tables. |

Value

A list with the following elements:

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>n</code> | Number of rows (individuals). |
| <code>r</code> | Number of tables. |
| <code>p</code> | Vector with the number of columns per table. |
| <code>S</code> | List of centered matrices. |
| <code>W</code> | List of proximity matrices. |
| <code>X</code> | Matrix of interstructure (vectorization of <code>W</code>). |
| <code>acp.inter</code> | PCA results of the interstructure: eigenvalues, eigenvectors, components, correlations. |
| <code>XT</code> | Weighted average of the matrices. |
| <code>acp.intra</code> | PCA results of the average: eigenvalues, eigenvectors, components, correlations. |
| <code>IND</code> | Concatenated matrix with all <code>W</code> stacked (individual evolution). |

Omega Projection of individual evolution onto the principal components.
circle.inter Data to plot the correlation circle between tables.
circle.intra Data to plot the variable evolution circle.
plane.individuals
 Data to plot the average individuals plane.
plane.evolution
 Data to plot the evolution of the individuals.

See Also

[plot.statis.circle](#), [plot.statis.plane](#)

Examples

```
data(expert1, expert2, expert3)

labels <- c("Expert 1", "Expert 2", "Expert 3")

# If you want to select an specific table or tables
res <- statis(list(expert1, expert2, expert3), selected.tables = c(1, 3), table.labels = labels)

# If you want to select an specific row or rows
res <- statis(list(expert1, expert2, expert3), selected.rows = c(1, 5), table.labels = labels)

# If you want to select some tables and rows at the same time
res <- statis(list(expert1,expert2,expert3), selected.tables=c(1, 3), selected.rows=c(1, 4), labels)

# All tables and rows selected
res <- statis(list(expert1, expert2, expert3), table.labels = labels)

# How to use res
inter <- res$circle.inter
plot.statis.circle(inter$points, inter$inertia, inter$labels, inter$title)

evolution <- res$plane.evolution
plot.statis.plane(evolution$points, evolution$inertia, evolution$labels, evolution$title)
```

Description

Implementation of the STATIS DUAL method for the joint analysis of multiple tables that share the same variables. This approach allows evaluating the common structure between tables (inter-structure), building a compromise (weighted average of structures), and analyzing the trajectories of variables across the tables.

Usage

```
statis.dual(tables, labels.tables = NULL)
```

Arguments

`tables` A list of matrices or data frames with the same columns (variables). Each element represents a "table".

`labels.tables` A vector of length equal to the number of tables, used to name the tables in the results. If NULL, labels like ("T1", "T2", ...) are auto-generated.

Details

The STATIS DUAL method allows:

- Evaluating structural coherence across multiple tables using the interstructure
- Constructing a representative compromise of the set of tables
- Analyzing the behavior of the variables across the set (trajectories)

Internally, the tables are centered and normalized considering uniform observation weights. The R matrices capture the internal structure of each table. The interstructure is based on scalar products between these matrices.

Value

A list with the following elements:

`labels.tables` Vector with the table labels

`interstructure` $K \times 2$ matrix with the coordinates of the tables in the interstructure space

`supervariables` $p \times 2$ matrix with the coordinates of the variables in the compromise

`trajectories` List of p $K \times 2$ matrices, one per variable, showing its trajectory across the tables

`vars.names` Names of the variables (common columns)

`S` Interstructure similarity matrix

`R` List of R matrices for each table

`Comp` Compromise matrix (weighted combination of R matrices)

`eigenvalues.compromise`
Eigenvalues of the compromise (inertia per axis)

`eigenvectors.compromise`
Eigenvectors of the compromise

`beta.weights` Weights of each table in the construction of the compromise

See Also

[plot.statis.dual.circle](#), [plot.statis.dual.trajectories](#)

Examples

```
data(Tuis5_95, Tuis5_96, Tuis5_97, Tuis5_98)
labels = c("95", "96", "97", "98")

res <- statis.dual(list(Tuis5_95, Tuis5_96, Tuis5_97, Tuis5_98), labels.tables = labels)

# How to use res
t <- ggplot2::ggtitle("Correlation (all variables)")
plot.statis.dual.circle(list(res$supervariables), labels = row.names(res$supervariables)) + t

t <- ggplot2::ggtitle("Trajectories (all variables)")
plot.statis.dual.trajectories(res$vars.names, res$trajectories, res$labels.tables) + t
```

statisR

STATIS and STATIS Dual Multivariate Methods

Description

STATIS is a multivariate technique developed in France in the 1970s by L'Hermier des Plantes and Escoufier, designed to analyze multiple data tables. This package provides an implementation of methods for the joint analysis of multiple data tables sharing the same set of observations. Includes functions for performing inter-structure and intra-structure analyses, as well as graphical representations of compromise structures and the shared variability across different groups of variables.

Details

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Author(s)

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References

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McHale, D., & Lavit, C. (1990). Analyse Conjointe de Tableaux Quantitatifs. *Biometrics*, 46(2), 542.

 STATIS_TABLE1

Physicochemical Variables Dataset for STATIS Analysis

Description

This dataset belongs to a project called “Development and application of effective, low-cost methods for the biological monitoring of Costa Rican rivers” by the National University, and contains measurements of various physicochemical variables collected across several sampling sites. It is intended to be used in the examples and demonstrations of the main functions of the package, particularly those related to multivariate analysis and STATIS methodology.

Usage

```
data(STATIS_TABLE1)
```

Format

A data frame with 14 columns and multiple rows (one per sampling site):

NIT Total nitrogen level.

FOS Phosphorus level.

CAL Calcium level.

STO Sodium level.

PH pH measurement.

MN Manganese concentration.

ZN Zinc concentration.

SS Suspended solids.

ALC Alkalinity.

CL Chlorine level.

CAU Exchangeable calcium or equivalent measurement.

DBO Biological oxygen demand.

POR Porosity or related percentage.

Examples

```
data(STATIS_TABLE1)
head(STATIS_TABLE1)
```

STATIS_TABLE2

Physicochemical Variables Dataset for STATIS Analysis

Description

This dataset belongs to a project called “Development and application of effective, low-cost methods for the biological monitoring of Costa Rican rivers” by the National University, and contains measurements of various physicochemical variables collected across several sampling sites. It is intended to be used in the examples and demonstrations of the main functions of the package, particularly those related to multivariate analysis and STATIS methodology.

Usage

```
data(STATIS_TABLE1)
```

Format

A data frame with 14 columns and multiple rows (one per sampling site):

NIT Total nitrogen level.

FOS Phosphorus level.

CAL Calcium level.

STO Sodium level.

PH pH measurement.

MN Manganese concentration.

ZN Zinc concentration.

SS Suspended solids.

ALC Alkalinity.

CL Chlorine level.

CAU Exchangeable calcium or equivalent measurement.

DBO Biological oxygen demand.

POR Porosity or related percentage.

Examples

```
data(STATIS_TABLE2)
head(STATIS_TABLE2)
```

STATIS_TABLE3

Physicochemical Variables Dataset for STATIS Analysis

Description

This dataset belongs to a project called “Development and application of effective, low-cost methods for the biological monitoring of Costa Rican rivers” by the National University, and contains measurements of various physicochemical variables collected across several sampling sites. It is intended to be used in the examples and demonstrations of the main functions of the package, particularly those related to multivariate analysis and STATIS methodology.

Usage

```
data(STATIS_TABLE3)
```

Format

A data frame with 14 columns and multiple rows (one per sampling site):

NIT Total nitrogen level.

FOS Phosphorus level.

CAL Calcium level.

STO Sodium level.

PH pH measurement.

MN Manganese concentration.

ZN Zinc concentration.

SS Suspended solids.

ALC Alkalinity.

CL Chlorine level.

CAU Exchangeable calcium or equivalent measurement.

DBO Biological oxygen demand.

POR Porosity or related percentage.

Examples

```
data(STATIS_TABLE3)
head(STATIS_TABLE3)
```

STATIS_TABLE4

Physicochemical Variables Dataset for STATIS Analysis

Description

This dataset belongs to a project called “Development and application of effective, low-cost methods for the biological monitoring of Costa Rican rivers” by the National University, and contains measurements of various physicochemical variables collected across several sampling sites. It is intended to be used in the examples and demonstrations of the main functions of the package, particularly those related to multivariate analysis and STATIS methodology.

Usage

```
data(STATIS_TABLE4)
```

Format

A data frame with 14 columns and multiple rows (one per sampling site):

NIT Total nitrogen level.

FOS Phosphorus level.

CAL Calcium level.

STO Sodium level.

PH pH measurement.

MN Manganese concentration.

ZN Zinc concentration.

SS Suspended solids.

ALC Alkalinity.

CL Chlorine level.

CAU Exchangeable calcium or equivalent measurement.

DBO Biological oxygen demand.

POR Porosity or related percentage.

Examples

```
data(STATIS_TABLE4)
head(STATIS_TABLE4)
```

Tuis5_95

Physicochemical Quality Data (Tuis5_95)

Description

This dataset contains physicochemical measurements collected from a Sugarcane Fertilizer experiment in Costa Rica. The values represent indicators measured during a monitoring campaign. The dataset is useful for illustrating multivariate methods, STATIS analyses, or environmental data exploration workflows.

Usage

```
data(Tuis5_95)
```

Format

A data frame with 10 observations and 19 variables:

Ph pH value of the sample.

Temp Temperature (°C).

Na Sodium concentration.

Ka Potassium concentration.

Ca Calcium concentration.

Mg Magnesium concentration.

SiO2 Silica concentration.

OD Dissolved oxygen.

DBO Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD).

SD Dissolved solids.

ST Total solids.

PO4 Phosphate concentration.

Cl Chloride concentration.

NO3 Nitrate concentration.

SO45 Sulfate concentration.

HC03 Bicarbonate concentration.

DT Total hardness or related measurement.

POD Dissolved oxygen percentage or related measure.

Cal Calcium-related parameter (likely residual hardness).

Examples

```
data(Tuis5_95)  
head(Tuis5_95)
```

Tuis5_96

Physicochemical Quality Data (Tuis5_96)

Description

This dataset contains physicochemical measurements collected from a Sugarcane Fertilizer experiment in Costa Rica. The values represent indicators measured during a monitoring campaign. The dataset is useful for illustrating multivariate methods, STATIS analyses, or environmental data exploration workflows.

Usage

```
data(Tuis5_96)
```

Format

A data frame with 12 observations and 19 variables:

Ph pH value of the water sample.

Temp Temperature (°C).

Na Sodium concentration.

Ka Potassium concentration.

Ca Calcium concentration.

Mg Magnesium concentration.

SiO2 Silica concentration.

OD Dissolved oxygen.

DBO Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD).

SD Dissolved solids.

ST Total solids.

PO4 Phosphate concentration.

Cl Chloride concentration.

NO3 Nitrate concentration.

SO45 Sulfate concentration.

HC03 Bicarbonate concentration.

DT Total hardness or related parameter.

POD Dissolved oxygen percentage or related measurement.

Cal Calcium-related parameter (e.g., residual hardness).

Examples

```
data(Tuis5_96)  
head(Tuis5_96)
```

`Tuis5_97`*Physicochemical Quality Data (Tuis5_97)*

Description

This dataset contains physicochemical measurements collected from a Sugarcane Fertilizer experiment in Costa Rica. The values represent indicators measured during a monitoring campaign. The dataset is useful for illustrating multivariate methods, STATIS analyses, or environmental data exploration workflows.

Usage

```
data(Tuis5_97)
```

Format

A data frame with 12 observations and 19 variables:

Ph pH value of the water sample.

Temp Temperature (°C).

Na Sodium concentration.

Ka Potassium concentration.

Ca Calcium concentration.

Mg Magnesium concentration.

SiO2 Silica concentration.

OD Dissolved oxygen.

DBO Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD).

SD Dissolved solids.

ST Total solids.

PO4 Phosphate concentration.

Cl Chloride concentration.

NO3 Nitrate concentration.

SO45 Sulfate concentration.

HC03 Bicarbonate concentration.

DT Total hardness or related parameter.

POD Dissolved oxygen percentage or related measure.

Cal Calcium-related parameter (e.g., residual hardness).

Examples

```
data(Tuis5_97)
head(Tuis5_97)
```

Tuis5_98

Physicochemical Quality Data (Tuis5_98)

Description

This dataset contains physicochemical measurements collected from a Sugarcane Fertilizer experiment in Costa Rica. The values represent indicators measured during a monitoring campaign. The dataset is useful for illustrating multivariate methods, STATIS analyses, or environmental data exploration workflows.

Usage

```
data(Tuis5_98)
```

Format

A data frame with 12 observations and 19 variables:

Ph pH value of the water sample.

Temp Temperature (°C).

Na Sodium concentration.

Ka Potassium concentration.

Ca Calcium concentration.

Mg Magnesium concentration.

SiO2 Silica concentration.

OD Dissolved oxygen.

DBO Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD).

SD Dissolved solids.

ST Total solids.

PO4 Phosphate concentration.

Cl Chloride concentration.

NO3 Nitrate concentration.

SO45 Sulfate concentration.

HC03 Bicarbonate concentration.

DT Total hardness or related parameter.

POD Dissolved oxygen percentage or related measurement.

Cal Calcium-related parameter (e.g., residual hardness).

Examples

```
data(Tuis5_98)
head(Tuis5_98)
```

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