

Package: mdsOpt (via r-universe)

August 28, 2024

Title Searching for Optimal MDS Procedure for Metric and Interval-Valued Data

Version 0.7-6

Date 2023-12-01

Depends R (>= 3.6.0), smacof, clusterSim, symbolicDA

Imports animation, plotrix, spdep

Suggests testthat, R.rsp

VignetteBuilder R.rsp

Description Selecting the optimal multidimensional scaling (MDS) procedure for metric data via metric MDS (ratio, interval, mspline) and nonmetric MDS (ordinal). Selecting the optimal multidimensional scaling (MDS) procedure for interval-valued data via metric MDS (ratio, interval, mspline). Selecting the optimal multidimensional scaling procedure for interval-valued data by varying all combinations of normalization and optimization methods. Selecting the optimal MDS procedure for statistical data referring to the evaluation of tourist attractiveness of Lower Silesian counties. (Borg, I., Groenen, P.J.F., Mair, P. (2013) <[doi:10.1007/978-3-642-31848-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-31848-1)>, Walesiak, M. (2016) <[doi:10.15611/ekt.2016.2.01](https://doi.org/10.15611/ekt.2016.2.01)>, Walesiak, M. (2017) <[doi:10.15611/ekt.2017.3.01](https://doi.org/10.15611/ekt.2017.3.01)>).

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Encoding UTF-8

NeedsCompilation no

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Date/Publication 2023-12-01 15:50:02 UTC

Repository <https://a-dudek-ue.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/cran/mdsOpt>

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha de42c22afcb44a045cdd98df2e225dc917cca883

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data_lower_silesian *The evaluation of tourist attractiveness of Lower Silesian counties*

Description

The empirical study uses the statistical data presented in the article (Gryszel, Walesiak, 2014) and referring to the attractiveness level of 31 objects (29 Lower Silesian counties, pattern and antipattern object) The evaluation of tourist attractiveness of Lower Silesian counties was performed using 16 metric variables (measured on a ratio scale): x1 – beds in hotels per 1 km² of a county area, x2 – number of nights spent daily by resident tourists per 1000 inhabitants of a county, x3 – number of nights spent daily by foreign tourists per 1000 inhabitants of a county, x4 – gas pollution emission in tons per 1 km² of a county area, x5 – number of criminal offences and crimes against life and health per 1000 inhabitants of a county, x6 – number of property crimes per 1000 inhabitants of a county, x7 – number of historical buildings per 100 km² of a county area, x8 – x9 – x10 – number of events as well as cultural and tourist ventures in a county, x11 – number of natural monuments calculated per 1 km² of a county area, x12 – number of tourist economy entities per 1000 inhabitants of a county (natural and legal persons), x13 – expenditure of municipalities and counties on tourism, culture and national heritage protection as well as physical culture per 1 inhabitant of a county in PLN, x14 – viewers in cinemas per 1000 inhabitants of a county, x15 – museum visitors per 1000 inhabitants of a county, x16 – number of construction permits (hotels and accommodation buildings, commercial and service buildings, transport and communication buildings, civil and water engineering constructions) issued in a county in the years 2011-2012 per 1 km² of a county area. The statistical data were collected in 2012 and come from the Local Data Bank of the Central Statistical Office of Poland, the data for x7 variable only were obtained from the regional conservation officer.

Format

data.frame: 31 objects (29 counties, pattern and antipattern object), 16 variables. The coordinates of a pattern object cover the most preferred preference variable (stimulants, destimulants, nominants) values. The coordinates of an anti-pattern object cover the least preferred preference variable values.

Source

Gryszel, P., Walesiak, M., (2014), Zastosowanie uogólnionej miary odległości GDM w ocenie atrakcyjności turystycznej powiatów Dolnego Śląska [The Application of the General Distance Measure (GDM) in the Evaluation of Lower Silesian Districts' Attractiveness], Folia Turistica, 31, 127-147. Available at: http://www.folia-turistica.pl/attachments/article/402/FT_31_2014.pdf.

Examples

```
library(mdsOpt)
metnor<-c("n1","n2","n3","n5","n5a","n8","n9","n9a","n11","n12a")
metscale<-c("ratio","interval")
metdist<-c("euclidean","GDM1")
data(data_lower_silesian)
res<-optSmacofSym_mMDS(data_lower_silesian,normalizations=metnor,
distances=metdist,mdsmodels=metscale)
print(findOptimalSmacofSym(res))
```

drawIsoquants	<i>draw series of isoquants</i>
---------------	---------------------------------

Description

function draw series of isoquants (a contour line drawn through the set of points at which the same quantity of output is produced while changing the quantities of two or more inputs)

Usage

```
drawIsoquants(x,y=NULL,number=6,steps=NULL)
```

Arguments

x	two dimensional point (center)
y	optional - second point, used for calculations of step size if steps is null
number	number of isoquants
steps	distance between following isoquants starting from x, if length of this arguments is lower than number argument last item is repeated

Value

This is a plotting function, thus does not return any value

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References

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Walesiak, M., Dudek, A. (2017), *Selecting the Optimal Multidimensional Scaling Procedure for Metric Data with R Environment*, *STATISTICS IN TRANSITION new series*, September, Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 521-540.

Examples

```
#Example 1
library(mdsOpt)
library(smacof)
library(clusterSim)
data(data_lower_silesian)
z<-data.Normalization(data_lower_silesian, type="n1")
d<-dist.GDM(z, method="GDM1")
res <- smacofSym(delta=d,ndim=2,type="interval")
print("Objects configuration", quote=FALSE)
plot(res, plot.type="confplot")
r1<-res$conf[nrow(z),1]
r2<-res$conf[nrow(z),2]
r3<-res$conf[nrow(z)-1,1]
r4<-res$conf[nrow(z)-1,2]
arrows(r1,r2,r3,r4,length=0.1,col="black")
res_up<-as.matrix(dist(res$conf,method="euclidean"))
drawIsoquants(res$conf[nrow(z)-1,],steps=max(res_up)/6)
# or
# drawIsoquants(res$conf[nrow(z)-1,],steps=c(0.3,0.2),number=8)

#Example 2
library(mdsOpt)
library(smacof)
library(clusterSim)
data(data_lower_silesian)
z<-data.Normalization(data_lower_silesian, type="n1")
d<-dist.GDM(z, method="GDM1")
res<-smacofSym(delta=d,ndim=2,type="interval")
res1<-res$conf
write.table(res1,"conf_2d.csv",dec="," , sep=";", col.names=NA, row.names=TRUE)
alfa<- 1.05*pi
a<- cos(alfa)
b<- -sin(alfa)
c<- sin(alfa)
d<- cos(alfa)
D<-array(c(a,b,c,d), c(2,2))
#res1<-read.csv2("conf_2d.csv", header=TRUE, row.names=1)
res1<-as.matrix(res1)
res2<-res1
```

```

plot(res2, xlab="Dimension 1",ylab="Dimension 2",main="",asp=1)
points(res2[1:31,],pch=1,font=2)
text(res2[c(1:31),],pos=3,cex=0.7,row.names(z[c(1:31),]))
r1<-res2[nrow(z),1]
r2<-res2[nrow(z),2]
r3<-res2[nrow(z)-1,1]
r4<-res2[nrow(z)-1,2]
arrows(r1,r2,r3,r4,length=0.1,col="black")
res_up<-as.matrix(dist(res2,method="euclidean"))
drawIsoquants(res2[nrow(z)-1,],steps=max(res_up)/6)

```

findOptimalSmacofSym *Selecting the optimal multidimensional scaling (MDS) procedure*

Description

Selecting the optimal multidimensional scaling procedure - metric MDS (by varying all combinations of normalization methods, distance measures, and metric MDS models) and nonmetric MDS (by varying all combinations of normalization methods and distance measures)

Usage

```

findOptimalSmacofSym(table,
critical_stress=(max(as.numeric(gsub(",",".",table[,"STRESS 1"],fixed=TRUE)))+
min(as.numeric(gsub(",",".",table[,"STRESS 1"],fixed=TRUE))))/2,
critical_HHI=NA)

```

Arguments

table	result from <code>optSmacofSym_nMDS</code> or <code>optSmacofSym_mMDS</code> . Data frame ordered by increasing value of Stress-1 fit measure or HHI index with columns: Normalization method Distance measure MDS model Spline degree STRESS 1 HHI spp
critical_stress	threshold value of Kruskal's Stress-1 fit measure. Default - mid-range of Kruskal's Stress-1 fit measures calculated for all MDS procedures
critical_HHI	threshold value of Hirschman-Herfindahl HHI index. Only one parameter <code>critical_stress</code> or <code>critical_HHI</code> can be set, and the function finds the optimal value among the procedures for which the selected measure is lower or equal threshold value

Value

Nr	number of row in table with optimal multidimensional scaling procedure
Normalization_method	normalization method used for optimal multidimensional scaling procedure
MDS_model	MDS model used for optimal multidimensional scaling procedure
Spline_degree	Additional spline.degree value for optimal procedure, if mspline model is used for simulation. For other models there is no value for this field
Distance_measure	distance measure used for optimal multidimensional scaling procedure
STRESS_1	value of Kruskal Stress-1 fit measure for optimal multidimensional scaling procedure
HHI_spp	Hirschman-Herfindahl HHI index, calculated based on stress per point, for optimal multidimensional scaling procedure

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See Also

[data.Normalization](#), [dist.GDM](#), [dist](#), [smacofSym](#)

Examples

```
library(mdsOpt)
metnor<-c("n1", "n2", "n3", "n5", "n5a", "n8", "n9", "n9a", "n11", "n12a")
metscale<-c("ratio", "interval")
metdist<-c("euclidean", "manhattan", "maximum", "seuclidean", "GDM1")
data(data_lower_silesian)
res<-optSmacofSym_mMDS(data_lower_silesian, normalizations=metnor,
distances=metdist, mdsmodels=metscale, outDec=".")
print(findOptimalSmacofSym(res))
```

optSmacofSymInterval *Selecting the optimal multidimensional scaling procedure for interval-valued data*

Description

Selecting the optimal multidimensional scaling procedure by varying all combinations of normalization methods, distance measures for interval-valued data, and metric MDS models/

Usage

```
optSmacofSymInterval(x, dataType="simple", normalizations=NULL,
distances=NULL, mdsmodels=NULL, spline.degrees=c(2), outputCsv="",
outputCsv2="", y=NULL, outDec=",",
stressDigits=6, HHIDigits=2, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	interval-valued data table or matrix or dataset
<code>dataType</code>	Type of symbolic data table passed to function: 'sda' - full symbolicDA format object; 'simple' - three dimensional array with lower and upper bound of intervals in third dimension; 'separate_tables' - lower bound of intervals in x, upper bound of intervals in y; 'rows' - lower and upper bound of intervals in neighbouring rows; 'columns' - lower and upper bound of intervals in neighbouring columns
<code>normalizations</code>	optional, vector of normalization methods that should be used in procedure
<code>distances</code>	optional, vector of distance measures (Hausdorf, Ichino-Yaguchi) that should be used in procedure
<code>mmodels</code>	optional, vector of multidimensional models (ratio, interval, mspline) that should be used in procedure
<code>spline.degrees</code>	optional, vector (e.g. 2:4) of spline.degree parameter values that should be used in procedure for mspline model
<code>outputCsv</code>	optional, name of csv file with results
<code>outputCsv2</code>	optional, name of csv (comma as decimal point sign) file with results
<code>y</code>	matrix or dataset with upper bounds of intervals if argument <code>dataType</code> is equal to "separate_tables"
<code>outDec</code>	decimal sign used in returned table
<code>stressDigits</code>	Number of decimal digits for displaying Stress 1 value
<code>HHIDigits</code>	Number of decimal digits for displaying HHI spp value
<code>...</code>	arguments passed to <code>smacofSym</code> , like <code>ndim</code> , <code>itmax</code> , <code>eps</code> and others

Details

Parameter `normalizations` may be the subset of the following values:

"n1","n2","n3","n3a","n4","n5","n5a","n6","n6a",
"n7","n8","n9","n9a","n10","n11","n12","n12a","n13"

(e.g. `normalizations=c("n1","n2","n3","n5","n5a",
"n8","n9","n9a","n11","n12a"))`)

if `normalizations` is set to "n0" no normalization is applied

Parameter `distances` may be the subset of the following values:

"H_q1","H_q2","U_2_q1","U_2_q2" (In following order: Hausdorff distance with q=1, Euclidean Hausdorff distance with q=2, Ichino-Yaguchi distance with q=1; Euclidean Ichino-Yaguchi distance with q=2)

(e.g. `distances=c("H_q1","U_2_q1"))`)

Parameter `mmodels` may be the subset of the following values (metric MDS):

"ratio","interval","mspline" (e.g. `c("ratio","interval")`)

Value

Data frame ordered by increasing value of Stress-1 fit measure with columns:

Normalization method	normalization method used for p-th multidimensional scaling procedure
MDS model	MDS model used for p-th multidimensional scaling procedure
Spline degree	Additional spline.degree value if mspline model is used for simulation, for other models there is no value in this cell
Distance measure	distance measures for interval-valued data used for p-th multidimensional scaling procedure
STRESS 1	value of Kruskal Stress-1 fit measure for p-th multidimensional scaling procedure
HHI spp	Hirschman-Herfindahl HHI index calculated based on stress per point for p-th multidimensional scaling procedure

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Walesiak, M., Dudek, A. (2020), Searching for an Optimal MDS Procedure for Metric and Interval-Valued Data using mdsOpt R package, pp. 307-324, [In:] K. S. Soliman (Ed.), Education Excellence and Innovation Management: A 2025 Vision to Sustain Economic Development during Global Challenges, Proceedings of the 35th International Business Information Management Association Conference (IBIMA), 1-2 April 2020, Seville, Spain. ISBN: 978-0-9998551-4-1.

See Also

[data.Normalization](#), [interval_normalization](#), [dist.Symbolic](#), [smacofSym](#)

Examples

```
library(mdsOpt)
library(clusterSim)
data(data_symbolic_interval_polish_voivodships)
metnor<-c("n1", "n2", "n3", "n5", "n5a", "n8", "n9", "n9a", "n11", "n12a")
metscale<-c("ratio", "interval", "mspline")
metdist<-c("H_q1", "H_q2", "U_2_q1", "U_2_q2")
res<-optSmacofSymInterval(data_symbolic_interval_polish_voivodships, dataType="simple",
normalizations=metnor, distances=metdist, mdsmodels=metscale, spline.degrees=c(2,3), outDec=".")
stress<-as.numeric(gsub(",", ".", res[, "STRESS 1"], fixed=TRUE))
hhi<-as.numeric(gsub(",", ".", res[, "HHI spp"], fixed=TRUE))
t<-findOptimalSmacofSym(res)
cs<-(min(stress)+max(stress))/2 # critical stress
plot(stress[-t$Nr], hhi[-t$Nr], xlab="Stress-1", ylab="HHI", type="n", font.lab=3)
text(stress[-t$Nr], hhi[-t$Nr], labels=(1:nrow(res))[-t$Nr])
abline(v=cs, col="red")
points(stress[t$Nr], hhi[t$Nr], cex=5, col="red")
text(stress[t$Nr], hhi[t$Nr], labels=(1:nrow(res))[t$Nr], col="red")
print(t)
```

optSmacofSym_mMDS

Selecting the optimal multidimensional scaling procedure - metric MDS

Description

Selecting the optimal multidimensional scaling procedure by varying all combinations of normalization methods, distance measures, and metric MDS models

Usage

```
optSmacofSym_mMDS(x, normalizations=NULL, distances=NULL,
mdsmodels=NULL, weights=NULL, spline.degrees=c(2),
outputCsv="", outputCsv2="", outDec=",",
stressDigits=6, HHIDigits=2, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	matrix or dataset
<code>normalizations</code>	optional, vector of normalization methods that should be used in procedure
<code>distances</code>	optional, vector of distance measures (manhattan, Euclidean, Chebyshev, squared Euclidean, GDM1) that should be used in procedure
<code>mdsmodels</code>	optional, vector of multidimensional models (ratio, interval, mspline) that should be used in procedure
<code>spline.degrees</code>	optional, vector (e.g. 2:4) of spline.degree parameter values that should be used in procedure for mspline model
<code>weights</code>	optional, variable weights used in distance calculation. Each weight takes value from interval [0; 1] and sum of weights equals one
<code>outputCsv</code>	optional, name of csv file with results
<code>outputCsv2</code>	optional, name of csv (comma as decimal point sign) file with results
<code>outDec</code>	decimal sign used in returned table
<code>stressDigits</code>	Number of decimal digits for displaying Stress 1 value
<code>HHIDigits</code>	Number of decimal digits for displaying HHI spp value
<code>...</code>	arguments passed to smacofSym, like ndim, itmax, eps and others

Details

Parameter `normalizations` may be the subset of the following values:

```
"n1","n2","n3","n3a","n4","n5","n5a","n6","n6a",
"n7","n8","n9","n9a","n10","n11","n12","n12a","n13"
(e.g. normalizations=c("n1","n2","n3","n5","n5a",
"n8","n9","n9a","n11","n12a"))
```

if `normalizations` is set to "n0" no normalization is applied

Parameter `distances` may be the subset of the following values:

```
"euclidean","manhattan","maximum","seuclidean","GDM1"
(e.g. distances=c("euclidean","manhattan"))
```

Parameter `mdsmodels` may be the subset of the following values (metric MDS):

```
"ratio","interval","mspline" (e.g. c("ratio","interval"))
```

Value

Data frame ordered by increasing value of Stress-1 fit measure with columns:

Normalization method	normalization method used for p-th multidimensional scaling procedure
MDS model	MDS model used for p-th multidimensional scaling procedure
Spline degree	Additional spline.degree value if mspline model is used for simulation, for other models there is no value in this cell

Distance measure	distance measure used for p-th multidimensional scaling procedure
STRESS 1	value of Kruskal Stress-1 fit measure for p-th multidimensional scaling procedure
HHI spp	Hirschman-Herfindahl HHI index calculated based on stress per point for p-th multidimensional scaling procedure

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See Also

[data.Normalization](#), [dist.GDM](#), [dist](#), [smacofSym](#)

Examples

```
library(mdsOpt)
metnor<-c("n1","n2","n3","n5","n5a","n8","n9","n9a","n11","n12a")
metscale<-c("ratio","interval","mspline")
metdist<-c("euclidean","manhattan","seuclidean","maximum","GDM1")
data(data_lower_silesian)
res<-optSmacofSym_mMDS(data_lower_silesian,,normalizations=metnor,distances=metdist,
  mdsmodels=metscale, spline.degrees=c(2:3),outDec=".")
stress<-as.numeric(gsub(",",".",res[,"STRESS 1"],fixed=TRUE))
hhi<-as.numeric(gsub(",",".",res[,"HHI spp"],fixed=TRUE))
cs<-(min(stress)+max(stress))/2 # critical stress
t<-findOptimalSmacofSym(res,critical_stress=cs)
print(t)
plot(stress[-t$Nr],hhi[-t$Nr], xlab="Stress-1", ylab="HHI", type="n", font.lab=3)
text(stress[-t$Nr],hhi[-t$Nr],labels=(1:nrow(res))[-t$Nr])
abline(v=cs,col="red")
points(stress[t$Nr],hhi[t$Nr], cex=5,col="red")
text(stress[t$Nr],hhi[t$Nr],labels=(1:nrow(res))[t$Nr],col="red")
```

optSmacofSym_nMDS

Selecting the optimal multidimensional scaling procedure - nonmetric MDS

Description

Selecting the optimal multidimensional scaling procedure by varying all combinations of normalization methods and distance measures

Usage

```
optSmacofSym_nMDS(x,normalizations=NULL,distances=NULL,
  mdsmodels=c("ordinal"),weights=NULL,
  outputCsv="",outputCsv2="",outDec="," ,
  stressDigits=6,HHIDigits=2,...)
```

Arguments

x matrix or dataset
 normalizations optional, vector of normalization methods that should be used in procedure

distances	optional, vector of distance measures (manhattan, Euclidean, Chebyshev, squared Euclidean, GDM1) that should be used in procedure
mdsmodels	"ordinal" (nonmetric MDS)
weights	optional, variable weights used in distance calculation. Each weight takes value from interval [0; 1] and sum of weights equals one
outputCsv	optional, name of csv file with results
outputCsv2	optional, name of csv (comma as decimal point sign) file with results
outDec	decimal sign used in returned table
stressDigits	Number of decimal digits for displaying Stress 1 value
HHIDigits	Number of decimal digits for displaying HHI spp value
...	arguments passed to smacofSym

Details

Parameter normalizations may be the subset of the following values:

"n1","n2","n3","n3a","n4","n5","n5a","n6","n6a",
 "n7","n8","n9","n9a","n10","n11","n12","n12a","n13"
 (e.g. normalizations=c("n1","n2","n3","n5","n5a",
 "n8","n9","n9a","n11","n12a"))

if normalizations is set to "n0" no normalization is applied

Parameter distances may be the subset of the following values:

"euclidean", "manhattan", "maximum", "seuclidean", "GDM1"
 (e.g. distances=c("euclidean", "manhattan"))

Parameter mdsmodels "ordinal" MDS model (nonmetric MDS)

Value

Data frame ordered by increasing value of Stress-1 fit measure with columns:

Normalization method	normalization method used for p-th multidimensional scaling procedure
MDS model	"ordinal" MDS model (nonmetric MDS) for p-th multidimensional scaling procedure
Distance measure	distance measure used for p-th multidimensional scaling procedure
STRESS 1	value of Kruskal Stress-1 fit measure for p-th multidimensional scaling procedure
HHI spp	Hirschman-Herfindahl HHI index calculated based on stress per point for p-th multidimensional scaling procedure

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See Also

[data.Normalization](#), [dist.GDM](#), [dist](#), [smacofSym](#)

Examples

```
library(mdsOpt)
metnor<-c("n1", "n2", "n3", "n5", "n5a", "n8", "n9", "n9a", "n11", "n12a")
metscale<-"ordinal"
metdist<-c("euclidean", "manhattan", "maximum", "seuclidean", "GDM1")
data(data_lower_silesian)
res<-optSmacofSym_nMDS(data_lower_silesian, normalizations=metnor,
```

```

distances=metdist,mdsmodels=metscale)
stress<-as.numeric(gsub(",",".",res[,"STRESS 1"],fixed=TRUE))
hhi<-as.numeric(gsub(",",".",res[,"HHI spp"],fixed=TRUE))
cs<-(min(stress)+max(stress))/2 # critical stress
t<-findOptimalSmacofSym(res,critical_stress=cs)
print(t)
plot(stress[-t$Nr],hhi[-t$Nr], xlab="Stress-1", ylab="HHI",type="n",font.lab=3)
text(stress[-t$Nr],hhi[-t$Nr],labels=(1:nrow(res))[-t$Nr])
abline(v=cs,col="red")
points(stress[t$Nr],hhi[t$Nr], cex=5,col="red")
text(stress[t$Nr],hhi[t$Nr],labels=(1:nrow(res))[t$Nr],col="red")

```

rotation2dAnimation *Cretaes video by FFmpeg with animation of dataset rotated*

Description

This function opens a graphics device to record the images produced in the code expr, then uses FFmpeg to convert these images to a video.

Usage

```

rotation2dAnimation(conf2d,
  ani.interval=0.2,
  ani.nmax=361,
  ani.width=500,
  ani.height=500,
  ani.video.name="mds_rotate.mp4",
  angle.start=-pi,
  angle.stop=pi,
  angle.step=pi/180)

```

Arguments

conf2d	two dimensional dataset ot matrix
ani.video.name	the file name of the output video (e.g. 'animation.mp4' or 'animation.avi')
ani.interval	interval between animation frames
ani.nmax	maximal number of frames
ani.width	width of movie
ani.height	height of movie
angle.start	starting angle for animation
angle.stop	end angle for animation
angle.step	step of animation in radians

Details

This function uses `system` to call FFmpeg to convert the images to a single video. The command line used in this function is: `ffmpeg -y -r <1/interval> -i <img.name>%d.<ani.type> other.opts video.name`

where `interval` comes from `ani.options('interval')`, and `ani.type` is from `ani.options('ani.type')`. For more details on the numerous options of FFmpeg, please see the reference.

Some linux systems may use the alternate software 'avconv' instead of 'ffmpeg'. The package will attempt to determine which command is present and set `ani.options('ffmpeg')` to an appropriate default value. This can be overridden by passing in the `ffmpeg` argument.

Value

An integer indicating failure (-1) or success (0) of the converting (refer to `system`).

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<https://yihui.org/animation/example/savevideo/>

<http://ffmpeg.org/documentation.html>

See Also

Other utilities: [im.convert](#), [saveGIF](#), [saveHTML](#), [saveLatex](#), [saveSWF](#)

Examples

```
library(mdsOpt)
library(smacof)
library(animation)
library(spdep)
library(clusterSim)
data(data_lower_silesian)
z<-data.Normalization(data_lower_silesian, type="n1")
d<-dist.GDM(z, method="GDM1")
```

```
res<-smacofSym(delta=d,ndim=2,type="interval")
konf<-as.matrix(res$conf)
#Uncomment only if ffmpeg is properly installed for animation package
#see: https://yihui.org/animation/example/savevideo/
#oopts = if (.Platform$OS.type == "windows") {
# ani.options(ffmpeg = "D:/Installer/ffmpeg/bin/ffmpeg.exe")
#}
#rotation2dAnimation(conf2d=konf,angle.start=-0,angle.stop=2*pi)
```

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