

```
1 # Traditionelle Conjointanalyse mit R (Kapitel 1)
2
3 # 1. Zuweisen von Werten (J, K, L, y, X)
4 J=18; K=3; L=c(3,2,3)
5 y=c(13,7,1,16,10,4,14,8,2,17,11,5,15,9,3,18,12,6)
6 X=matrix(c(1,1,1, 1,1,2, 1,1,3, 1,2,1, 1,2,2, 1,2,3,
7           2,1,1, 2,1,2, 2,1,3, 2,2,1, 2,2,2, 2,2,3,
8           3,1,1, 3,1,2, 3,1,3, 3,2,1, 3,2,2, 3,2,3),
9         ncol=K,byrow=TRUE); colnames(X)=c("A","B","C")
10 Data=as.data.frame(cbind(X,y)); Data$A=as.factor(Data$A)
11 Data$B=as.factor(Data$B); Data$C=as.factor(Data$C); head(Data)
12
13
1:1 (Top Level) R Script
```

```
> # 1. Zuweisen von Werten (J, K, L, y, X)
> J=18; K=3; L=c(3,2,3)
> y=c(13,7,1,16,10,4,14,8,2,17,11,5,15,9,3,18,12,6)
> X=matrix(c(1,1,1, 1,1,2, 1,1,3, 1,2,1, 1,2,2, 1,2,3,
+           2,1,1, 2,1,2, 2,1,3, 2,2,1, 2,2,2, 2,2,3,
+           3,1,1, 3,1,2, 3,1,3, 3,2,1, 3,2,2, 3,2,3),
+         ncol=K,byrow=TRUE); colnames(X)=c("A","B","C")
> Data=as.data.frame(cbind(X,y)); Data$A=as.factor(Data$A)
> Data$B=as.factor(Data$B); Data$C=as.factor(Data$C); head(Data)
  A B C y
1 1 1 1 13
2 1 1 2 7
3 1 1 3 1
4 1 2 1 16
5 1 2 2 10
6 1 2 3 4
>
```

Environment History Connections

Import Dataset

List

Global Environment

Data

Data	18 obs. of 4 variables
X	num [1:18, 1:3] 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 ...
Values	
J	18
K	3
L	num [1:3] 3 2 3
y	num [1:18] 13 7 1 16 10 4 14 8 2 17 ...

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c

R: Combine Values into a Vector or List Find in Topic

c {base}

R Documentation

Combine Values into a Vector or List

Description

This is a generic function which combines its arguments.

The default method combines its arguments to form a vector. All arguments are coerced to a common type which is the type of the returned value, and all attributes except names are removed.

Usage

```
## S3 Generic function
```