

# Package ‘domir’

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**Title** Tools to Support Relative Importance Analysis

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**Description** Methods to apply decomposition-based relative importance analysis for R functions. This package supports the application of decomposition methods by providing 'lapply'- or 'Map'-like meta-functions that compute dominance analysis (Azen, R., & Budescu, D. V. (2003) <[doi:10.1037/1082-989X.8.2.129](https://doi.org/10.1037/1082-989X.8.2.129)>; Grömping, U. (2007) <[doi:10.1198/000313007X188252](https://doi.org/10.1198/000313007X188252)>) or Shapley value regression (Lipovetsky, S., & Conklin, M. (2001) <[doi:10.1002/asmb.446](https://doi.org/10.1002/asmb.446)>) based on the values returned from other functions.

**Imports** stats, utils

**Suggests** dplyr, forcats, Formula, ggplot2, knitr, lme4, parameters, performance, pscl, purrr, relaimpo, rlang, rmarkdown, stringr, systemfit, testthat (>= 3.0.0), tidy

**License** GPL (>= 3)

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**BugReports** <https://github.com/jluchman/domir/issues>

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domir-package	<i>Tools to Support Relative Importance Analysis</i>
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### Description

Methods to apply dominance analysis-based relative importance analysis for predictive modeling functions.

### Details

This package supports relative importance analysis by implementing several functions that compute dominance analysis (Azen & Budescu, 2004; Budescu, 1993). Dominance analysis produces the well-known Shapley value decomposition (e.g., Grömping, 2007; Lipovetsky & Conklin, 2001) as one of its methods called general dominance statistics.

Dominance analysis is a method for determining the relative importance of inputs (i.e., independent variables, predictors, features, parameter estimates) to a predictive model that evaluates how a returned value, such as a model fit metric or statistic, is associated with each input. It is also a common, and generally well accepted, method for determining the relative importance of inputs to predictive models that is effective at separating the effects of correlated inputs.

### Author(s)

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### References

- Azen, R., & Budescu, D. V. (2003). The dominance analysis approach for comparing predictors in multiple regression. *Psychological Methods*, 8(2), 129-148. doi:10.1037/1082-989X.8.2.129
- Budescu, D. V. (1993). Dominance analysis: A new approach to the problem of relative importance of predictors in multiple regression. *Psychological Bulletin*, 114(3), 542-551. doi:10.1037/0033-2909.114.3.542
- Grömping, U. (2007). Estimators of relative importance in linear regression based on variance decomposition. *The American Statistician*, 61(2), 139-147. doi:10.1198/000313007X188252

- Lipovetsky, S, & Conklin, M. (2001). Analysis of regression in game theory approach. *Applied Stochastic Models in Business and Industry*, 17(4), 319-330. doi:10.1002/asmb.446

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 domin
 

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*Dominance analysis supporting formula-based modeling functions*


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## Description

Computes dominance statistics for predictive modeling functions that accept a [formula](#).

## Usage

```
domin(
  formula_overall,
  reg,
  fitstat,
  sets = NULL,
  all = NULL,
  conditional = TRUE,
  complete = TRUE,
  consmodel = NULL,
  reverse = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

`formula_overall`

An object of class [formula](#) or that can be coerced to class `formula` for use in the modeling function in `reg`. The [terms](#) on the right hand side of this formula are used as separate entries to the dominance analysis.

A valid `formula_overall` entry is necessary, even if only submitting entries in `sets`, to define a valid left hand side of the prediction equation (see examples). The function called in `reg` must accept one or more responses on the left hand side.

`reg`

A function implementing the predictive (or "reg"ression) model called.

String function names (e.g., "lm"), function names (e.g., `lm`), or anonymous functions (e.g., `function(x) lm(x)`) are acceptable entries. This argument's contents are passed to [do.call](#) and thus any function call `do.call` would accept is valid.

The predictive model in `reg` must accept a `formula` object as its first argument or must be adapted to do so with a wrapper function.

`fitstat`

List providing arguments to call a fit statistic extracting function (see details). The `fitstat` list must be of at least length two.

The first element of `fitstat` must be a function implementing the fit statistic extraction. String function names (e.g., "summary"), function names (e.g.,

summary), or anonymous functions (e.g., `function(x) summary(x)`) are acceptable entries. This element's contents are passed to `do.call` and thus any function call `do.call` would accept is valid.

The second element of `fitstat` must be the named element of the list or vector produced by the fit extractor function called in the first element of `fitstat`. This element must be a string (e.g., "r.squared").

All list elements beyond the second are submitted as additional arguments to the fit extractor function call.

The fit statistic extractor function in the first list element of `fitstat` must accept the model object produced by the predictive modeling function in `reg` as its first argument or be adapted to do so with a wrapper function.

The fit statistic produced must be scalar valued (i.e., vector of length 1).

`sets` A list with each element comprised of vectors containing variable/factor names or formula coercible strings.

Each separate list element-vector in `sets` is concatenated (when the list element-vector is of length > 1) and used as an entry to the dominance analysis along with the terms in `formula_overall`.

`all` A vector of variable/factor names or formula coercible strings. The entries in this vector are concatenated (when of length > 1) but are not used in the dominance analysis. Rather the value of the fit statistic associated with these terms is removed from the dominance analysis; this vector is used like a set of covariates.

The entries in `all` are removed from and considered an additional component that explains the fit metric. As a result, the general dominance statistics will no longer sum to the overall fit metric and the standardized vector will no longer sum to 1.

`conditional` Logical. If FALSE then conditional dominance matrix is not computed. If conditional dominance is not desired as an importance criterion, avoiding computing the conditional dominance matrix can save computation time.

`complete` Logical. If FALSE then complete dominance matrix is not computed. If complete dominance is not desired as an importance criterion, avoiding computing complete dominance designations can save computation time.

`consmodel` A vector of variable/factor names, formula coercible strings, or other formula terms (i.e., 1 to indicate an intercept). The entries in this vector are concatenated (when of length > 1) and, like the entries of `all`, are not used in the dominance analysis; this vector is used as an adjustment to the baseline value of the overall fit statistic.

The use of `consmodel` changes the interpretation of the the general and conditional dominance statistics. When `consmodel` is used, the general and conditional dominance statistics are reflect the difference between the constant model and the overall fit statistic values.

Typical usage of `consmodel` is to pass "1" to set the intercept as the baseline and control for its value when the baseline model's fit statistic value is not 0 (e.g., if using the AIC or BIC as a fit statistic; see examples).

As such, this vector is used to set a baseline for the fit statistic when it is non-0.

reverse	Logical. If TRUE then standardized vector, ranks, and complete dominance designations are reversed in their interpretation. This argument should be changed to TRUE if the fit statistic used decreases with better fit to the data (e.g., AIC, BIC).
...	Additional arguments passed to the function call in the reg argument.

## Details

domin automates the computation of all possible combination of entries to the dominance analysis (DA), the creation of formula objects based on those entries, the modeling calls/fit statistic capture, and the computation of all the dominance statistics for the user.

domin accepts only a "deconstructed" set of inputs and "reconstructs" them prior to formulating a coherent predictive modeling call.

One specific instance of this deconstruction is in generating the number of entries to the DA. The number of entries is taken as all the terms from formula\_overall and the separate list element vectors from sets. The entries themselves are concatenated into a single formula, combined with the entries in all, and submitted to the predictive modeling function in reg. Each different combination of entries to the DA forms a different formula and thus a different model to estimate.

For example, consider this domin call:

```
domin(y ~ x1 + x2, lm, list(summary, "r.squared"), sets = list(c("x3", "x4")), all = c("c1", "c2"), data = mydata)
```

This call records three entries and results in seven (i.e.,  $2^3 - 1$ ) different combinations:

1. x1
2. x2
3. x3, x4
4. x1, x2
5. x1, x3, x4
6. x2, x3, x4
7. x1, x2, x3, x4

domin parses formula\_overall to obtain all the terms in it and combines them with sets. When parsing formula\_overall, only the processing that is available in the stats package is applied. Note that domin is not programmed to process terms of order > 1 (i.e., interactions/products) appropriately (i.e., only include in the presence of lower order component terms). domin also does not allow offset terms.

From these combinations, the predictive models are constructed and called. The predictive model call includes the entries in all, applies the appropriate formula, and reconstructs the function itself. The seven combinations above imply the following series of predictive model calls:

1. `lm(y ~ x1 + c1 + c2, data = mydata)`
2. `lm(y ~ x2 + c1 + c2, data = mydata)`
3. `lm(y ~ x3 + x4 + c1 + c2, data = mydata)`
4. `lm(y ~ x1 + x2 + c1 + c2, data = mydata)`

5. `lm(y ~ x1 + x3 + x4 + c1 + c2, data = mydata)`
6. `lm(y ~ x2 + x3 + x4 + c1 + c2, data = mydata)`
7. `lm(y ~ x1 + x2 + x3 + x4 + c1 + c2, data = mydata)`

It is possible to use a domin with only sets (i.e., no IVs in `formula_overall`; see examples below). There must be at least two entries to the DA for domin to run.

All the called predictive models are submitted to the fit extractor function implied by the entries in `fitstat`. Again applying the example above, all seven predictive models' objects would be individually passed as follows:

```
summary(lm_obj)["r.squared"]
```

where `lm_obj` is the model object returned by `lm`.

The entries to `fitstat` must be as a list and follow a specific structure: `list(fit_function, element_name, ...)`

`fit_function` First element and function to be applied to the object produced by the `reg` function

`element_name` Second element and name of the element from the object returned by `fit_function` to be used as a fit statistic. The fit statistic must be scalar-valued/length 1

... Subsequent elements and are additional arguments passed to `fit_function`

In the case that the model object returned by `reg` includes its own fit statistic without the need for an extractor function, the user can apply an anonymous function following the required format to extract it.

## Value

Returns an object of `class` "domin". An object of class "domin" is a list composed of the following elements:

`General_Dominance` Vector of general dominance statistics.

`Standardized` Vector of general dominance statistics normalized to sum to 1.

`Ranks` Vector of ranks applied to the general dominance statistics.

`Conditional_Dominance` Matrix of conditional dominance statistics. Each row represents a term; each column represents an order of terms.

`Complete_Dominance` Logical matrix of complete dominance designations. The term represented in each row indicates dominance status; the terms represented in each columns indicates dominated-by status.

`Fit_Statistic_Overall` Value of fit statistic for the full model.

`Fit_Statistic_All_Subsets` Value of fit statistic associated with terms in all.

`Fit_Statistic_Constant_Model` Value of fit statistic associated with terms in `consmodel`.

`Call` The matched call.

`Subset_Details` List containing the full model and descriptions of terms in the full model by source.

## Notes

domin is an R port of the Stata command with the same name (see Luchman, 2021).

domin has been superseded by [domir](#).

## References

Luchman, J. N. (2021). Relative importance analysis in Stata using dominance analysis: domin and domme. *The Stata Journal*, 21, 2. doi: 10.1177/1536867X211025837.

## Examples

```
## Basic linear model with r-square

domin(mpg ~ am + vs + cyl,
      lm,
      list("summary", "r.squared"),
      data = mtcars)

## Linear model including sets

domin(mpg ~ am + vs + cyl,
      lm,
      list("summary", "r.squared"),
      data = mtcars,
      sets = list(c("carb", "gear"), c("disp", "wt")))

## Multivariate linear model with custom multivariate r-square function
## and all subsets variable

Rxy <- function(obj, names, data) {
  return(list("r2" = cancor(predict(obj),
    as.data.frame(mget(names, as.environment(data))))[["cor"]][1]^2))
}

domin(cbind(wt, mpg) ~ vs + cyl + am,
      lm,
      list(Rxy, "r2", c("mpg", "wt"), mtcars),
      data = mtcars,
      all = c("carb"))

## Sets only

domin(mpg ~ 1,
      lm,
      list("summary", "r.squared"),
      data = mtcars,
      sets = list(c("am", "vs"), c("cyl", "disp"), c("qsec", "carb")))
```

```
## Constant model using AIC

domin(mpg ~ am + carb + cyl,
      lm,
      list(function(x) list(aic = extractAIC(x)[[2]]), "aic"),
      data = mtcars,
      reverse = TRUE, consmodel = "1")
```

---

 domir

*Dominance analysis methods*


---

### Description

Parses input object to obtain list of names, determines all required combinations of subsets of the name list, submits name list subsets to a function as the input type, and computes dominance decomposition statistics based on the returned values from the function.

### Usage

```
domir(.obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'formula'
domir(
  .obj,
  .fct,
  .set = NULL,
  .wst = NULL,
  .all = NULL,
  .adj = FALSE,
  .cdl = TRUE,
  .cpt = TRUE,
  .rev = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'formula_list'
domir(
  .obj,
  .fct,
  .set = NULL,
  .wst = NULL,
  .all = NULL,
  .adj = FALSE,
  .cdl = TRUE,
  .cpt = TRUE,
  .rev = FALSE,
  ...
)
```



## Arguments

<code>.obj</code>	A formula or formula_list. Parsed to produce list of names. Combinations of subsets the name list are <a href="#">sapply</a> -ed to <code>.fct</code> . The name list subsets submitted to <code>.fct</code> are formatted to be of the same <a href="#">class</a> as <code>.obj</code> and are submitted to <code>.fct</code> as the first, unnamed argument.
<code>...</code>	Passes arguments to other methods during method dispatch; passes arguments to the function in <code>.fct</code> during function execution.
<code>.fct</code>	A <a href="#">function</a> or string function name. Applied to all subsets of elements as received from <code>.obj</code> . Must return a length 1/scalar, numeric, atomic vector.
<code>.set</code>	A list. Must be comprised of elements of the same class as <code>.obj</code> . Elements of the list can be named.
<code>.wst</code>	Not yet used.
<code>.all</code>	A formula or formula_list. Must be the same class as <code>.obj</code> .
<code>.adj</code>	Logical. If TRUE then a model including only an intercept is submitted to <code>.fct</code> and the value returned is subtracted from the values returned from all subsets in the dominance analysis.
<code>.cdl</code>	Logical. If FALSE then conditional dominance matrix is not computed and method to produce general dominance statistics changes.
<code>.cpt</code>	Logical. If FALSE then complete dominance matrix is not computed.
<code>.rev</code>	Logical. If TRUE then standardized vector, ranks, and complete dominance designations are reversed in their interpretation.

## Details

### Element Parsing:

`.objs` is parsed into a name list that is used to determine the required number of combinations of subsets of the name list included the dominance analysis. How the name list is obtained depends on `.obj`'s class.

formula:

The formula creates a name list using all terms in the formula. The terms are obtained using [terms.formula](#). All processing that is normally applied to the right hand side of a formula is implemented (see [formula](#)).

A response/left hand side is not required but, if present, is included in all formulas passed to `.fct`.

`formula_list`:

The `formula_list` creates a name list out of response-term pairs. The terms are obtained using `terms.formula` applied to each individual formula in the list.

*Additional Details:*

By default, names obtained from `.obj` are all considered separate 'value-generating names' with the same priority. Each value-generating name will be a separate element when computing combination subsets and will be compared to all other value-generating names.

formulas and `formula_list` elements are assumed to have an intercept except if explicitly removed with a `- 1` in the formula(s) in `.obj`. If removed, the intercept will be removed in all formula(s) in each supply-ed subset to `.fct`.

If `offsets` are included, they are passed, like intercepts, while supply-ing subsets to `.fct`. Currently, only the `formula_list` method allows `offsets`.

### Changing Element Parsing:

All methods' default behavior that considers all value-generating names to be of equal priority can be overridden using `.set` and `.all` arguments.

Names in `.set` and `.all` must also be present in `.obj`.

`.set`:

`.set` binds together value-generating names such that they are of equal priority and are never separated when submitted to `.fct`. Thus, the elements in `.obj` bound together contribute jointly to the returned value and are considered, effectively, a single value-generating name.

If list elements in `.set` are named, this name will be used in all returned results as the name of the set of value-generating names bound together.

`.set` thus considers the value-generating names an 'inseparable set' in the dominance analysis and are always included or excluded together.

`.all`:

`.all` gives immediate priority to value-generating names. The value-generating names in `.all` are bound together, are ascribed their full amount of the returned value from `.fct`, and are not adjusted for contribution of other value-generating names.

The value of `.fct` ascribed to the value-generating names bound together in `.all` is returned separately from, and not directly compared to, the other value-generating names.

The formula method for `.all` does not allow a left hand side.

`.all` includes the value-generating names in 'all subsets' submitted to the dominance analysis which effectively removes the value associated with this set of names.

`.adj`:

`.adj` indicates that an intercept-only model should be supplied to `.fct`. This intercept-only subset is given most immediate priority and the value of `.fct` ascribed to it is removed from all other value-generating names and groups including those in `.all`.

The formula method will submit an intercept-only formula to `.fct`. The `formula_list` method creates a separate, intercept-only subset for each of the formulas in the list. Both the formula and `formula_list` methods will respect the user's removal of an intercept. The `formula_list` method will also respect the user's inclusion of an `offset` and will include them in the submission to `.fct`.

`.adj` then 'adjusts' the returned value for a non-0 value-returning null model when no value generating names are included.

*Additional Details:*

All methods submit combinations of subsets of names as an object of the same class as `.obj`. A formula in `.obj` will submit all combinations of subsets of names as formulas to `.fct`. A `formula_list` in `.obj` will submit all combinations of subsets of names as `formula_lists` to `.fct`. In the case that `.fct` requires a different class (i.e., a vector of names, a `Formula::Formula` see `fmlst2Fml`) the subsets of names will have to be processed in `.fct` to obtain the correct class.

The all subsets of names will be submitted to `.fct` as the first, unnamed argument.

#### `.fct` as Analysis Pipeline:

The function apply-ed and to which the combinations of subsets of names will be applied.

`.fct` is expected to be a complete analysis pipeline that receives a subset of names of the same class as `.obj`, uses the names in the class as submitted to generate a returned value of the appropriate type to dominance analyze. Typically, this returned value is a fit statistic extracted from a predictive model.

At current, only atomic (i.e., non-list), numeric scalars (i.e., vectors of length 1) are allowed as returned values.

The `.fct` argument is strict about names submitted and returned value requirements for functions used and applies a series of checks to ensure the submitted names and returned value adhere to these requirements. The checks include whether the `.obj` can be submitted to `.fct` without producing an error and whether the returned value from `.fct` is a length 1, atomic, numeric vector. In most circumstances, the user will have to make their own named or anonymous function to supply as `.fct` to satisfy the checks.

## Value

Returns an object of class "domir" composed of:

`General_Dominance` Vector of general dominance values.

`Standardized` Vector of general dominance values normalized to sum to 1.

`Ranks` Vector of ranks applied to the general dominance values.

`Conditional_Dominance` Matrix of conditional dominance values. Each row represents an element in `.obj`; each column represents a number of elements from `.obj` in a subset.

`Complete_Dominance` Logical matrix of complete dominance designations. The `.obj` elements represented in each row indicates dominance status; the `.obj` elements represented in each column indicates dominated-by status.

`Value` Value returned by `.fct` with all elements (i.e., from `.obj`, `.all`, and `.adj`).

`Value_All` Value of `.fct` associated with elements included in `.all`; when elements are in `.adj`, will be adjusted for `Value_Adjust`.

`Value_Adjust` Value of `.fct` associated with elements in `.adj`.

`Call` The matched call.

## Notes

### formula method:

Prior to version 1.1.0, the formula method allowed a formula to be submitted to `.adj`. Submitting an intercept-only formula as opposed to a logical has been deprecated and submitting a formula with more than an intercept is defunct.

The `formula` and `formula_list` methods can be used to pass responses, intercepts, and in some cases, offsets to all combinations of subsets of names. If the user seeks to include other model components integral to estimation (i.e., a random effect term in `lme4::glmer()`) include them as `update` to the submitted formula or formula\_list imbedded in `.fct`.

Second-order or higher terms (i.e., interactions like `~ a*b`) are parsed by default but not used differently from first-order terms for producing subsets. The values ascribed to such terms may not be valid unless the user ensures that second-order and higher terms are used appropriately in `.fct`.

## Examples

```
## Linear model returning r-square
lm_r2 <-
  function(fml, data) {
    lm_res <- lm(fml, data = data)
    summary(lm_res)[["r.squared"]]
  }

domir(mpg ~ am + vs + cyl, lm_r2, data = mtcars)

## Linear model including set
domir(
  mpg ~ am + vs + cyl + carb + gear + disp + wt,
  lm_r2,
  .set = list(~ carb + gear, ~ disp + wt),
  data = mtcars
)

## Multivariate regression with multivariate r-square and
## all subsets variable
mlm_rxy <-
  function(fml, data, dvnames) {
    mlm_res <- lm(fml, data = data)
    mlm_pred <- predict(mlm_res)
    cancor(mlm_pred, data[dvnames])$cor[[1]]^2
  }

domir(
  cbind(wt, mpg) ~ vs + cyl + am + carb,
  mlm_rxy,
  .all = ~ carb,
  data = mtcars,
  dvnames = c("wt", "mpg")
)

## Named sets
domir(
  mpg ~ am + gear + cyl + vs + qsec + drat,
  lm_r2,
  data = mtcars,
```

```

    .set =
      list( trns = ~ am + gear,
            eng = ~ cyl + vs, misc = ~ qsec + drat
          )
    )

## Linear model returning AIC
lm_aic <-
  function(fml, data) {
    lm_res <- lm(fml, data = data)
    AIC(lm_res)
  }

domir(
  mpg ~ am + carb + cyl,
  lm_aic,
  .adj = TRUE,
  .rev = TRUE,
  data = mtcars
)

## 'systemfit' with 'formula_list' method returning AIC
if (requireNamespace("systemfit", quietly = TRUE)) {
  domir(
    formula_list(mpg ~ am + cyl + carb, qsec ~ wt + cyl + carb),
    function(fml) {
      res <- systemfit::systemfit(fml, data = mtcars)
      AIC(res)
    },
    .adj = TRUE, .rev = TRUE
  )
}

```

---

fmlst2Fml

*Translate formula\_list into Formula::Formula*


---

### Description

Translates `formula_list` objects into a `Formula::Formula`

### Usage

```
fmlst2Fml(fmlst, drop_lhs = NULL)
```

### Arguments

`fmlst`            A `formula_list` classed object.

`drop_lhs` An integer vector.  
 Used as a selection vector to remove left hand side names prior to generating the Formula object. This vector must be composed of integers (e.g., 1L and not 1). This is useful for some Formulas that do not have a separate LHS for each LHS model part (e.g., `pscl::zeroinfl`) but are required to have separate LHS parts by `formula_list`.

### Value

A `Formula::Formula` object.

---

<code>formula_list</code>	A <code>list</code> composed of formulas
---------------------------	--

---

### Description

Defines a list object class composed of formula objects that is used to obtain RHS-LHS pairs in its `domir` S3 method.

### Usage

```
formula_list(...)
```

### Arguments

`...` formulas, possibly named

### Details

All `formula_lists` enforce requirements that the list are composed of individual formulas and that each formula is unique with its own, different, non-NULL dependent variable/response.

### Value

A list of class `formula_list`.

---

print.domin	<i>Print method for domin</i>
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## Description

Reports formatted results from domin class object.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'domin'  
print(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

x	an object of class "domin".
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods. Not used currently.

## Details

The print method for class domin objects reports out the following results:

- Fit statistic for the full model. The fit statistic for the all subsets model is reported here if there are any entries in all. The fit statistic for the constant model is reported here if there are any entries in consmodel.
- Matrix describing general dominance statistics, standardized general dominance statistics, and the ranking of the general dominance statistics
- If conditional is TRUE, matrix describing the conditional dominance designations
- If complete is TRUE, matrix describing the complete dominance designations
- If following summary.domin, matrix describing the strongest dominance designations between all independent variables
- If there are entries in sets and/or all the terms included in each set as well as the terms in all subsets are reported

The domin print method alters dimension names for readability and they do not display as stored in the original domin object.

## Value

The "domin" object with altered column and row names for conditional and complete dominance results as displayed in the console.

---

print.dmir	<i>Print method for dmir</i>
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---

### Description

Reports formatted results from dmir class object.

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dmir'  
print(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

x	an object of class "dmir".
...	further arguments passed to <a href="#">print.default</a> .

### Details

The print method for class dmir objects reports out the following results:

- Value when all elements are included in obj.
- Value for the elements included in .all, if any.
- Value for the elements included in .adj, if any.
- Matrix describing general dominance values, standardized general dominance values, and the ranking of the general dominance values.
- Matrix describing the conditional dominance values, if computed
- Matrix describing the complete dominance designations, if evaluated
- If following [summary.dmir](#), matrix describing the strongest dominance designations between all elements.

The dmir print method alters dimension names for readability and they do not display as stored in the dmir object.

### Value

The submitted "dmir" object, invisibly.



---

summary.domin	<i>Summary method for domin</i>
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---

**Description**

Reports dominance designation results from the domin class object.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'domin'
summary(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	an object of class "domin".
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods. Not used currently.

**Details**

The summary method for class domin is used for obtaining the strongest dominance designations (i.e., general, conditional, or complete) among the independent variables.

**Value**

The originally submitted "domin" object with an additional Strongest\_Dominance element added.

Strongest\_Dominance Matrix comparing the independent variable in the first row to the independent variable in the third row. The second row denotes the strongest designation between the two independent variables.

---

summary.domir	<i>Summary method for domir</i>
---------------	---------------------------------

---

**Description**

Reports dominance designation results from the domir class object.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'domir'
summary(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	an object of class "domir".
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods. Not used currently.

**Details**

The summary method for class `domin` objects is used for obtaining the strongest dominance designations (i.e., general, conditional, or complete) among all pairs of dominance analyzed elements.

**Value**

The submitted "domin" object with an additional `Strongest_Dominance` element added.

`Strongest_Dominance` Matrix comparing the element in the first row to the element in the third row. The second row denotes the strongest designation between the two elements.

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