Package ‘QCA’

March 27, 2018

Version: 3.2
Date: 2018-03-27
Title: Qualitative Comparative Analysis
Depends: R (>= 3.0.0)
Imports: venn (>= 1.2), shiny, methods, fastdigest
Description: An extensive set of functions to perform Qualitative Comparative Analysis:
crisp sets (‘csQCA’), temporal (‘tQCA’), multi-value (‘mvQCA’)
and fuzzy sets (‘fsQCA’), using a GUI - graphical user interface.
‘QCA’ is a methodology that bridges the qualitative and quantitative divide
in social science research. It uses a Boolean algorithm that results in a
minimal causal combination that explains a given phenomenon.
License: GPL (>= 2)
NeedsCompilation: yes
Author: Adrian Dusa [aut, cre, cph],
jQuery Foundation [cph] (jQuery library and jQuery UI library),
jQuery contributors [ctb, cph] (jQuery library; authors listed in
inst/gui/www/shared/jquery-AUTHORS.txt),
Vasil Dinkov [ctb, cph] (jquery.smartmenus.js library),
Dmitry Baranovskiy [ctb, cph] (raphael.js library),
Emmanuel Quentin [ctb, cph] (raphael.inline_text_editing.js library),
Jimmy Breck-McKye [ctb, cph] (raphael-paragraph.js library),
Alrik Thiem [aut] (from version 1.0-0 up to version 1.1-3)
Maintainer: Adrian Dusa <dusa.adrian@unibuc.ro>
Repository: CRAN
Date/Publication: 2018-03-27 20:46:41 UTC

R topics documented:

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Description

The package **QCA** contains functions to perform Qualitative Comparative Analysis, complemented with a graphical user interface. It implements the comparative method as first described by Ragin (1987), and extended by Cronqvist and Berg-Schlosser (2009) and Ragin (2000, 2008). QCA is a bridge between the qualitative and quantitative research methodologies, making use of the qualitative procedures in a systematic, algorithmic way (therefore increasing the “confidence” in the results, as understood by quantitative researchers).

The Quine-McCluskey minimization algorithms implemented in this package are mathematically exact, as described by Dusa (2007b), Dusa (2010), Dusa and Thiem (2015) and Dusa (2017). They all return the same, relevant set of prime implicants for csQCA (binary crisp sets QCA), mvQCA (multi-value QCA) and fsQCA (fuzzy-sets QCA).

Between versions 1.0-0 and up to version 1.1-3, the package welcomed a second co-author Alrik Thiem, responsible with the manual testing and documentation of functions, while the main author Adrian Dusa developed this software. The package gained new functionality and also other types of
QCA like tsQCA (temporal QCA), see Caren and Panofsky (2005), Ragin and Strand (2008) and more recently also causal chains similar to those from the package cna (see Ambuehl et al 2015). The results of the QCA package are consistent with (and sometimes better than) the results of the other software packages for QCA, most notably fs/QCA by Ragin and Davey (2014) and Tosmana by Cronqvist and Berg-Schlosser (2009). A comparison of several such software is provided by Thiem and Dusa (2013).

From version 2.0, this package uses a new graphical user interface based on the package shiny. In order to avoid developing different interfaces for different operating systems, the current GUI was designed to work into a webpage. It uses a combination of HTML, CSS, jQuery for the user interface, a custom development framework using vector graphics based on the Raphael library, and extensive Javascript code to bind these altogether. A first version of this user interface was presented by Dusa (2007a), but users should be aware the current version is much more advanced. Starting with version 2.5, the user interface gained a web-based command console to offer a complete experience of available functionality.

Version 3.0 brings major improvements and additions, most notably the implementation of a new minimization algorithm called CCubes (Consistency Cubes), that is hundreds of times faster than the previous eQMC.

Details

Package: QCA
Type: Package
Version: 3.2
Date: 2018-03-27
License: GPL (>= 2)

Author(s)

Authors:
Adrian Dusa
Department of Sociology
University of Bucharest
<dusa.adrian@unibuc.ro>

Maintainer:
Adrian Dusa

References


calibrate

Calibrate raw data to crisp or fuzzy sets

description

This function transforms (calibrates) the raw data to either crisp or fuzzy sets values, using both the direct and the indirect methods of calibration.

usage

```r
calibrate(x, type = "fuzzy", method = "direct", thresholds = NA,
            logistic = TRUE, idm = 0.95, ecdf = FALSE, below = 1, above = 1, ...)
```
**Argument**

- **x**: A numerical causal condition.
- **type**: Calibration type, either "crisp" or "fuzzy".
- **method**: Calibration method, either "direct" or "indirect".
- **thresholds**: A vector of (named) thresholds.
- **logistic**: Calibrate to fuzzy sets using the logistic function.
- **idm**: The set inclusion degree of membership for the logistic function.
- **ecdf**: Calibrate to fuzzy sets using the empirical cumulative distribution function of the raw data.
- **below**: Numeric (non-negative), determines the shape below crossover.
- **above**: Numeric (non-negative), determines the shape above crossover.
- **...**: Additional parameters, mainly for backwards compatibility.

**Details**

Calibration is a transformational process from raw numerical data (interval or ratio level of measurement) to set membership scores, based on a certain number of qualitative anchors.

When type = "crisp", the process is similar to recoding the original values to a number of categories defined by the number of thresholds. For one threshold, the calibration produces two categories (intervals): 0 if below, 1 if above. For two thresholds, the calibration produces three categories: 0 if below the first threshold, 1 if in the interval between the thresholds and 2 if above the second threshold etc.

When type = "fuzzy", calibration produces fuzzy set membership scores, using three anchors for the increasing or decreasing s-shaped distributions (including the logistic function), and six anchors for the increasing or decreasing bell-shaped distributions.

The argument thresholds can be specified either as a simple numeric vector, or as a named numeric vector. If used as a named vector, for the first category of s-shaped distributions, the names of the thresholds should be:

- "e" for the full set exclusion
- "c" for the set crossover
- "i" for the full set inclusion

For the second category of bell-shaped distributions, the names of the thresholds should be:

- "e1" for the first (left) threshold for full set exclusion
- "c1" for the first (left) threshold for set crossover
- "i1" for the first (left) threshold for full set inclusion
- "i2" for the second (right) threshold for full set inclusion
- "c2" for the second (right) threshold for set crossover
- "e2" for the second (right) threshold for full set exclusion
If used as a simple numerical vector, the order of the values matter.

If \( e < c < i \), then the membership function is increasing from \( e \) to \( i \). If \( i < c < e \), then the membership function is decreasing from \( i \) to \( e \).

Same for the bell-shaped distribution, if \( e_1 < c_1 < i_1 \leq i_2 < c_2 < e_2 \), then the membership function is first increasing from \( e_1 \) to \( i_1 \), then flat between \( i_1 \) and \( i_2 \), and then decreasing from \( i_2 \) to \( e_2 \). In contrast, if \( i_1 < c_1 < e_1 \leq e_2 < c_2 < i_1 \), then the membership function is first decreasing from \( i_1 \) to \( e_1 \), then flat between \( e_1 \) and \( e_2 \), and finally increasing from \( e_2 \) to \( i_1 \).

When \( \text{logistic} = \text{TRUE} \) (the default), the argument \( \text{idm} \) specifies the inclusion degree of membership for the logistic function. If \( \text{logistic} = \text{FALSE} \), the function returns linear s-shaped or bell-shaped distributions (curved using the arguments below and above), unless activating the argument \( \text{ecdf} \).

If there is no prior knowledge on the shape of the distribution, the argument \( \text{ecdf} \) asks the computer to determine the underlying distribution of the empirical, observed points, and the calibrated measures are found along that distribution.

Both \( \text{logistic} \) and \( \text{ecdf} \) arguments can be used only for s-shaped distributions (using 3 thresholds), and they are mutually exclusive.

The parameters \( \text{below} \) and \( \text{above} \) (active only when both \( \text{logistic} \) and \( \text{ecdf} \) are deactivated) establish the degree of concentration and dilation (convex or concave shape) between the threshold and crossover:

\[
\begin{align*}
\theta < \text{below} < 1 & \quad \text{dilates in a concave shape below the crossover} \\
\text{below} = 1 & \quad \text{produces a linear shape (neither convex, nor concave)} \\
\text{below} > 1 & \quad \text{concentrates in a convex shape below the crossover} \\
\theta < \text{above} < 1 & \quad \text{dilates in a concave shape above the crossover} \\
\text{above} = 1 & \quad \text{produces a linear shape (neither convex, nor concave)} \\
\text{above} > 1 & \quad \text{concentrates in a convex shape above the crossover}
\end{align*}
\]

Usually, \( \text{below} \) and \( \text{above} \) have equal values, unless specific reasons exist to make them different.

For the type = "fuzzy" it is also possible to use the "indirect" method to calibrate the data, using a procedure first introduced by Ragin (2008). The indirect method assumes a vector of thresholds to cut the original data into equal intervals, then it applies a (quasi)binomial logistic regression with a fractional polynomial equation.

The results are also fuzzy between 0 and 1, but the method is entirely different: it has no anchors (specific to the direct method), and it doesn’t need to specify a calibration function to calculate the scores along with.

**Value**

A numeric vector of set membership scores, either crisp (starting from 0 with increments of 1), or fuzzy numeric values between 0 and 1.

**Author(s)**

Adrian Dusa
References


Examples

# generate heights for 100 people
# with an average of 175cm and a standard deviation of 10cm
set.seed(12345)
x <- rnorm(n = 100, mean = 175, sd = 10)

# calibrate to a increasing, s-shaped fuzzy-set
cx <- calibrate(x, type = "crisp", thresholds = "e=165, c=175, i=185")
plot(x, cx, main = "Membership scores in the set of tall people",
xlab = "Raw data", ylab = "Calibrated data")

# calibrate to a decreasing, s-shaped fuzzy-set
cx <- calibrate(x, thresholds = "i=165, c=175, e=185")
plot(x, cx, main = "Membership scores in the set of short people",
xlab = "Raw data", ylab = "Calibrated data")

# when not using the logistic function, linear increase
# at value 3.5 approximates a logistic distribution, when e=155 and i=195
# cx <- calibrate(x, thresholds = "e=155, c=175, i=195", logistic = FALSE)
# plot(x, cx, main = "Membership scores in the set of tall people",
xlab = "Raw data", ylab = "Calibrated data")

# tweaking the parameters "below" and "above" the crossover,
x <- calibrate(x, thresholds = "e=155, c=175, i=195", logistic = FALSE,
below = 3.5, above = 3.5)
plot(x, cx, main = "Membership scores in the set of tall people",xlab = "Raw data", ylab = "Calibrated data")
calibrate

```r
xlab = "Raw data", ylab = "Calibrated data"

# calibrate to a bell-shaped fuzzy set
cx <- calibrate(x, thresholds = "e1=155, c1=165, i1=175, i2=175, c2=185, e2=195",
               below = 3, above = 3)
plot(x, cx, main = "Membership scores in the set of average height",
     xlab = "Raw data", ylab = "Calibrated data")

# calibrate to an inverse bell-shaped fuzzy set
cx <- calibrate(x, thresholds = "i1=155, c1=165, e1=175, e2=175, c2=185, i2=195",
               below = 3, above = 3)
plot(x, cx, main = "Membership scores in the set of non-average height",
     xlab = "Raw data", ylab = "Calibrated data")

# the default values of "below" and "above" will produce a triangular shape
cx <- calibrate(x, thresholds = "e1=155, c1=165, i1=175, i2=175, c2=185, e2=195")
plot(x, cx, main = "Membership scores in the set of average height",
     xlab = "Raw data", ylab = "Calibrated data")

# different thresholds to produce a linear trapezoidal shape
cx <- calibrate(x, thresholds = "e1=155, c1=165, i1=172, i2=179, c2=187, e2=195")
plot(x, cx, main = "Membership scores in the set of average height",
     xlab = "Raw data", ylab = "Calibrated data")

# larger values of above and below will increase membership in or out of the set
cx <- calibrate(x, thresholds = "e1=155, c1=165, i1=175, i2=175, c2=185, e2=195",
               below = 10, above = 10)
plot(x, cx, main = "Membership scores in the set of average height",
     xlab = "Raw data", ylab = "Calibrated data")

# while extremely large values will produce virtually crisp results
cx <- calibrate(x, thresholds = "e1=155, c1=165, i1=175, i2=175, c2=185, e2=195",
               below = 10000, above = 10000)
plot(x, cx, main = "Binary crisp scores in the set of average height",
     xlab = "Raw data", ylab = "Calibrated data", yaxt="n")
axis(2, at = 0:1)
abline(v = c(165, 185), col = "red", lty = 2)

# check if crisp
round(cx, 0)

# using the empirical cumulative distribution function
# require manually setting logistic to FALSE
cx <- calibrate(x, thresholds = "e=155, c=175, i=195", logistic = FALSE,
               ecdf = TRUE)
plot(x, cx, main = "Membership scores in the set of tall people",
     xlab = "Raw data", ylab = "Calibrated data")
```

causalChain

```r
xlab = "Raw data", ylab = "Calibrated data"

## the indirect method, per capita income data from Ragin (2008)
inc <- c(48110, 34400, 25200, 24920, 20060, 17090, 15320, 13680, 11720,
         11250, 10940, 9800, 7470, 4670, 4100, 4070, 3740, 3690, 3590,
         2980, 1000, 650, 450, 110)

cinc <- calibrate(inc, method = "indirect",
                  thresholds = "1000, 4000, 5000, 10000, 20000")

plot(inc, cinc, main = "Membership scores in the set of high income",
     xlab = "Raw data", ylab = "Calibrated data")
```

---

### causalChain

**Perform CNA - coincidence analysis using QCA**

#### Description

This function mimics the functionality in the package `cna`, finding all possible necessary and sufficient solutions for all possible outcomes in a specific dataset.

#### Usage

```r
causalChain(data, ordering = NULL, strict = FALSE, ...)
```

#### Arguments

- **data**: A data frame containing calibrated causal conditions.
- **ordering**: A character string, or a list of character vectors specifying the causal ordering of the causal conditions.
- **strict**: Logical, prevents causal conditions on the same temporal level to act as outcomes for each other.
- **...**: Other arguments to be passed to functions `minimize()` and `truthTable()`.

#### Details

Although claiming to be a novel technique, coincidence analysis is yet another form of Boolean minimization. What it does is very similar and results in the same set of solutions as performing separate QCA analyses where every causal condition from the data is considered an outcome.

This function aims to demonstrate this affirmation and show that results from package `cna` can be obtained with package `QCA`. It is not intended to offer a complete replacement for the function `cna()`, but only to replicate its so called “asf” - atomic solution formulas.

The three most important arguments from function `cna()` have direct correspondents in function `minimize()`:
causalChain

con corresponds to sol.cons.
con.msc corresponds to pi.cons.
cov corresponds to sol.cov.

Two other arguments from function cna() have been directly imported in this function, to complete the list of arguments that generate the same results.

The argument ordering splits the causal conditions in different temporal levels, where prior arguments can act as causal conditions, but not as outcomes for the subsequent temporal conditions. One simple way to split conditions is to use a list object, where different components act as different temporal levels, in the order of their index in the list: conditions from the first component act as the oldest causal factors, while those from the and the last component are part of the most recent temporal level.

Another, perhaps simpler way to express the same thing is to use a single character, where factors on the same level are separated with a comma, and temporal levels are separated by the sign <.

A possible example is: "A, B, C < D, E < F".

Here, there are three temporal levels and conditions A, B and C can act as causal factors for the conditions D, E and F, while the reverse is not possible. Given that D, E and F happen in a subsequent temporal levels, they cannot act as causal conditions for A, B or C. The same thing is valid with D and E, which can act as causal conditions for F, whereas F cannot act as a causal condition for D or E, and certainly not for A, B or C.

The argument strict controls whether causal conditions from the same temporal level may be outcomes for each other. If activated, none of A, B and C can act as causal conditions for the other two, and the same thing happens in the next temporal level where neither D nor E can be causally related to each other.

Although the two functions reach the same results, they follow different methods. The input for the minimization behind the function cna() is a coincidence list, while in package QCA the input for the minimization procedure is a truth table. The difference is subtle but important, with the most important difference that package cna is not exhaustive.

To find a set of solutions in a reasonable time, the formal choice in package cna is to deliberately stop the search at certain (default) depths of complexity. Users are free to experiment with these depths from the argument maxstep, but there is no guarantee the results will be exhaustive.

On the other hand, the function causalChain() and generally all related functions from package QCA are spending more time to make sure the search is exhaustive. Depths can be set via the arguments pi.depth and sol.depth from the arguments in function minimize(), but unlike package cna these are not mandatory.

Exhaustiveness is guaranteed in package QCA precisely because it uses a truth table as an input for the minimization procedure. The only exception is the option of finding solutions based on their consistency, with the argument sol.cons: for large PI charts, time can quickly increase to infinity. If not otherwise specified in the argument sol.depth the function causalChain() silently sets a complexity level of 5 prime implicants per solution.

Value

A list of length equal to the number of columns in the data. Each component contains the result of the QCA minimization for that specific column acting as an outcome.
**causalChain**

**Author(s)**

Adrian Dusa

**See Also**

`minimize`, `truthTable`

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# The following examples assume the package cna is installed

library(cna)
data(d.educate)
cna(d.educate, what = "a")

# same results with
cc <- causalChain(d.educate)
cc

# inclusion and coverage scores can be inspected for each outcome
cc%E$IC

# another example, function cna() requires specific complexity depths
data(d.women)
cna(d.women, maxstep = c(3, 4, 9), what = "a")

# same results with, no specific depths are required
causalChain(d.women)

# multivalue data require a different function in package cna
data(d.pban)
 Mvcna(d.pban, ordering = list(c("C", "F", "T", "V"), "PB"),
      cov = 0.95, maxstep = c(6, 6, 10), what = "a")

# same results again, simpler command
causalChain(d.pban, ordering = "C, F, T, V < PB", sol.cov = 0.95)

# specifying a lower consistency threshold for the solutions
Mvcna(d.pban, ordering = list(c("C", "F", "T", "V"), "PB"), con = .93,
     maxstep = c(6, 6, 10), what = "a")

# same thing with
causalChain(d.pban, ordering = "C, F, T, V < PB", pi.cons = 0.93,
         sol.cons = 0.95)

# setting consistency thresholds for the PIs, solutions and also
# a coverage threshold for the solution (note that an yet another
The default convention for write.table() is to add a blank column name for the row names, but (despite it is a standard used for CSV files) that doesn’t work with all spreadsheets or other programs that attempt to import the result of write.table().

This function acts as if write.table() was called, with only one difference: if row names are present in the dataframe (i.e. any of them should be different from the default row numbers), the final result will display a new column called cases in the first position, except the situation that another column called cases already exists in the data, when the row names will be completely ignored.

If not otherwise specified, an argument sep = "," is added by default.

The argument row.names is always set to FALSE, a new column being added anyways (if possible). Since this function pipes everything to write.table(), the argument file can also be a connection open for writing, and "" indicates output to the console.
factorize

Author(s)
Adrian Dusa

See Also
The “R Data Import/Export” manual.
write.table

factorize Factorize Boolean expressions

Description
This function finds all combinations of common factors in a Boolean expression written in SOP - Sum Of Products form.

Usage
factorize(input, snames = "", noflevels, pos = FALSE, tilde, ...)

Arguments
input A string containing the SOP expression, or an object of class "qca".
snames A string containing the sets’ names, separated by commas.
noflevels Numerical vector containing the number of levels for each set.
pos Logical, if possible factorize using product(s) of sums.
tilde Logical, use a tilde to negate the sets.
... Other arguments (mainly for backwards compatibility).

Details
Factorization is a process of finding common factors in a Boolean expression, written in a SOP - sum of products (or DNF - disjunctive normal form). Whenever possible, the factorization can also be performed in a POS - product of sums form.
Conjunctions should preferably be indicated with a star * sign, but this is not necessary when conditions have single letters or when the expression is expressed in multi-value notation.
The argument snames is only needed when conjunctions are not indicated by any sign, and the set names have more than one letter each (see function translate() for more details).
The number of levels in noflevels is needed only when negating multivalue conditions, and it should complement the snames argument.
If input is an object of class "qca" (the result of the minimize() function), a factorization is performed for each of the minimized solutions.

Value
A list with two components:
The input expression.

All possible factorizations of the input expression.

Author(s)

Adrian Dusa

References


See Also

translate

Examples

```r
# typical example with redundant conditions
factorize("AbcD + AbCd + AbCD + ABCd")

# results presented in alphabetical order
factorize("one*two*four + one*three + three*four")

# to preserve a certain order of the set names
factorize("one*two*four + one*three + THREE*four", snames = "ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR")

factorize("~ONE*two*four + ~ONE*three + THREE*four", snames = "ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR")

# using pos - products of sums
factorize("ac + aD + bc + bD", pos = TRUE)

# using an object of class "qca" produced with minimize()
data(CVF)
pCVF <- minimize(CVF, outcome = "PROTEST", incl.cut = 0.8, include = "?", use.letters = TRUE)
factorize(pCVF)

# using an object of class "demorgan" produced with negate()
factorize(negate(pCVF))
```
**findRows**

**Find untenable configurations**

**Description**

This function takes a truth table as the input, and finds various types of untenable assumptions that are usually used in function `minimize()` when excluding certain remainders or some observed configurations from the minimization process.

**Usage**

```r
findRows(expression = "", obj, remainders = TRUE, type = 1)
```

**Arguments**

- `expression`: String: a QCA expression written in sum of products form.
- `obj`: A truth table (an object of class "tt") or an equivalent numerical matrix.
- `remainders`: Logical: find remainders only or also observed configurations, when `obj` is a truth table.
- `type`: Numeric vector, specifying the type(s) of untenable configurations

**Details**

The primary purpose is to find untenable assumptions to be excluded from the Boolean minimization process. For this reason, the input is most of the times a truth table, but for demonstration purposes it can also be a simple matrix having column names.

It started as a function to find rows that are subsets of a given SOP expression, and it developed to cover even more untenable assumptions.

Subset rows can be anything, from remainders to the observed configurations (positive output, negative output and contradictions), but the function returns only the subset configurations which do not have a positive output.

It might occasionally find negative output configurations or contradictions, but that doesn’t have any side effect because they are going to be excluded from the minimization anyways, unless contradictions are included in the minimization. The only category that really matters if they are identified or not, are the positive output configurations.

The contradictory simplifying assumptions (CSAs) are those which are used for both the presence and the absence of the outcome, while simultaneous subset relations (SSRs) when observed configurations are sufficient for both the presence and the absence of the outcome. CSAs and SSRs are incoherent counterfactuals, part of a category called Untenable Assumptions.

This function takes does what is normally done with a series of commands, in a more integrated and systematic way.

Providing a truth table is sufficient to perform all these tasks, because a truth table already contains all necessary information of how it was produced, most importantly the inclusion cut-off(s). It uses the same options to produce a truth table for the negation of the outcome (if the input truth table was...
findRows

created for its presence, or the other way round), and minimizes both to inspect their simplifying assumptions to detect which are contradictory.

If there are such simplifying assumptions in both parsimonious solutions, it means these are contradictory, and if there are observed configurations that are sufficient for both the presence and the absence of the outcome, these are also incoherent because of the simultaneous subset relations problem.

The following types of untenable assumptions can be searched for:

- 0 all of them
- 1 subsets of a given expression (default)
- 2 contradictory simplifying assumptions
- 3 simultaneous subset relations

To find contradictory simplifying assumptions, a truth table for the negated outcome is constructed, using the incl.cut argument from the obj input object. If the inclusion cut-off has a single value, the same is used for the negated outcome, and if it has two values the second is used.

Value

A numeric vector of row numbers from the truth table.

Author(s)

Adrian Dusa

See Also

truthTable, minimize

Examples

# Lipset's binary crisp version
data(LC)
ttLC <- truthTable(LC, "SURV", show.cases = TRUE)

findRows("DEV*ind*STB", ttLC)

## all subset rows from the truth table, not only the remainders
findRows("DEV*ind*STB", ttLC, remainders = FALSE)

# Lipset's fuzzy version
data(LF)
ttLF <- truthTable(LF, outcome = "SURV", incl.cut = 0.8)

findRows(obj = ttLF, type = 2) # contradictory simplifying assumptions
**findTh**  

*Find calibration thresholds*

**Description**

The purpose of this function is to automatically find calibration thresholds for a numerical causal condition, to be split into separate groups.

**Usage**

```r
dfindTh(x, n = 1, hclustm = "complete", distm = "euclidean", ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: A numerical causal condition.
- `n`: The number of thresholds to find.
- `hclustm`: The agglomeration (clustering) method to be used.
- `distm`: The distance measure to be used.
- `...`: Other arguments (mainly for backwards compatibility).

**Details**

The process of calibration into crisp sets assumes expert knowledge about the best threshold(s) that separate the raw data into the most meaningful groups.

In the absence of such knowledge, an automatic procedure might help grouping the raw data according to statistical clustering techniques.

The number of groups to split depends on the number of thresholds: one thresholds splits into two groups, two thresholds splits into three groups etc.

For more details about how many groups can be formed with how many thresholds, see `?cutree`.

More details about the clustering techniques used in this function are found using `?hclust`, and also more details about different distance measures can be found with `?dist`. This function uses their default values.

**Value**

A numeric vector of length `n`.

**Author(s)**

Adrian Dusa

**See Also**

`cutree`, `hclust`, `dist`
Examples

# hypothetical list of country GDPs
gdp <- c(460, 500, 900, 2000, 2100, 2400, 15000, 16000, 20000)

# find one threshold to separate into two groups
findTh(gdp)
# 8700

# find two thresholds to separate into two groups
findTh(gdp, n = 2)
# 8700 18000

# using different clustering methods
findTh(gdp, n = 2, hclustm = "ward.D2", distm = "canberra")
# 1450 8700

fuzzyand, fuzzyor  Logical operations

Description

These functions perform logical operations AND and OR, for binary crisp or fuzzy set membership scores.

Usage

fuzzyand(..., na.rm = FALSE, use.tilde = FALSE)

fuzzyor(..., na.rm = FALSE, use.tilde = FALSE)

Arguments

...  Two or more numerical (calibrated) objects containing membership scores, or a matrix / data frame of calibrated columns.

na.rm  Logical, indicating whether missing values should be removed.

use.tilde  Logical, construct the expression in the name attribute using a tilde to signal a negation.

Value

A numerical vector of class "fuzzy", with a name attribute expression
Implicant matrix functions: allExpressions, createMatrix, getRow

Author(s)
Adrian Dusa

Examples

# ------
# Cebotari & Vink (2013, 2015)
data(CVF)

# DEMOC+GEOCON+NATPRIDE
with(CVF, fuzzyand(DEMOC, GEOCON, NATPRIDE))

# same thing with
fuzzyand(CVF[, c(1,3,5)])

# DEMOC+geocon+NATPRIDE
fa <- with(CVF, fuzzyand(DEMOC, 1 - GEOCON, NATPRIDE))
fa
attr(fa, "name")

# ETHFRACT + POLDIS
with(CVF, fuzzyor(ETHFRACT, POLDIS))

# same thing with
fuzzyor(CVF[, c(2,4)])

# ETHFRACT + poldis
fo <- with(CVF, fuzzyor(ETHFRACT, 1 - POLDIS))
fo
attr(fo, "name")

# ETHFRACT + ~POLDIS
fo <- with(CVF, fuzzyor(ETHFRACT, 1 - POLDIS, use.tilde = TRUE))
attr(fo, "name")

Implicant matrix functions: allExpressions, createMatrix, getRow

Functions Related to the Implicant Matrix

Description

This is a set of functions dedicated to the implicant matrix, a space where all causal configurations and their minimized solutions are found.
Implicant matrix functions: allExpressions, createMatrix, getRow

They can produce all possible implicants and prime implicants, or all possible combinations for a specific number of causal conditions and their number of values (either binary or multi-value).

Usage

allExpressions(noflevels, arrange = FALSE, depth = NULL, raw = FALSE, ...)
createMatrix(noflevels, ...)
getRow(row.no, noflevels, zerobased = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

noflevels  The number of levels (values) for each causal condition.
arrange Logical, if TRUE the result matrix is arranged for visual inspection.
depth  Integer, an upper number of causal conditions to form expressions with.
raw Logical, if TRUE it returns the matrix indicating which conditions have been minimized, using -1.
row.no  A vector, the desired row numbers.
zerobased Logical, if TRUE the first row number is zero.
... Other arguments.

Details

A truth table for binary crisp conditions is a matrix with \(2^k\) rows, where \(k\) is the number of causal conditions.

For multi-value causal conditions, the same equation can be generalised to:

\[v_1 \cdot v_2 \cdot \ldots \cdot v_k\]

where \(v\) is the number of values (levels) for every causal condition from 1 to \(k\).

Implicant matrices contain all rows from the truth table, plus all of their supersets, (all implicants and prime implicants), including the empty set (Dusa 2007, 2010).

For a binary crisp set procedure, there are \(3^k - 1\) possible expressions (groupings), see Ragin (2010). Including the empty set (the situation when all causal conditions have been minimized), the implicant matrix consists of exactly \(3^k\) rows, including the truth table configurations.

In fact, \(3^k\) is also obtained by the product:

\[(2 + 1) \cdot (2 + 1) \cdot \ldots \cdot (2 + 1)\]

For multi-value causal conditions, the same equation can be generalised to:

\[(v_1 + 1) \cdot (v_2 + 1) \cdot \ldots \cdot (v_k + 1)\]

where every number of levels in each causal conditions is incremented with 1, to allow coding the minimization of literals in each (prime) implicant (see examples).

The function allExpressions() creates a matrix which contains all possible implicants and prime implicants, displayed in the original values form using the code -1 to point the minimized literals, while the other functions use the code 0, all other values being incremented with 1.

Specifying a smaller depth automatically activates the argument arrange.
When the argument arrange is activated, the output is arranged in the increasing order of the number of conditions which form conjunctions, up to the maximum number specified by the argument depth (which if NULL, it is considered equal to the number of columns in the matrix).

The function createMatrix() creates a base matrix for truth tables and implicant matrices.

The function getRow() takes the number of a row in the truth table or implicant matrix (in its decimal form), and transforms it into its binary (or multi-base) representation, as a configuration of binary or multi-values for each causal condition.

Note that R is a 1-based language (all numbers start from 1), and similarly positions in vectors and matrices start with 1. For this reason, although (mathematically) the binary representation of the decimal number 0 (for example, at three causal conditions) is 0 0 0, in R that would be the “first” line in the implicant matrix, therefore 0 0 0 is translated into the number 1, unless the argument zerobased is activated.

Value

A matrix with \( k \) columns and:
- \( v_1 \cdot v_2 \cdot ... \cdot v_k \) rows if a truth table;
- \((v_1 + 1) \cdot (v_2 + 1) \cdot ... \cdot (v_k + 1)\) rows if an implicant matrix;
- \( x \) rows, equal to the length of row\_no.

Author(s)

Adrian Dusa

References


See Also

expand\_grid

Examples

```r
# three binary causal conditions, having two levels each: 0 and 1 =
noflevels <- c(2, 2, 2)

# for three binary causal conditions
allExpressions(noflevels)

# the same matrix, this time arranged better
# (last rows represent the truth table)
allExpressions(noflevels, arrange = TRUE)
```
# show only the implicants (excluding the truth table)
allExpressions(noflevels, arrange = TRUE, depth = 2)

# using the raw form
allExpressions(noflevels, raw = TRUE)

# create a base truth table for 3 binary conditions
createMatrix(noflevels)

# its implicant matrix
createMatrix(noflevels + 1)

# create a base truth table where the second condition has three levels
createMatrix(c(2, 3, 2))

# deriving rows
rows <- c(2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17)
mat <- getRow(rows, noflevels + 1) # note the +1
rownames(mat) <- rows
colnames(mat) <- c("A", "B", "C")
mat

# implicant matrix       normal values
# | A  B  C | A  B  C
# 2 0 0 1 | 2 0 0  c
# 4 0 1 0 | 4 0  b
# 5 0 1 1 | 5 0  bc
# 7 0 2 0 | 7 1  B
# 8 0 2 1 | 8 1  Bc
# 10 1 0 0 | 10 0  a
# 11 1 0 1 | 11 0  ac
# 13 1 1 0 | 13 0  ab
# 14 1 1 1 | 14 0  abc
# 16 1 2 0 | 16 1  aB
# 17 1 2 1 | 17 1  aBc

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**Interpret SOP expressions: translate, compute, sop**

*Functions to interpret or create a SOP expression*

**Description**

These functions interpret an expression written in a SOP (sum of products) form, for both crisp and multivalue QCA. The function `translate()` translates the expression into a standard (canonical) SOP form using a matrix of implicants, while `compute()` uses the first to compute the scores based on a particular data input.
Interpret SOP expressions: translate, compute, sop

For crisp sets notation, upper case letters are considered the presence of that causal condition, and lower case letters are considered the absence of the respective causal condition. Tilde is recognized as a negation, even in combination with upper/lower letters.

Functions similar to `translate()` and `compute()` have initially been written by Lewandowski (2015) but the actual code in these functions has been completely re-written and expanded with more extensive functionality (see details and examples below).

The function `sop()` transforms any expression (most notably a POS - product of sums) into a sum of products, minimizing it to the simplest equivalent logical expression. It provides a software implementation of the intersection examples presented by Ragin (1987: 144-147), and extended to multi-value sets.

Usage

```r
translate(expression = "", snames = "", noflevels, data)
```

```r
compute(expression = "", data, separate = FALSE)
```

```r
sop(expression = "", snames = "", use.tilde = FALSE, noflevels)
```

Arguments

- **expression**  
  String: a QCA expression written in sum of products form.
- **snames**  
  A string containing the sets’ names, separated by commas.
- **use.tilde**  
  Logical, use tilde to negate bivalent conditions.
- **noflevels**  
  Numerical vector containing the number of levels for each set.
- **data**  
  A dataset with binary cs, mv and fs data.
- **separate**  
  Logical, perform computations on individual, separate paths.

Details

A SOP - sum of products is also known as a DNF - disjunctive normal form, or in other words a "union of intersections", for example \( A \land D + B \land C \).

The same expression can be written in multivalue notation: \( A(1) \land D(1) + B(1) \land C(0) \). Both types of expressions are valid, and yield the same result on the same dataset.

For multivalue notation, causal conditions are expected as upper case letters, and they will be converted to upper case by default. Expressions can contain multiple values to translate, separated by a comma. If \( B \) was a multivalue causal condition, an expression could be: \( A(1) + B(1,2) \land C(0) \).

In this example, all values in \( B \) equal to either 1 or 2 will be converted to 1, and the rest of the (multi)values will be converted to 0.

These functions automatically detects the use of tilde "~" as a negation for a particular causal condition. ~\( A \) does two things: it identifies the presence of causal condition \( A \) (because it was specified as upper case) and it recognizes that it must be negated, because of the tilde. It works even combined with lower case names: ~\( a \), which is interpreted as \( A \).

To negate a multivalue condition using a tilde, the number of levels should be supplied (see examples below). Improvements in version 2.5 allow for intersections between multiple levels of...
the same condition. For a causal condition with 3 levels (0, 1 and 2) the following expression
\( A(\emptyset, 2) \lor A(1, 2) \) is equivalent with \( A(1) \), while \( A(\emptyset) \lor A(1) \) results in the empty set.

The number of levels, as well as the set names can be automatically detected from a dataset via the argument `data`. Arguments `snames` and `noflevels` have precedence over `data`, when specified.

The use of the product operator \( \times \) is redundant when the set names are single letters (for example \( AD + Bc \)), and is also redundant for multivalue data, where product terms can be separated by using the curly brackets notation.

When conditions are binary and their names have multiple letters (for example \( AA + CC + bb \)), the use of the product operator \( \times \) is preferable but the function manages to translate an expression even without it \( (AA + CC + bb) \) by searching deep in the space of the conditions’ names, at the cost of slowing down for a high number of causal conditions. For this reason, an arbitrary limit of 7 causal `snames` is imposed, to write an expression.

For the function `sop()`, if a tilde is present in the expression, the argument `use tilde` is automatically activated.

Value

For the function `translate()`, a matrix containing the implicants on the rows and the set names on the columns, with the following codes:

- 0 absence of a causal condition
- 1 presence of a causal condition
- 1 causal condition was eliminated

The matrix was also assigned a class "translate", to avoid printing the -1 codes when signaling a minimized condition. The mode of this matrix is character, to allow printing multiple levels in the same cell, such as "1,2".

Author(s)

Adrian Dusa

References


Examples

```r
translate("A + B* C")
# same thing in multivalue notation
translate("A(1) + B(1)* C(1)")
# using upper/lower letters
translate("A + b* c")
```
Interpret SOP expressions: translate, compute, sop

# the negation with tilde is recognised
translate("~A + b*C")

# even in combination of upper/lower letters
translate("~A + ~b*C")

# and even for multivalue variables
# in multivalue notation, the product sign \* is redundant
translate("C(1) + T(2) + T(1)V(0) + C(0)")

# negation of multivalue sets requires the number of levels
translate("~A(1) + ~B(0)*C(1)", snames = "A, B, C", noflevels = c(2,2,2))

# multiple values can be specified
translate("C(1) + T(1,2) + T(1)V(0) + C(0)")

# or even negated
translate("C(1) + ~T(1,2) + T(1)V(0) + C(0)", snames = "C, T, V", noflevels = c(2,3,2))

# if the expression does not contain the product sign *
# snames are required to complete the translation
translate("AB + cD", snames = "A, B, C, D")

# otherwise snames are not required
translate("PER*ECT + str*ing")

# snames are required
translate("PERFECT + string", snames = "PER, FECT, STR, ING")

# it works even with overlapping columns
# SU overlaps with SUB in SUBER, but the result is still correct
translate("SUBER + subset", "SU, BER, SUB, SET")

## Not run:
# error because combinations of condition names clash
translate("SUPER + subset", "SUP, ER, SU, PER, SUB, SET")

## End(Not run)

# to print _all_ codes from the standard output matrix
(obj <- translate("A + b*C"))
print(obj, original = TRUE) # also prints the -1 code

# -----  
# for compute()
data(LF)
compute("DEV*ind + URB*STB", data = LF)

# calculating individual paths
compute("DEV*ind + URB*STB", data = LF, separate = TRUE)

# -----
# for sop()
sop("(A + B)(A + ~B)") # result is "A"

# to force a certain order of the set names
sop("(URB + LIT*~DEV)(~LIT + "DEV")", snames = "DEV, URB, LIT")

# multilevel conditions can also be specified (and negated)
sop("(A(1) + ~B(0))(B(1) + C(0))", snames = "A, B, C", nolevels = c(2, 3, 2))

# in Ragin's (1987) book, the equation E = SG + LW is the result
# of the Boolean minimization for the ethnic political mobilization.

# intersecting the reactive ethnicity perspective (R = lw)
# with the equation E (page 144)
sop("lw(SG + LW)", snames = "S, L, W, G")

# [1] "SlwG"

# resources for size and wealth (C = SW) with E (page 145)
sop("SW(SG + LW)", snames = "S, L, W, G")

# [1] "SWG + SLW"

# and factorized
factorize(sop("SW(SG + LW)", snames = "S, L, W, G"))

# F1: SW(G + L)

# developmental perspective (D = Lg) and E (page 146)
sop("Lg(SG + LW)", snames = "S, L, W, G", use.tilde = TRUE)

# [1] "LW-G"

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### intersection

Intersect expressions

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**Description**

This function takes two or more QCA expressions (combinations of conjunctions and disjunctions) or even entire minimization objects, and finds their intersection.
Usage

`intersection(..., snames = "", use.tilde = FALSE, noflevels)`

Arguments

- `...`: One or more expressions, combined with `/` or minimization objects of class "qca".
- `snames`: A string containing the sets’ names, separated by commas.
- `use.tilde`: Logical, use tilde to negate bivalent conditions.
- `noflevels`: Numerical vector containing the number of levels for each set.

Details

The initial aim of this function was to provide a software implementation of the intersection examples presented by Ragin (1987: 144-147). That type of example can also be performed with the function `sop()`, while this function is now mainly used in conjunction with the `modelFit()` function, to assess the intersection between theory and a QCA model.

Irrespective of the input type (character expressions and `/` or minimization objects), this function is now a wrapper to the main `sop()` function (which only accepts character expressions).

It can deal with any kind of expressions, but multivalent crisp conditions need additional information about their number of levels, via the argument `noflevels`.

The expressions can be formulated in terms of either lower case - upper case notation for the absence and the presence of the causal condition, or use the tilde notation (see examples below). Usage of either of these is automatically detected, as long as all expressions use the same notation.

If the `snames` argument is provided, the result is sorted according to the order of the causal conditions (set names) in the original dataset, otherwise it sorts the causal conditions in alphabetical order.

For minimization objects of class "qca", the number of levels, and the set names are automatically detected.

Author(s)

Adrian Dusa

References


Examples

```r
# using minimization objects
data(LF)
ttlF <- truthTable(LF, outcome = "SURV", incl.cut = 0.8)
pLF <- minimize(ttlF, include = "?")
```
# for example the intersection between the parsimonious model and
# a theoretical expectation

intersection(pLF, "DEV*STB")

# E1: (DEV*ind + URB*STB)*DEV*STB
# I1: DEV*ind*STB + DEV*URB*STB

# negating the model
intersection(negate(pLF), "DEV*STB")

# E1: (dev*urb + dev*stb + urb*IND + IND*stb)*DEV*STB
# I1: DEV*IND*STB*urb

# -----  
# in Ragin's (1987) book, the equation E = SG + LW is the result
# of the Boolean minimization for the ethnic political mobilization.

# intersecting the reactive ethnicity perspective (R = lw)
# with the equation E (page 144)
intersection("lw", "SG + LW", snames = "S, L, W, G")

# E1: lw(SG + LW)
# I1: SlwG

# resources for size and wealth (C = SW) with E (page 145)
intersection("SW", "SG + LW", snames = "S, L, W, G")

# E1: SW(SG + LW)
# I1: SWG + SLW

# and factorized
factorize(intersection("SW", "SG + LW", snames = "S, L, W, G"))

# M1: SWG + SLW
# F1: SW(G + L)

# developmental perspective (D = Lg) and E (page 146)
intersection("Lg", "SG + LW", snames = "S, L, W, G")

# E1: Lg(SG + LW)
# I1: Lwg

minimize

 Minimize a truth table
minimize

Description
This function performs the QCA minimization of an input truth table, or if the input is a dataset the minimization it minimizes a set of causal conditions with respect to an outcome. Three minimization methods are available: the classical Quine-McCluskey, the enhanced Quine-McCluskey and the latest Consistency Cubes algorithm that is built for performance.

All algorithms return the same, exact solutions, see Dusa (2017) and Dusa and Thiem (2015).

Usage
minimize(input, include = "", exclude = NULL, dir.exp = "", pi.cons = 0, pi.depth = 0, sol.cons = 0, sol.cov = 1, sol.depth = 0, min.pin = FALSE, row.dom = FALSE, all.sol = FALSE, details = FALSE, use.tilde = FALSE, method = "CCubes", ...)

Arguments
input A truth table object (preferred) or a data frame containing calibrated causal conditions and an outcome.
include A vector of other output values to include in the minimization process.
exclude A vector of row numbers from the truth table, or a matrix of causal combinations to exclude from the minimization process.
dir.exp A vector of directional expectations to derive intermediate solutions.
pi.cons Numerical fuzzy value between 0 and 1, minimal consistency threshold for a prime implicant to be declared as sufficient.
pi.depth Integer, a maximum number of causal conditions to be used when searching for conjunctive prime implicants.
sol.cons Numerical fuzzy value between 0 and 1, minimal consistency threshold for a model to be declared as sufficient.
sol.cov Numerical fuzzy value between 0 and 1, minimal coverage threshold for a model to be declared as necessary.
sol.depth Integer, a maximum number of prime implicants to be used when searching for disjunctive solutions.
min.pin Logical, terminate the search at the depth where newly found prime implicants do not contribute to minimally solving the PI chart.
row.dom Logical, perform row dominance in the prime implicants’ chart to eliminate redundant prime implicants.
all.sol Logical, search for all possible solutions even of not minimal.
details Logical, print more details about the solution.
use.tilde Logical, use tilde to signal the absence of conditions.
method Minimization method, one of "CCubes" (default), or "QMC" the classical Quine-McCluskey, or "eQMC" the enhanced Quine-McCluskey.
...
Other arguments to be passed to function truthTable.
Details

Most of the times, this function takes a truth table object as the input for the minimization procedure, but the same argument can refer to a data frame containing calibrated columns.

For the later case, the function `minimize()` originally had some additional formal arguments which were sent to the function `truthTable()`: outcome, conditions, n.cut, incl.cut, show.cases, use.letters and inf.test.

All of these parameters are still possible with function `minimize()`, but since they are sent to the `truthTable()` function anyway, it is unnecessary to duplicate their explanation here. The only situation which does need an additional description relates to the argument `outcome`, where unlike `truthTable()` which accepts a single one, the function `minimize()` accepts multiple outcomes and performs a minimization for each of them (a situation when all columns are considered causal conditions).

The argument `include` specifies which other truth table rows are included in the minimization process. Most often, the remainders are included but any value accepted in the argument `explain` is also accepted in the argument `include`.

The argument `exclude` is used to exclude truth table rows from the minimization process, from the positive configurations and/or from the remainders. It can be specified as a vector of truth table line numbers, or as a matrix of causal combinations.

The argument `dir.exp` is used to specify directional expectations, as described by Ragin (2003). They can be specified as a single string, with values separated by commas. For multi-value directional expectations, they are specified together, separated by semicolons. The total length of the directional expectations must match the number of causal conditions specified in the analysis, using a dash "-" if there are no particular expectations for a specific causal condition.

Activating the `details` argument has the effect of printing parameters of fit for each prime implicant and each overall solution, the essential prime implicants being listed in the top part of the table. It also prints the truth table, in case the argument `input` has been provided as a data frame instead of a truth table object.

The argument `use.tilde` signals the absence of a causal condition, in a sufficiency relation with the outcome, using a tilde sign "~". It is ignored if the data is multivalent.

By default, the package QCA employs a different search algorithm based on Consistency Cubes (Dusa, 2017), analysing all possible combinations of causal conditions and all possible combinations of their respective levels. The structure of the input dataset (number of causal conditions, number of levels, number of unique rows in the truth table) has a direct implication on the search time, as all of those characteristics become entry parameters when calculating all possible combinations.

Consequently, two kinds of depth arguments are provided:

- `pi.depth` the maximum number of causal conditions needed to construct a prime implicant, the complexity level where the search can be stopped, as long as the PI chart can be solved.
- `sol.depth` the maximum number of prime implicants needed to find a solution (to cover all initial positive output configurations)

These arguments introduce a possible new way of deriving prime implicants and solutions, that can lead to different results (i.e. even more parsimonious) compared to the classical Quine-McCluskey.
When either of them is modified from the default value of 0, the minimization method is automatically set to "CCubes" and the remainders are automatically included in the minimization.

The search time is larger the higher these depths, or inversely the search time can be significantly shorter if these depths are smaller. Irrespective of how large pi.depth is, the algorithm will always stop at a maximum complexity level where no new, non-redundant prime implicants are found. The argument sol.depth is relevant only when activating the argument all.sol to solve the PI chart.

The default method (when all.sol = FALSE), is to find the minimal number (k) of prime implicants needed to cover all initial positive output configurations, then it exhaustively searches through all possible disjunctions of k prime implicants which do cover those configurations.

The argument min.pin introduces an additional parameter to control when to stop the search for prime implicants. It is based on the observation by Dusa (2017) that out of the entire set of non-redundant prime implicants, only a subset actually contribute to solving the chart with disjunctions of k PIs. The search depth can be shortened at the level where the next subset of PIs do not contribute to solving the PI chart, thus avoiding to spend unnecessary time on finding the maximal number of non-redundant PIs. Instead, it finds the set of minimal ("min") number of PIs ("pin") necessary to obtain exactly the same solutions, with a dramatically improved overall performance.

Once the PI chart is constructed using the prime implicants found in the previous stages, the argument row.dom can be used to further eliminate irrelevant prime implicants when solving the PI chart, applying the principle of row dominance: if a prime implicant A covers the same (initial) positive output configurations as another prime implicant B and in the same time covers other configurations which B does not cover, then B is irrelevant and eliminated.

The argument a11.sol automatically deactivates the argument min.pin, because it aims to exhaustively identify all possible non-redundant disjunctions of n prime implicants that solve the PI chart, where n >= k, with an inflated number of possible solutions. Depending on the complexity of the PI chart, sometimes it may take a very long time to identify all possible non-redundant (disjunctions that are not subsets of previously found) disjunctive solutions. In such a situation, the number of combinations of all possible numbers of prime implicants is potentially too large to be solved in a polynomial time and if not otherwise specified, the depth for the disjunctive solutions is automatically bounded to 5 prime implicants.

The task of solving the PI chart depends on its size, with prime implicants on the rows and the positive output configurations on the columns. Since the columns are fixed, another possible way to reduce the solving time is to eliminate redundant rows, by activating the argument row.dom.

If minimizing a dataset instead of a truth table, unless otherwise specified the argument incl.cut is automatically set to the minimum value between pi.cons and sol.cons, then passed to the function truthTable().

The argument sol.cons introduces another possibility to change the method of solving the PI chart. Normally, once the solutions are found among all possible combinations of k prime implicants, consistencies and coverages are subsequently calculated. When sol.cons is lower than 1, then solutions are searched based on their consistencies, which should be at least equal to this threshold.

**Value**

An object of class "qca" when using a single outcomes, or class "mqca" when using multiple outcomes. These objects are lists having the following components:

- **tt**: The truth table object.
options
values for the various options used in the function (including defaults).
negatives
the line number(s) of the negative configuration(s).
initials
the initial positive configuration(s).
PI chart
a list containing the PI chart(s).
primes
the prime implicant(s).
solution
a list of solution(s).
esential
a list of essential PI(s).
pims
a list of PI membership scores.
IC
the matrix containing the inclusion and coverage scores for the solution(s).
SA
a list of simplifying assumptions.
i.sol
a list of components specific to intermediate solution(s), each having a PI chart,
prime implicant membership scores, (non-simplifying) easy counterfactuals and
difficult counterfactuals.
call
the user’s command which produced all these objects and result(s).

Author(s)
Adrian Dusa

References
See Also

truthTable, factorize

Examples

```R
# ----- # Lipset binary crisp data
data(LC)

# the associated truth table
ttLC <- truthTable(LC, "SURV", sort.by = "incl, n", show.cases = TRUE)
ttLC

# conservative solution (Rihoux & De Meur 2009, p.57)
cLC <- minimize(ttLC)
cLC

# view the Venn diagram for the associated truth table
library(venn)
venn(cLC)

# add details and case names
minimize(ttLC, details = TRUE)

# negating the outcome
ttLCn <- truthTable(LC, "~SURV", sort.by = "incl, n", show.cases = TRUE)
minimize(ttLCn)

# using a tilde instead of upper/lower case names
minimize(ttLCn, use.tilde = TRUE)

# parsimonious solution, positive output
pLC <- minimize(ttLC, include = "?", details = TRUE)
pLC

# the associated simplifying assumptions
pLC$SA

# parsimonious solution, negative output
pLCn <- minimize(ttLCn, include = "?", details = TRUE)
pLCn

# ----- # Lipset multi-value crisp data (Cronqvist & Berg-Schlosser 2009, p.80)
data(LM)

# truth table
ttLM <- truthTable(LM, "SURV", conditions = "DEV, URB, LIT, IND",
sort.by = "incl", show.cases = TRUE)
```
# conservative solution, positive output
minimize(ttlM, details = TRUE)

# parsimonious solution, positive output
minimize(ttlM, include = "?", details = TRUE)

# negate the outcome
ttlMn <- truthTable(LM, "-SURV", conditions = "DEV, URB, LIT, IND", sort.by = "incl", show.cases = TRUE)

# conservative solution, negative output
minimize(ttlMn, details = TRUE)

# parsimonious solution, positive output
minimize(ttlMn, include = "?", details = TRUE)

# Lipset fuzzy sets data (Ragin 2009, p.112)
data(LF)

# truth table using a very low inclusion cutoff
ttlF <- truthTable(LF, "SURV", incl.cut = 0.7, sort.by = "incl", show.cases = TRUE)

# conservative solution
minimize(ttlF, details = TRUE)

# parsimonious solution
minimize(ttlF, include = "?", details = TRUE)

# intermediate solution using directional expectations
iLF <- minimize(ttlF, include = "?", details = TRUE, dir.exp = "1,1,1,1")
iLF

# Cebotari & Vink (2013, 2015)
data(CVF)

ttCVF <- truthTable(CVF, outcome = "PROTEST", incl.cut = 0.8, sort.by = "incl, n", show.cases = TRUE)
pCVF <- minimize(ttCVF, include = "?", details = TRUE)
pCVF

# inspect the PI chart
pCVF$P1chart

# DEMOC*ETHFRACT*poldis is dominated by DEMOC*ETHFRACT*GEOCON
# using row dominance to solve the PI chart
pCVFrd <- minimize(ttCVF, include = "?", row.dom = TRUE, details = TRUE)
modelFit

# plot the prime implicants on the outcome
pims <- pCVFr$d$pims

par(mfrow = c(2, 2))
for(i in 1:4) {
  XYplot(pims[, i], CV$PROTEST, cex.axis = 0.6)
}

# -----
# temporal QCA (Ragin & Strand 2008) serving the input as a dataset,
# which will automatically be passed to truthTable() as an intermediary
# step before the minimization

data(RS)
minimize(RS, outcome = "REC", details = TRUE)

description

Theory evaluation

Description

Function to enable theory evaluation, as introduced by Ragin (1987, p.118) and extended Schneider & Wageman (2012, p.295), by producing parameters of fit for all possible intersections between a given theoretical statement (a SOP expression) and the solutions found by function minimize().

Usage

modelFit(model, theory)

Arguments

model A minimization object of class "qca".
theory Character, a SOP expression.

Details

Following Ragin’s (1987) original work, theory evaluation amounts to intersecting a theoretical expectation with a model resulting from a minimization process.

There are in fact four intersections: presence - presence, presence - absence, absence - presence and absence - absence, where by “absence” is actually meant a negation of an expression using the function negate().

When multiple models exist, all of them are automatically detected, negated and intersection with the theory. Intersections and parameters of fit are going to be produced using a single theoretical expression.
**Value**

A list containing objects of class "pof" with the parameters of fit. For a single theoretical expression and a single model, the object is a simple "pof" object.

**Author(s)**

Adrian Dusa

**References**


**See Also**

`intersection`, `negate`, `pof`

**Examples**

```r
# Lipset fuzzy version data
data(LF)
ttLF <- truthTable(LF, outcome = "SURV", incl.cut = 0.8)

d # parsimonious solution
plF <- minimize(ttLF, include = "?"

modelFit(model = plF, theory = "DEV*STB")

# hypothetical exploration of intermediate solutions
ilF <- minimize(ttLF, include = "?", dir.exp = "1,0,0,0,0")

modelFit(ilF, "DEV*STB")
```

**Description**

Function to negate a SOP expression.

**Usage**

```r
negate(expression, snames = "", noblevels, use.tilde = FALSE)
```
Arguments

- **expression**: A string representing a SOP expression, or a minimization object of class "qca".
- **snames**: A string containing the sets’ names, separated by commas.
- **noflevels**: Numerical vector containing the number of levels for each set.
- **use.tilde**: Logical, use tilde for negation with bivalent variables.

Details

In Boolean algebra, there are two transformation rules named after the British mathematician Augustus De Morgan. These rules state that:

1. The complement of the union of two sets is the intersection of their complements.
2. The complement of the intersection of two sets is the union of their complements.

In "normal" language, these would be written as:

1. \( \neg (A \land B) = (\neg A) \lor (\neg B) \)
2. \( \neg (A \lor B) = (\neg A) \land (\neg B) \)

Based on these two laws, any Boolean expression written in disjunctive normal form can be transformed into its negation.

It is also possible to negate all models and solutions from the result of a Boolean minimization from function `minimize()`. The resulting object, of class "qca", is automatically recognised by this function.

In a SOP expression, the products should normally be split by using a star * sign, otherwise the sets’ names will be considered the individual letters in alphabetical order, unless they are specified via `snames`.

To negate multilevel expressions, the argument `noflevels` is required.

Value

A list with the following two components:

- **initial**: The initial expression.
- **negated**: The negation of the initial expression.

If `expression` is an object of type "qca", the result is a list of solutions.

Author(s)

Adrian Dusa

References

Parameters of fit

See Also

minimize

Examples

```r
# example from Ragin (1987, p.99)
negate("AC + B^C")

# with different intersection operators
negate("AB*EF + ~CD*EF")

# using an object of class "qca" produced with minimize()
data(LC)
cLC <- minimize(LC, outcome = "SURV")
negate(cLC)

# parsimonious solution
pLC <- minimize(LC, outcome = "SURV", include = "?")
negate(pLC)
```

Parameters of fit  Calculate parameters of fit

Description

These functions return inclusion (consistency) and coverage, plus PRI for sufficiency and RoN for necessity. The function `pofind()` is a stripped-down version of the `pof()` function, to calculate parameters of fit for single conditions.

Usage

```r
pof(setms, outcome, data, relation = "necessity", inf.test = "", incl.cut = c(0.75, 0.5), add = NULL, ...)
pofind(data, outcome, conditions, relation = "necessity", use.tilde = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

- **setms**: A data frame of (calibrated) set memberships, or a matrix of implicants, or a vector of row numbers from the implicant matrix, or a character expression
- **data**: The calibrated data frame, in case the outcome is a name.
Parameters of fit

outcome

The name of the outcome column from a calibrated data frame, or the actual numerical column from the data frame, representing the outcome.

conditions

A single string containing the conditions’ (columns) names separated by commas, or a character vector of conditions’ names.

relation

The set relation to outcome, either "necessity" or "sufficiency", partial words like "suf" being accepted (see examples).

inf.test

Specifies the statistical inference test to be performed (currently only "binom") and the critical significance level. It can be either a vector of length 2, or a single string containing both, separated by a comma.

incl.cut

The inclusion cutoff(s): either a single value for the presence of the output, or a vector of length 2, the second for the absence of the output. Used only in conjunction with the argument inf.test

add

A function, or a list containing functions, to add more parameters of fit.

use.tilde

Logical, use tilde to signal the absence of conditions.

... Other arguments to be passed to the main function.

Details

The function pof() is one of the most flexible functions in the QCA package. Depending on particular situations, its arguments can be provided in various formats which are automatically recognized and treated accordingly.

When specified as a data frame, the argument setms contains any kind of set membership scores:
- calibrated causal conditions from the original data,
- membership scores from the resulting combinations (component coms) of function supersubset(),
- prime implicant membership scores (component pims) from function minimize(),
- any other, custom created combinations of set memberships.

When specified as a matrix, setms contains the crisp causal combinations similar to those found in the truth table. If some of the causal conditions have been minimized, they can be replaced by the numerical value -1 (see examples section). The number of columns in the matrix should be equal to the number of causal conditions in the original data.

More generally, setms can be a numerical vector of line numbers from the implicant matrix (see function createMatrix()), which are automatically transformed into their corresponding set membership scores.

The argument setms can also be a string expression, written in sum of products (SOP) form.

For all situation when setms is something else than a data frame, it requires the original data to generate the set memberships.

If character, the argument outcome is the name of the column from the original data, to be explained (it is a good practice advice to specify it using upper case letters, although it will nevertheless be converted to upper case, by default).

If the outcome column is multi-value, the argument outcome should use the standard curly-bracket notation x{value}. Multiple values are allowed, separated by a comma (for example x{1,2}). Negation of the outcome can also be performed using the tilde ~ operator, for example ~x{1,2},
which is interpreted as: "all values in X except 1 and 2" and it becomes the new outcome to be explained.

The argument outcome can also be a numerical vector of set membership values, either directly from the original data frame, or a recoded version (if originally multi-value).

The argument infNtest provides the possibility to perform statistical inference tests, comparing the calculated inclusion score with a pair of thresholds (ic1 and ic0) specified in the argument inclNcut. Currently, it can only perform binomial tests ("birm") which means that data should only be provided as binary crisp (not multivalue, not fuzzy).

If the critical significance level is not provided, the default level of 0.05 is taken.

The resulting object will contain the calculated p-values (pval1 and pval0) from two separate, one-tailed tests with the alternative hypothesis that the true inclusion score is:
- greater than ic1 (the inclusion cut-off for an output value of 1)
- greater than ic0 (the inclusion cut-off for an output value of 0)

It should be noted that statistical tests are performing well only when the number of cases is large, otherwise they are usually not significant.

For the necessity relation, the standard measures of inclusion and coverage are supplemented with the Ron (Relevance of Necessity) measure, as suggested by Schneider & Wagemann’s (2012).

The negation of both setms and outcome is accepted and recognized using the Boolean subtraction from 1. If the names of the conditions are provided via an optional (undocumented) argument conditions, the column names of the setms object are negated using the function negate().

The logical argument neg.out is deprecated, but backwards compatible. neg.out = TRUE and a tilde ~ in the outcome name don’t cancel each other out, either one (or even both) signaling if the outcome should be negated.

When argument setms is a SOP expression, it is the only situation when everything (including the outcome) can be negated using lower case letters, with or without a tilde. Lower case letters and a tilde do cancel each other out, for example ~X is interpreted as x, while ~x is interpreted as X.

The arguments from function pofind() are passed to the main function pof() to calculate parameters of fit.

Author(s)

Adrian Dusa

References


See Also

minimize, superSubset, translate
Parameters of fit

Examples

# -----  
# Cebotari & Vink (2013) fuzzy data  
data(CVF)

conds <- CVF[, 1:5]  
PROTEST <- CVF$PROTEST

# parameters of fit (default is necessity)  
pof(conds, PROTEST)

# parameters of fit negating the conditions  
pof(1 - conds, PROTEST)

# negating the outcome  
pof(conds, 1 - PROTEST)

# parameters of fit for sufficiency  
pof(conds, PROTEST, relation = "suf")

# also negating the outcome  
pof(conds, 1 - PROTEST, relation = "suf")

# -----  
# standard analysis of necessity  
# using the "coms" component from superSubset()  
nCVF <- superSubset(CVF, outcome = "PROTEST", incl.cut = 0.90, cov.cut = 0.6)

# also checking their necessity inclusion score in the negated outcome  
pof(nCVF$coms, 1 - PROTEST)

# -----  
# standard analysis of sufficiency  
# using the "pims" component from minimize()  

# conservative solution  
cCVF <- minimize(CVF, outcome = "PROTEST", incl.cut = 0.8, details = TRUE)

# verify if their negations are also sufficient for the outcome  
pof(1 - cCVF$pims, PROTEST, relation = "sufficiency")

# -----  
# using a SOP expression, translated using the function translate()  

# notice that lower case letters mean the absence of a causal condition  
pof("natpride + GEOCON => PROTEST", data = CVF)

# same for the negation of the outcome
PI chart functions: makeChart, findmin, solveChart

Create and solve a prime implicants chart

Description
These functions help creating a demo for a prime implicant chart, and also show how to solve it using a minimum number of prime implicants.

Usage

makeChart(primes = "", configs = "", snames = "", mv = FALSE, use.tilde = FALSE, collapse = "*", ...)

findmin(chart)

solveChart(chart, row.dom = FALSE, all.sol = FALSE, depth = NULL, ...)

Arguments

primes A string containing prime implicants, separated by commas, or a matrix of implicants.
configs A string containing causal configurations, separated by commas, or a matrix of causal configurations in the implicants space.
snames A string containing the sets’ names, separated by commas.
mv Logical, row and column names in multi-value notation.
use.tilde Logical, row and column names indicating absence with a tilde.
collapse  Scalar character, how to collapse different parts of the row or column names.
chart  An object of class "pic" or a logical matrix.
row.dom  Logical, apply row dominance to eliminate redundant prime implicants.
all.sol  Derive all possible solutions, irrespective if the disjunctive number of prime implicants is minimal or not.
depth  A maximum number of prime implicants for any disjunctive solution.
...  Other arguments (mainly for backwards compatibility).

Details

A PI chart, in this package, is a logical matrix (with TRUE/FALSE values), containing the prime implicants on the rows and the observed positive output configurations on the columns. Such a chart is produced by `makeChart()`, and it is useful to visually determine which prime implicants (if any) are essential.

When `primes` and `configs` are character, the individual sets are identified using the function `translate()`, using the SOP - Sum Of Products form, which needs the set names in the absence of any other information. If products are formed using the standard * operator, specifying the set names is not mandatory.

When `primes` and `configs` are matrices, they have to be specified at implicants level, where the value 0 is interpreted as a minimized literal.

The chart is subsequently processed algorithmically by `solveChart()` to find the absolute minimal number $M$ of rows (prime implicants) necessary to cover all columns, then searches through all possible combinations of $M$ rows, to find those which actually cover the columns.

The number of all possible combinations of $M$ rows increases exponentially with the number of prime implicants generated by the Quine-McCluskey minimization procedure, and the solving time quickly grows towards infinity for large PI charts.

To solve the chart in a minimal time, the redundant prime implicants need to first be eliminated. This is the purpose of the argument `row.dom`. When activated, it eliminates the dominated rows (those which cover a smaller number of columns than another, dominant prime implicant).

The identification of the full model space (including the non-minimal solutions) requires the entire PI chart and is guaranteed to consume a lot of time (towards infinity for very large PI charts). This is done by activating the argument `all.sol`, which automatically deactivates the argument `row.dom`.

The argument `depth` is relevant only when the argument `all.sol` is activated, and it is automatically increased if the minimal number of rows $M$ needed to cover all columns is larger. By default, it bounds the disjunctive solutions to at most 5 prime implicants, but this number can be increased to widen the search space, with a cost of increasing the search time.

Value

For `makeChart`: a logical matrix of class "pic".
For `findmin`: a numerical scalar.
For `solveChart`: a matrix containing all possible combinations of PI chart rows necessary to cover all its columns.
Author(s)

Adrian Dusa

References


Examples

```r
# non-standard products, it needs the set names
chart <- makeChart("A, B, c", "ABC, Abc, Abc, aBc", snames = "A,B,C")
chart
```
```
#   ABC  Abc  Abc  aBc
# A  x   x   x   -
# B  x   -   -   x
# c  -   x   -   x
```

```r
findmin(chart)
```
```
# 2
```

```r
solveChart(chart)
```
```
# first and second rows (A + B)
# and first and third rows (A + c)
# A is an essential prime implicant
```
```
#   A + B  A + c
# [ ,1]  [ ,2]
# [1 ,]  1  1
# [2 ,]  2  3
```

```r
# Quine's example, page 528
rows <- "AB, BC, Ac, aC, abd, bcd"
cols <- "ABCD, ABcD, ABcd, AbCd, AbcD, aBcD, aBcD, aBcD, abcD, abCd, abCd, abcd"

chart <- makeChart(rows, cols, "A,B,C,D")
chart
```
```
#   ABCD  ABcD  ABcd  AbCd  AbcD  aBcD  aBcD  aBcD  abcD  abCd  abCd  abcd
# AB  x   x   x   x   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -
# BC  x   x   -   -   -   -   x   x   -   -   -   -
# Ac  -   -   x   x   x   x   -   -   -   -   -   -
# aC  -   -   -   -   -   -   x   x   x   x   -   -
# abd -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   x
# bcd -   -   -   -   x   -   -   -   -   -   -   x
```

```r
findmin(chart)
```
```
# 4
```
solveChart(chart)
# [1,]  1   1  2  2
# [2,]  3   3  3  3
# [3,]  4   4  4  4
# [4,]  5   6  5  6

# using SOP standard product sign
rows <- c("EF, ~GH, IJ")
cols <- c("~EF*~GH*IJ, EF*GH*~IJ, ~EF*GH*IJ, EF*~GH*~IJ")
chart <- makeChart(rows, cols)
chart
# ~EF*~GH*IJ EF*GH*~IJ ~EF*GH*IJ EF*~GH*~IJ
# EF   -   x   -   x
# ~GH  x   -   -   x
# IJ  x   -   x   -

solveChart(chart)
# ~GH is redundant
#    EF + IJ
#  [,1]
# [1,]  1
# [2,]  3

# using implicant matrices
primes <- matrix(c(2,2,1,0,2,2,0,2,2,2), nrow = 2)
configs <- matrix(c(2,2,2,1,1,2,2,2,1,2,2,2,2), nrow = 3)
colnames(primes) <- colnames(configs) <- LETTERS[1:5]

# the prime implicants: AbCE and ACDE
primes
#    A B C D E
# [1,] 2 1 2 0 2
# [2,] 2 0 2 2 2

# the initial causal combinations: AbCdE, AbCDE and ABCDE
configs
#    A B C D E
# [1,] 2 1 2 1 2
# [2,] 2 1 2 2 2
# [3,] 2 2 2 2 2

chartLC <- makeChart(primes, configs)
chartLC
#    AbCdE AbCDE ABCDE
# AbCE  x   x   -
# ACDE  -   x   x
recode  

Recode a variable

Description

Recodes a vector (numeric, character or factor) according to a set of rules. Similar to the `recode()` function in package `car`, but more flexible. It is also similar to function `findInterval()` from package `base`.

Usage

`recode(x, rules, cuts, values, ...)`

Arguments

- `x`: A vector of mode numeric, character or factor.
- `rules`: Character string or a vector of character strings for recoding specifications.
- `cuts`: A vector of one or more unique cut points.
- `values`: A vector of output values.
- `...`: Other parameters, for compatibility with other functions such as `recode()` in package `car` but also `factor()` in package `base`.

Details

Similar to the `recode()` function in package `car`, the recoding rules are separated by semicolons, of the form `input = output`, and allow for:

- a single value: `1 = 0`
- a range of values: `2:5 = 1`
- a set of values: `c(6,7,10) = 2`
- `else`: everything that is not covered by the previously specified rules.

Contrary to the `recode()` function in package `car`, this function allows the `:` sequence operator (even for factors), so that a rule such as `c(1,3,5:7)`, or `c(a,d,f:h)` would be valid.

Actually, since all rules are specified in a string, it really doesn’t matter if the `c()` function is used or not. For compatibility reasons it accepts it, but a more simple way to specify a set of rules is “1,3,5:7=A; else=B”.

Special values `lo` and `hi` may also appear in the range of values, while `else` can be used with `else=copy` to copy all values which were not specified in the recoding rules.

In the package `car`, a character output would have to be quoted, like "1:2='A'" but that is not mandatory is this function, "1:2=A" would do just as well. Output values such as "NA" or "missing" are converted to NA.

Another difference from the `car` package: the output is not automatically converted to a factor even if the original variable is a factor. That option is left to the user's decision to specify as `as.factor.result`, defaulted to FALSE.
A capital difference is the treatment of the values not present in the recoding rules. By default, package `car` copies all those values in the new object, whereas in this package the default values are `NA` and new values are added only if they are found in the rules. Users can choose to copy all other values not present in the recoding rules, by specifically adding `else=copy` in the rules.

Since the two functions have the same name, it is possible that users loading both packages to use one instead of the other (depending which package is loaded first). In order to preserve functionality, special efforts have been made to ensure this function performs exactly as the other one (plus more).

In order to minimize possible namespace collisions with package `car`, special efforts have been invested to ensure perfect compatibility with the other `recode()` function. The argument `...` allows for more arguments specific to the `car` package, such as `as.factor.result, as.numeric.result` and `levels`. In addition, it also accepts labels and ordered specific to function `factor()` in package `base`.

Blank spaces outside category labels are ignored, see the last example.

It is possible to use `recode()` in a similar way to function `cut()`, by specifying a vector of cuts which work for both numeric and character/factor objects. For any number of `c` cuts, there should be `c + 1` values, and if not otherwise specified the argument `values` is automatically constructed as a sequence of numbers from `1` to `c + 1`.

Unlike the function `cut()`, arguments such as `include.lowest` or `right` are not necessary because the final outcome can be changed by tweaking the cut values.

**Author(s)**

Adrian Dusa

**Examples**

```r
x <- rep(1:3, 3)
x # [1] 1 2 3 1 2 3

recode(x, "1:2 = A; else = B")
# [1] "A" "A" "B" "A" "A" "B" "A" "A" "B"

recode(x, "1:2 = 0; else = copy")
# [1] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

set.seed(1234)
x <- factor(sample(letters[1:10], 20, replace = TRUE),
 levels = letters[1:10])
x # [1] b g g i g a c g f g f c j c i c c b c # Levels: a b c d e f g h i j

recode(x, "b:d = 1; g:hi = 2; else = NA") # note the "hi" special value
# [1] 1 2 2 2 2 2 NA 1 2 NA 2 NA 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1

recode(x, "a, c:f = A; g:hi = B; else = C", as.factor.result = TRUE)
# Levels: A B C
```
recode(x, "a, c: f = 1; g: hi = 2; else = 3", as.factor(result = TRUE, labels = c("one", "two", "three"), ordered = TRUE))

set.seed(1234)
categories <- c("An", "example", "that has", "spaces")
x <- factor(sample(categories, 20, replace = TRUE),
  levels = categories, ordered = TRUE)
sort(x)
# [1] An An An An An example
# [7] example example example example that has that has that has that has
# [13] that has that has that has that has that has that has that has spaces
# [19] spaces spaces
# Levels: An < example < that has < spaces

recode(sort(x), "An : 'that has' = 1; spaces = 2")
# [1] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2

# same thing with
recode(sort(x), "An : that has = 1; spaces = 2")
# [1] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2

# same using cut values
recode(sort(x), cuts = "that has")
# [1] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2

# modifying the output values
recode(sort(x), cuts = "that has", values = 0:1)
# [1] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1

# more treatment of "else" values
x <- 10:20

# recoding rules don't overlap all existing values, the rest are empty
recode(x, "8:15=1")

# all other values are copied
recode(x, "8:15=1; else=copy")

---

**retention**

Compute the retention probability of a csQCA solution

---

**Description**

This function computes the retention probability for a csQCA solution, under various perturbation scenarios. It only works with bivalent crisp-set data, containing the binary values 0 or 1.
Usage

```
retention(data, outcome = "", conditions = "", incl.cut = 1, n.cut = 1,
             type = "corruption", dependent = TRUE, p.pert = 0.5, n.pert = 1)
```

Arguments

- **data**
  A dataset of bivalent crisp-set factors.
- **outcome**
  The name of the outcome.
- **conditions**
  A string containing the condition variables’ names, separated by commas.
- **incl.cut**
  The minimum sufficiency inclusion score for an output function value of "1".
- **n.cut**
  The minimum number of cases for a causal combination with a set membership score above 0.5, for an output function value of "0" or "1".
- **type**
  Simulate corruptions of values in the conditions ("corruption"), or cases deleted entirely ("deletion").
- **dependent**
  Logical, if TRUE indicating DPA - Dependent Perturbations Assumption and if FALSE indicating IPA - Independent Perturbations Assumption.
- **p.pert**
  Probability of perturbation under independent (IPA) assumption.
- **n.pert**
  Number of perturbations under dependent (DPA) assumption.

Details

The argument data requires a suitable data set, in the form of a data frame with the following structure: values of 0 and 1 for bivalent crisp-set variables.

The argument outcome specifies the outcome to be explained, in upper-case notation (e.g. X).

The argument conditions specifies the names of the condition variables. If omitted, all variables in data are used except outcome.

The argument type controls which type of perturbations should be simulated to calculate the retention probability. When type = "corruption", it simulates changes of values in the conditions (values of 0 become 1, and values of 1 become 0). When type = "deletion", it calculates the probability of retaining the same solution if a number of cases are deleted from the original data.

The argument dependent is a logical which choses between two categories of assumptions. If dependent = TRUE (the default) it indicates DPA - Dependent Perturbations Assumption, when perturbations depend on each other and are tied to a fixed number of cases, ex-ante (see Thiem, Spohel and Dusa, 2016). If dependent = FALSE, it indicates IPA - Independent Perturbations Assumption, when perturbations are assumed to occur independently of each other.

The argument n.cut is one of the factors that decide which configurations are coded as logical remainders or not, in conjunction with argument incl.cut. Those configurations that contain fewer than n.cut cases with membership scores above 0.5 are coded as logical remainders (OUT = "?"). If the number of such cases is at least n.cut, configurations with an inclusion score of at least incl.cut are coded positive (OUT = "1"), while configurations with an inclusion score below incl.cut are coded negative (OUT = "0").

The argument p.pert specifies the probability of perturbation under the IPA - independent perturbations assumption (when dependent = FALSE).
The argument \texttt{n.pert} specifies the number of perturbations under the DPA - dependent perturbations assumption (when \texttt{dependent = TRUE}). At least one perturbation is needed to possibly change a csQCA solution, otherwise the solution will remain the same (retention equal to 100%) if zero perturbations occur under this argument.

**Author(s)**

Adrian Dusa

**References**


**Examples**

```r
# the replication data, see Thiem, Spoehel and Dusa (2015)
dat <- data.frame(matrix(c(
    rep(1,25), rep(0,20), rep(c(0,0,1,0,0),3),
    0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0, rep(1,7),0,1),
    nrow = 16, byrow = TRUE, dimnames = list(
    c("AT","DK","FI","SE","AU","CA","FR",
    "US","DE","NL","CH","JP","NZ","IE","BE"),
    c("P","U","C","S","M")))

# calculate the retention probability, for 2.5% probability of data corruption
# under the IPA - independent perturbation assumption
retention(dat, outcome = "W", incl.cut = 1, type = "corruption",
          dependent = FALSE, p.pert = 0.025)

# the probability that a csQCA solution will change
1 - retention(dat, outcome = "W", incl.cut = 1, type = "corruption",
              dependent = FALSE, p.pert = 0.025)
```

**Description**

Runs the graphical user interface app based on the \texttt{shiny} package.

**Usage**

```r
runGUI(x)
```
Arguments

x    Path to the shiny app.

Details

This function is a wrapper to the `runApp()` function in package `shiny`. If `x` is not provided, it automatically locates the `gui` directory in the path where the QCA package has been installed, and runs it.

The user interface has an interactive R console in the webpage. Commands are parsed and evaluated into a dedicated environment, with efforts to capture errors and warnings.

Author(s)

Adrian Dusa

---

superSubset, findSubsets, findSupersets

*Functions to find subsets or supersets*

Description

Functions to find a list of implicants that satisfy some restrictions (see details), or to find the corresponding row numbers in the implicant matrix, for all subsets, or supersets, of a (prime) implicant or an initial causal configuration.

Usage

```r
superSubset(data, outcome = "", conditions = "", relation = "necessity", incl.cut = 1, cov.cut = 0, ron.cut = 0, pri.cut = 0, use.tilde = FALSE, use.letters = FALSE, depth = NULL, add = NULL, ...)
findSubsets(input, noflevels, stop, ...)
findSupersets(input, noflevels, ...)
```

Arguments

- **data**    A data frame with crisp (binary and multi-value) or fuzzy causal conditions
- **outcome** The name of the outcome.
- **conditions** A string containing the conditions' names, separated by commas.
- **relation** The set relation to outcome, either "necessity", "sufficiency", "necsuf" or "sufnec". Partial words like "suf" are accepted.
- **incl.cut** The minimal inclusion score of the set relation.
- **cov.cut** The minimal coverage score of the set relation.
- **ron.cut** The minimal score for the RoN - relevance of necessity.
superSubset, findSubsets, findSupersets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pri.cut</td>
<td>The minimal score for the PRI - proportional reduction in inconsistency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use.tilde</td>
<td>Logical, use tilde for negation with bivalent variables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use.letters</td>
<td>Logical, use simple letters instead of original conditions’ names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noflevels</td>
<td>A vector containing the number of levels for each causal condition plus 1 (all subsets are located in the higher dimension, implicant matrix)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input</td>
<td>A vector of row numbers where the (prime) implicants are located, or a matrix of configurations (only for supersets).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td>The maximum line number (subset) to stop at, and return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Integer, an upper number of causal conditions to form expressions with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>A function, or a list containing functions, to add more parameters of fit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Other arguments, mainly for backward compatibility.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

The function `superSubset()` finds a list of implicants that satisfy some restrictions referring to the inclusion and coverage with respect to the outcome, under given assumptions of necessity and/or sufficiency.

Ragin (2000) posits that under the necessity relation, instances of the outcome constitute a subset of the instances of the cause(s). Conversely, under the sufficiency relation, instances of the outcome constitute a superset of the instances of the cause(s).

When `relation = "necessity"` the function finds all implicants which are supersets of the outcome, then eliminates the redundant ones and returns the surviving (minimal) supersets, provided they pass the inclusion and coverage thresholds. If none of the surviving supersets pass these thresholds, the function will find disjunctions of causal conditions, instead of conjunctions.

When `relation = "sufficiency"` it finds all implicants which are subsets of the outcome, and similarly eliminates the redundant ones and return the surviving (minimal) subsets.

When `relation = "necsu"`, the relation is interpreted as necessity, and `cov.cut` is automatically set equal to the inclusion cutoff `incl.cut`. The same automatic equality is made for `relation = "sufne"`, when relation is interpreted as sufficiency.

The argument `outcome` specifies the name of the outcome, and if multi-value the argument can also specify the level to explain, using curly brackets notation.

Outcomes can be negated using a tilde operator `~`. The logical argument `neg.out` is now deprecated, but still backwards compatible. Replaced by the tilde in front of the outcome name, it controls whether `outcome` is to be explained or its negation. If `outcome` is from a multivalent variable, it has the effect that the disjunction of all remaining values becomes the new outcome to be explained. `neg.out = TRUE` and a tilde `~` in the outcome name don’t cancel each other out, either one (or even both) signaling if the outcome should be negated.

If the argument `conditions` is not specified, all other columns in `data` are used.

Along with the standard measures of inclusion and coverage, the function also returns PRI for sufficiency and RoN (relevance of necessity, see Schneider & Wagemann, 2012) for the necessity relation.

A subset is a conjunction (an intersection) of causal conditions, with respect to a larger (super)set, which is another (but more parsimonious) conjunction of causal conditions.
All subsets of a given set can be found in the so called “implicant matrix”, which is a $n^k$ space, understood as all possible combinations of values in any combination of bases $n$, each causal condition having three or more levels (Dusa, 2007, 2010).

For every two levels of a binary causal conditions (values 0 and 1), there are three levels in the implicants matrix:

- 0 to mark a minimized literal
- 1 to replace the value of 0 in the original binary condition
- -1 to replace the value of 1 in the original binary condition

A prime implicant is a superset of an initial combination of causal conditions, and the reverse is also true: the initial combination is a subset of a prime implicant.

Any normal implicant (not prime) is a subset of a prime implicant, and in the same time a superset of some initial causal combinations.

Functions findSubsets() and findSupersets() find:

- all possible such subsets for a given (prime) implicant, or
- all possible supersets of an implicant or initial causal combination

in the implicant matrix.

The argument depth can be used to impose an upper number of causal conditions to form expressions with, it is the complexity level where the search is stopped. Depth is set to a maximum by default, and the algorithm will always stop at the maximum complexity level where no new, non-redundant prime implicants are found. Reducing the depth below that maximum will also reduce computation time.

For examples on how to add more parameters of fit via argument add, see the function pof().

Value

The result of the superSubset() function is an object of class "ss", which is a list with the following components:

incl.cov A data frame with the parameters of fit.
coms A data frame with the (m)embersip (s)cores of the resulting (co)mbinations.

For findSubsets() and findSupersets(), a vector with the row numbers corresponding to all possible subsets, or supersets, of a (prime) implicant.

Author(s)

Adrian Dusa

References


See Also

createMatrix, getRow

Examples

# Lipset binary crisp sets
data(LC)
sslLC <- superSubset(LC, "SURV")

require(venn)
x = list("SURV" = which(LC$SURV == 1),
        "STB" = which(sslLC$coms[, 1] == 1),
        "LIT" = which(sslLC$coms[, 2] == 1))
venn(x, cex1l = 0.7)

# Lipset multi-value sets
data(LM)
superSubset(LM, "SURV")

# Cebotari & Vink (2013) fuzzy data
data(CVF)

# all necessary combinations with at least 0.9 inclusion and 0.6 coverage cut-offs
ssCVF <- superSubset(CVF, outcome = "PROTEST", incl.cut = 0.90, cov.cut = 0.6)
ssCVF

# the membership scores for the first minimal combination (GEOCON)
ssCVF$coms$GEOCON

# same restrictions, for the negation of the outcome
superSubset(CVF, outcome = "~PROTEST", incl.cut = 0.90, cov.cut = 0.6)

# to find supersets or supersets, a hypothetical example using
# three binary causal conditions, having two levels each: 0 and 1
noflevels <- c(2, 2, 2)

# second row of the implicant matrix: 0 0 1
# which in the "normal" base is:    - - 0
# the prime implicant being: ~C
(sub <- findSubsets(input = 2, noflevels + 1))
#  5  8 11 14 17 20 23 26

getRow(sub, noflevels + 1)

# implicant matrix normal values
#      |  A  B  C      |  A  B  C  
#  5  0  1  1  |  5  -  0  0  bc
#  8  0  2  1  |  8  -  1  0  Bc
# 11  1  0  1  | 11 0  -  0  ac
# 14  1  1  1  | 14 0  0  0  abc
# 17  1  2  1  | 17 0  1  0  aBc
# 20  2  0  1  | 20 1  -  0  Ac
# 23  2  1  1  | 23 1  0  0  Abc
# 26  2  2  1  | 26 1  1  0  ABc

# stopping at maximum row number 20
findSubsets(input = 2, noflevels + 1, stop = 20)
#  5  8 11 14 17 20

# -----  
# for supersets  
findSupersets(input = 14, noflevels + 1)
#  2  4  5 10 11 13 14

findSupersets(input = 17, noflevels + 1)
#  2  7  8 10 11 16 17

# input as a matrix  
(im <- getRow(c(14, 17), noflevels + 1))

# implicant matrix normal values
#      |  A  B  C      |  A  B  C  
# 14  1  1  1  | 14 0  0  0  abc
# 17  1  2  1  | 17 0  1  0  aBc

sup <- findSupersets(input = im, noflevels + 1)
sup
#  2  4  5  7  8 10 11 13 14 16 17

gRow(sup, noflevels + 1)

# implicant matrix normal values
#      |  A  B  C      |  A  B  C  
#  2  0  0  1  | 2  -  -  0  c
#  4  0  1  0  | 4  -  0  -  b
#  5  0  1  1  | 5  -  0  0  bc
#  7  0  2  0  | 7  -  1  -  B
#  8  0  2  1  | 8  -  1  0  Bc
Create a truth table

**Description**

Function to create a truth table from all types of calibrated data (binary crisp, multi-value crisp and fuzzy). For fuzzy data, an improved version of Ragin’s (2008) procedure is applied to assign cases to the vector space corners (the truth table rows).

**Usage**

```r
truthTable(data, outcome = "", conditions = "", incl.cut = 1, n.cut = 1,
            complete = FALSE, use.letters = FALSE, show.cases = FALSE,
            dcc = FALSE, sort.by = "", inf.test = "", ...)```

**Arguments**

- `data` A data frame containing calibrated causal conditions and an outcome.
- `outcome` String, the name of the outcome.
- `conditions` A single string containing the conditions’ (columns) names separated by commas, or a character vector of conditions’ names.
- `incl.cut` The inclusion cut-off(s): either a single value for the presence of the output, or a vector of length 2, the second for the absence of the output.
- `n.cut` The minimum number of cases under which a truth table row is declared as a remainder.
- `complete` Logical, print complete truth table.
- `use.letters` Logical, use letters instead of causal conditions’ names.
- `show.cases` Logical, print case names.
- `dcc` Logical, if `show.cases = TRUE`, the cases being displayed are the deviant cases consistency in kind.
- `sort.by` Sort the truth table according to various columns.
- `inf.test` Specifies the statistical inference test to be performed (currently only "binom") and the critical significance level. It can be either a vector of length 2, or a single string containing both, separated by a comma.
- `...` Other arguments (mainly for backward compatibility).
Details

The data should always be provided as a data frame, with calibrated columns.
Calibration can be either crisp, with 2 or more values starting from 0, or fuzzy with continuous scores from 0 to 1. Raw data containing relative frequencies can also be continuous between 0 and 1, but these are not calibrated, fuzzy data.

Some columns can contain the placeholder "-" indicating a “don't care”, which is used to indicate the temporal order between other columns in tQCA. These special columns are not causal conditions, hence no parameters of fit will be calculated for them.

The argument outcome specifies the column name to be explained. If the outcome is a multivalued column, it can be specified in curly bracket notation, indicating the value to be explained (the others being automatically converted to zero).

The outcome can be negated using a tilde operator \( \sim \). The logical argument neg.out is now deprecated, but still backwards compatible. Replaced by the tilde in front of the outcome name, it controls whether outcome is to be explained or its negation.

If the outcome column is multi-value, the argument outcome should use the standard curly bracket notation \( X\{value\} \). Multiple values are allowed, separated by a comma (for example \( X\{1,2\} \)). Negation of the outcome can also be performed using the tilde \( \sim \) operator, for example \( \sim X\{1,2\} \), which is interpreted as: “all values in X except 1 and 2” and it becomes the new outcome to be explained.

Using both neg.out \( \equiv \) TRUE and a tilde \( \sim \) in the outcome name don’t cancel each other out, either one (or even both) signaling if the outcome should be negated.

The argument conditions specifies the causal conditions’ names among the other columns in the data. When this argument is not specified, all other columns except for the outcome are taken as causal conditions.

A good practice advice is to specify both outcome and conditions as upper case letters. It is possible, in a next version, to negate outcomes using lower case letters, a situation where it really does matter how the outcome and/or conditions are specified.

The argument incl.cut replaces the (deprecated, but still backwards compatible) former arguments incl.cut1 and incl.cut0. Most of the analyses use the inclusion cutoff for the presence of the output (code “1”). When users need both inclusion cutoffs (see below), incl.cut can be specified as a vector of length 2, in the form: \( c(\text{ic1}, \text{ic0}) \) where:

- ic1 is the inclusion cutoff for the presence of the output,
  a minimum sufficiency inclusion score above which the output value is coded with "1".

- ic0 is the inclusion cutoff for the absence of the output,
  a maximum sufficiency inclusion score below which the output value is coded with "0".

If not specifically declared, the argument ic0 is automatically set equal to ic1, but otherwise ic0 should always be lower than ic1.

Using these two cutoffs, the observed combinations are coded with:

"1" if they have an inclusion score above ic1
"C" if they have an inclusion score below $ic_1$ and above $ic_0$ (contradiction)

"∅" if they have an inclusion score below $ic_0$

The argument `n.cut` specifies the frequency threshold under which a truth table row is coded as a remainder, irrespective of its inclusion score.

When argument `show.cases` is set to `TRUE`, the case names will be printed at their corresponding row in the truth table. The resulting object always contains the cases for each causal combination, even if not printed on the screen (the print function can later be used to print them).

The `sort.by` argument orders all configurations by any of the columns present in the truth table. Typically, sorting occurs by their outcome value, and/or by their inclusion score, and/or by their frequency, in any order.

Sorting decreasingly (the default) or increasingly can be specified adding the signs `-` or `+`, next after the column name in argument `sort.by` (see examples). Note that `-` is redundant because it is the default anyways.

The order specified in this vector is the order in which the configurations will be sorted. When sorting based on the `OUTput` column, remainders will always be sorted last.

The argument `use.letters` controls using the original names of the causal conditions, or replace them by single letters in alphabetical order. If the causal conditions are already named with single letters, the original letters will be used.

The argument `inf.test` combines the inclusion score with a statistical inference test, in order to assign values in the output column `OUT`. For the moment, it is only the binomial test, which needs crisp data (it doesn’t work with fuzzy sets). Following a similar logic as above, for a given (specified) critical significance level, the output for a truth table row will be coded as:

"1" if the true inclusion score is significantly higher than $ic_1$,

"C" contradiction, if the true inclusion score is not significantly higher than $ic_1$
but significantly higher than $ic_0$,

"∅" if the true inclusion score is not significantly higher than $ic_0$.

It should be noted that statistical tests perform well only when the number of cases is large, otherwise they are usually not significant. For a low number of cases, depending on the inclusion cutoff value(s), it will be harder to code a value of "1" in the output, and also harder to obtain contradictions if the true inclusion is not significantly higher than $ic_0$.

The argument `complete` controls how to print the table on the screen, either complete (when set to `TRUE`), or just the observed combinations (default). For up to 7 causal conditions, the resulting object will always contain the complete truth table, even if it’s not printed on the screen. This is useful for multiple reasons: researchers like to manually change output values in the truth table (sometimes including in this way a remainder, for example), and it is also useful to plot Venn diagrams, each truth table row having a correspondent intersection in the diagram.
Value

An object of class "tt", a list containing the following components:

- **tt**: The truth table itself.
- **indexes**: The line numbers for the observed causal configurations.
- **noflevels**: A vector with the number of values for each causal condition.
- **initial.data**: The initial data.
- **recoded.data**: The crisp version of the initial.data, if fuzzy.
- **cases**: The cases for each observed causal configuration.
- **options**: The command options used.
- **rowsorder**: The order of the rows after sorting, if using sort.by.
- **minmat**: The membership scores matrix of cases in the observed truth table combinations.

Author(s)

Adrian Dusa

References


See Also

minimize

Examples

```r
# ------
# Lipset binary crisp data
data(LC)
ttLC <- truthTable(LC, "SURV")
```
# inspect the truth table
ttlC

# print the cases too, even if not specifically asked for
print(ttlC, show.cases = TRUE)

# the printing function also supports the complete version
print(ttlC, show.cases = TRUE, complete = TRUE)

# formally asking the complete version
truthTable(LC, "SURV", complete = TRUE)

# sorting by multiple columns, decreasing by default
truthTable(LC, "SURV", complete = TRUE, sort.by = "incl, n")

# sort the truth table decreasing for inclusion, and increasing for n
# note that "-" is redundant, sorting is decreasing by default
truthTable(LC, "SURV", complete = TRUE, sort.by = "incl-, n+")

# Lipset multi-value crisp data (Cronqvist & Berg-Schlosser 2009, p.80)
data(LM)
truthTable(LM, "SURV", sort.by = "incl")

# using a frequency cutoff equal to 2 cases
ttlM <- truthTable(LM, "SURV", n.cut = 2, sort.by = "incl")
ttlM

# the observed combinations coded as remainders
ttlM$excluded

# Cebotari & Vink fuzzy data
data(CVF)
ttCVF <- truthTable(CVF, "PROTEST", incl.cut = 0.8, sort.by = "incl")

# view the Venn diagram for this truth table
library(venn)
venn(ttCVF)

# each intersection transparent by its inclusion score
venn(ttCVF, transparency = ttCVF$t$incl)

# the truth table negating the outcome
truthTable(CVF, "~PROTEST", incl.cut = 0.8, sort.by = "incl")

# allow contradictions
truthTable(CVF, "PROTEST", incl.cut = c(0.8, 0.75), sort.by = "incl")

# ---
# Ragin and Strand data with temporal QCA
data(RS)

# truth table containing the "-" placeholder as a "don't care"
truthTable(RS, "REC")

---

**Xplot**

Display the distribution of points for a single condition

**Description**

This function creates a plot for a single vector of numerical values, arranging them horizontally on the X axis from minimum to maximum.

**Usage**

`xplot(x, jitter = FALSE, at = NULL, ...)`

**Arguments**

- `x` A numeric vector.
- `jitter` Logical, vertically jitter the points.
- `at` The points at which tick-marks are to be drawn. Non-finite (infinite, NaN or NA) values are omitted. By default (when NULL) tickmark locations are automatically computed, see the help file for `axis`.
- `...` Other graphical parameters from `par`

**Details**

This is a special type of (scatter)plot, with points being arranged only on the horizontal axis (it has no vertical axis). Useful when inspecting if points are grouped into naturally occurring clusters, mainly for crisp calibration purposes.

The argument `...` is used to pass arguments to the various graphical parameters from `par`, and also to the settings from `jitter`.

The points have a default `cex` (character expansion) value of 1, and a default `pch` value of 1 (empty points), which can be modified accordingly (for instance value 21 for filled points). When `pch = 21`, the color for the margins of the points can be specified via the argument `col`, while the argument `bg` will determine the fill color of the points.

The axis labels have a default `cex.axis` value of 0.8, which affects both the tickmarks labels and the axis labels.

When jittering the points, default values of 0.5 are used for the parameters `factor` and `amount`, on the horizontal axis. More details can be found in the base function `jitter()`.

Although the points are displayed in a single dimension, on the horizontal axis, the R graphical window will still have the default squared shape, with a lot of empty space on the vertical axis. Users are free to create their custom code to determine the size of the graphics window, or simply resize it to a suitable height.
Author(s)

Adrian Dusa

See Also

par, text, jitter

Examples

# Lipset's raw data
data(LR)

# plot the DEV (level of development) causal condition
xplot(LR$DEV)

# jitter the points vertically
xplot(LR$DEV, jitter = TRUE)

# make the x axis large enough to accommodate all values
xplot(LR$DEV, jitter = TRUE, at = pretty(LR$DEV))

# clip plotting between the range of min and max
xplot(LR$DEV, jitter = TRUE, at = range(LR$DEV))

---

XYplot

Create an XY plot

Description

This function creates an XY plot from the first two columns of a dataframe/matrix, or from two separate vectors of numeric values.

Usage

XYplot(x, y, data, relation = "sufficiency", mguides = TRUE,
     jitter = FALSE, clabels = NULL, enhance = FALSE, model = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

x Character, the name of the column from the data for the X axis, or the coordinates of points in the plot (either a matrix/dataframe with at least two columns, or a vector of numerical values for the X axis), or a valid SOP expression.

y Character, the name of the column from the data for the Y axis, or the Y coordinates of points in the plot, optional if x is a matrix/dataframe.

data A calibrated dataset, only if x and y are names.

relation The set relation to Y, either "sufficiency" (default) or "necessity".
mguides: Logical, print the middle guides.

jitter: Logical, jitter the points.

clabels: A vector of case labels with the same length as x and y, or a logical vector of the same length as the number of rows in the data (if provided).

enhance: Logical, if TRUE print the points using different characters for each of the five significant regions for process tracing.

model: Logical, for an enhanced plot specify if the SOP expression in argument x is a solution model.

...: Other graphical parameters from ?par

Details

If x is a dataframe or a matrix, the axes labels will be taken from the column names of x, otherwise they will be inferred from the names of the x and y objects that are passed to this function.

x can also be a string containing either the name of the column for the X axis, or two column names separated by a comma, referring to the X and Y axis respectively. When x contains both X and Y column names, the next argument will be considered as the data.

If data is provided, and the names of the X and Y columns are valid R statements, quoting them is not even necessary and they can be negated using either a tilde "$~" or "$1 - ".

The numeric values should be restricted between 0 and 1, otherwise an error is generated.

The XY plot will also provide inclusion and coverage scores for a sufficiency (along with PRI) or a necessity relation (along with RnN).

The argument x can also be a SOP - sum of products expression, in which case the relation is determined by the usual forward arrow "$=>" for sufficiency and backward arrow "$<=" for necessity.

The argument ... is used to pass arguments to the various graphical parameters from ?par, and also to the settings from ?jitter.

The points have a default cex (character expansion) value of 0.8, and a default pch value of 21 (filled points), which can be modified accordingly (for example with value 1 of empty points). When pch = 21, the color for the margins of the points can be specified via the argument col, while the argument bg will determine the fill color of the points.

The axes' labels have a default cex.axis value of 0.8, which affects both the tickmarks labels and the axis labels.

When jittering the points, default values of 0.01 are used for the parameters factor and amount, on both horizontal and vertical axes.

The argument enhance does all the work for the shape of the points and their colors, according to the five regions specified by Schneider & Rohlfing (2016), who augmented the classical XY plot with process tracing.

The default enhanced XY plot has even more settings when the input SOP expression is a minimization model (different colors, different regions where to place the labels etc.), available by activating the argument model. The model is automatically detected if the input for x is a minimization object.

Value

A list of x and y values, especially useful when the points are jittered.
Author(s)
Adrian Dusa

References


See Also
par, text, jitter

Examples

```r
# Cebotari & Vink (2013)
data(CVF)

# necessity relation between NATPRIDE and PROTEST
XYplot(CVF[, 5:6])

# same using two numeric vectors
XYplot(CVF$NATPRIDE, CVF$PROTEST)

# same using two column names
XYplot("NATPRIDE", "PROTEST", data = CVF)

# or using one string containing both
XYplot("NATPRIDE, PROTEST", data = CVF)

# since they are valid R statements, it works even without quotes
# (this only works in normal R console, not in the GUI version)
XYplot(NATPRIDE, PROTEST, data = CVF)

# negating the X axis, using numeric vectors
XYplot(1 - CVF$NATPRIDE, CVF$PROTEST)

# same thing using quotes
XYplot("1 - NATPRIDE, PROTEST", data = CVF)

# using tilde for negation
XYplot("~NATPRIDE, PROTEST", data = CVF)

# different color for the points
XYplot(~NATPRIDE, PROTEST, data = CVF, col = "blue")
```
# using a different character expansion for the axes
XYplot("-NATPRIDE, PROTEST", data = CVF, cex.axis = 0.9)

# custom axis labels
XYplot("-NATPRIDE, PROTEST", data = CVF, xlab = "Negation of NATPRIDE",
ylab = "Outcome: PROTEST")

# necessity relation
XYplot("-NATPRIDE, PROTEST", data = CVF, relation = "necessity")

# jitter the points
XYplot("-NATPRIDE, PROTEST", data = CVF, jitter = TRUE)

# jitter with more amount
XYplot("-NATPRIDE, PROTEST", data = CVF, jitter = TRUE, amount = 0.02)

# adding labels to points
XYplot("-NATPRIDE, PROTEST", data = CVF, jitter = TRUE, cex = 0.8,
clabels = rownames(CVF))

# or just the row numbers, since the row names are too long
XYplot("-NATPRIDE, PROTEST", data = CVF, jitter = TRUE, cex = 0.8,
clabels = seq(nrow(CVF)))

# using a SOP expression (necessity relation)
XYplot("NATPRIDE <= -PROTEST", data = CVF, jitter = TRUE, cex = 0.8,
clabels = seq(nrow(CVF)))

#----
# enhanced XY plot for process tracing
XYplot("-NATPRIDE, PROTEST", data = CVF, enhance = TRUE, jitter = TRUE)

# enhanced XY plot for a solution model
sol <- "natpride + DEMOC*GEOCON*POLDIS + DEMOC*ETHFRACT*GEOCON"
XYplot("-NATPRIDE, PROTEST", data = CVF, enhance = TRUE, model = TRUE)

# same plot, automatically detected from object pCVF
ttCVF <- truthTable(CVF, "PROTEST", incl.cut = 0.85)
pCVF <- minimize(ttCVF, include = "?"
XYplot(pCVF$solution[1], "PROTEST", data = CVF, enhance = TRUE)
Description

This data set was used by Cebotari and Vink (2013), and it was taken here from the associated replication file Cebotari and Vink (2015).

Usage

data(CVR)
data(CVF)

Format

A data frame containing 29 cases (ethnic minorities) and the following 6 columns:

- **DEMC**: Level of democracy: (contextual factor), based on a democracy index ranking countries on a scale from strong autocracies (0) to strong democracies (10). The fuzzy scores were calibrated using an exclusion threshold of 2, a crossover of 7 and an inclusion threshold of 9.5.
- **ETHFRACT**: Degree of ethnic fractionalization: (contextual factor), with raw scores ranging from a homogenous society (0) to a highly fragmented country (1). The fuzzy scores were calibrated using an exclusion threshold of 0, a crossover of 0.495 and an inclusion threshold of 0.8.
- **GEOCON**: Territorial concentration: (group-related factor) with raw data coded as: widely dispersed (0) and primarily urban minorities (1) considered territorially dispersed minorities, and ethic communities majoritary in a region (2) and entirely concentrated in one region (3) considered as territorially concentrated minorities. The fuzzy scores were calibrated using an exclusion threshold of 0, a crossover of 1.25 and an inclusion threshold of 3.
- **POLDIS**: Political discrimination: (group-related factor) captures discrimination practices toward minority groups that vary from no discrimination (0) to exclusive and repressive policies toward a minority group (4). The fuzzy scores were calibrated using an exclusion threshold of 0, a crossover of 0.75 and an inclusion threshold of 3.
- **NATPRIDE**: National pride: (group-related factor) with raw scores ranging from ‘not at all proud’ (0) to ‘very proud’ (3). The fuzzy scores were calibrated using an exclusion threshold of 0.5, a crossover of 1.5 and an inclusion threshold of 2.5.
- **PROTEST**: Outcome, ethnopolitical protest: measured on a range from 0 to 5 with higher values indicating more intense protest actions. The fuzzy scores were calibrated using an exclusion threshold of 0.5, a crossover of 1.5 and an inclusion threshold of 3.

Details

There are two different versions of the Cebotari and Vink data: CVR contains the raw data, and CVF contains the data calibrated to fuzzy-sets.

References


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**Description**

This data set was used by Hino (2009), to demonstrate the Time-Difference QCA.

**Usage**

data(HC)

**Format**

A data frame containing 15 cases (countries) and the following 5 columns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOREIGN</td>
<td>Percentage of foreign population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEMP</td>
<td>Percentage of unemployed population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONV</td>
<td>Party system convergence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRES80</td>
<td>Presence of extreme-right parties in 1980s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOTE</td>
<td>Outcome, vote share of extreme-right parties.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Details**

For all columns in the data, a value of 1 means a positive difference between 1990 and 1980, and a value of 0 means negative or zero difference, except for the condition CONV, which is the inverse of the condition DIVERT in the raw data. The condition PRES80 does not have a time difference, it represents a simple presence / absence of extreme-right parties in the 1980s.

**References**


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**Legacy datasets**

The following datasets are no longer part of this package in the formal documentation, but have been added to ensure backwards compatibility with prior publications.
Lipset's indicators for the survival of democracy during the inter-war period.

|  _Lipset | Lipset's indicators for the survival of democracy during the inter-war period. |

**Description**

This dataset is taken from Lipset (1959), as used by Rihoux and De Meur (2009), Cronqvist and Berg-Schlosser (2009) and Ragin (2009).

**Usage**

```r
  data(LR)
  data(LC)
```
Lipset

data(LM)
data(LF)

Format

A data frame containing 18 rows and the following 6 columns:

**DEV**  Level of development: it is the GDP per capita (USD) in the raw data, calibrated in the binary crisp version to 0 if below 550 USD and 1 otherwise. For the multi-value crisp version, two thresholds were used: 550 and 850 USD.

**URB**  Level of urbanization: percent of the population in towns with 20000 or more inhabitants, calibrated in the crisp versions to 0 if below 50% and 1 if above.

**LIT**  Level of literacy: percent of the literate population, calibrated in the crisp versions to 0 if below 75% and 1 if above.

**IND**  Level of industrialization: percent of the industrial labor force, calibrated in the crisp versions to 0 if below 30% and 1 if above.

**STB**  Government stability: a “political-institutional” condition added to the previous four “socioeconomic” ones. The raw data has the number of cabinets which governed in the period under study, calibrated in the crisp versions to 0 if 10 or above and to 1 if below 10.

**SURV**  Outcome: survival of democracy during the inter-war period: calibrated to 0 if negative, and 1 if positive raw data.

Details

There are four different versions of the Lipset data:

- **LR** contains the raw data
- **LC** is the same data calibrated to binary crisp sets
- **LM** is calibrated to multi-value sets
- **LF** is calibrated to fuzzy-sets

References


Description

This fuzzy dataset is an adaptation from Ragin (2005, 2008), the data itself being attributed to Nieuwbeerta (1995).

Usage
data(NF)

Format

A  degree of membership in the set of highly affluent countries
I  degree of membership in the set of countries with substantial levels of income inequality
M  degree of membership in the set of countries with a high percentage of workers employed in manufacturing
U  degree of membership in the set of countries with strong unions
W  outcome: degree of membership in the set of countries with weak class voting

Details

All fuzzy sets in this data are constructed on a six-values scale, for demonstrative purposes.

In the original dataset, the outcome $W$ is presented as the first column.

References


Description

Original data used by Caren and Panofsky (2005), and reanalysed by Ragin and Strand (2008).
Usage
data(RS)

Format
A data frame containing 17 cases and the following 6 columns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Public university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Support of elite allies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>National union affiliation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Strike or a strike threat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBA</td>
<td>E happens before A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REC</td>
<td>Union recognition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details
The causal conditions are P, E, A and S. All of them are binary crisp with two values: 0 = No and 1 = Yes.

The column EBA is not a causal condition, specifying in which case the causal condition E happens before the causal condition A. It has two values (0 = No and 1 = Yes) plus the placeholder "-" to signal a "don’t care".

The outcome is the union recognition EBA, also binary crisp with two values: 0 = No and 1 = Yes.

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