package ‘dexter’

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Description

Dexter provides a comprehensive solution for managing and analyzing educational test data.

Details

The main features are:

- project databases providing a structure for storing data about persons, items, responses and booklets.
- methods to assess data quality using Classical test theory and plots.
- CML calibration of the extended nominal response model and interaction model.

To learn more about dexter, start with the vignettes: ‘browseVignettes(package="dexter")’

See Also

Useful links:

- http://dexterities.netlify.com
- Report bugs at https://github.com/jessekps/dexter/issues

---

ability

Estimate abilities

Description

Computes estimates of ability for persons or booklets

Usage

ability(
  dataSrc,
  parms,
  predicate = NULL,
  method = c("MLE", "EAP", "WLE"),
  prior = c("normal", "Jeffreys"),
  use_draw = NULL,
  npv = 500,
  mu = 0,
  sigma = 4,
  standard_errors = FALSE,
merge_within_persons = FALSE
)

ability_tables(
    parms,
    design = NULL,
    method = c("MLE", "EAP", "WLE"),
    prior = c("normal", "Jeffreys"),
    use_draw = NULL,
    npv = 500,
    mu = 0,
    sigma = 4,
    standard_errors = TRUE
)

**Arguments**

- **dataSrc**
  a connection to a dexter database, a matrix, or a data.frame with columns: person_id, item_id, item_score

- **parms**
  object produced by `fit_enorm` or a data.frame with columns item_id, item_score and, depending on parametrization, a column named either beta/delta, eta or b

- **predicate**
  An optional expression to subset data, if NULL all data is used

- **method**
  Maximum Likelihood (MLE), Expected A posteriori (EAP) or Weighted Likelihood (WLE)

- **prior**
  If an EAP estimate is produced one can choose a normal prior or Jeffreys prior; i.e., a prior proportional to the square root of test information.

- **use_draw**
  When parms is Bayesian, use_draw is the index of the posterior sample of the item parameters that will be used for generating plausible values. If use_draw=NULL, a posterior mean is used. If outside range, the last iteration will be used.

- **npv**
  Number of plausible values sampled to calculate EAP with normal prior

- **mu**
  Mean of the normal prior

- **sigma**
  Standard deviation of the normal prior

- **standard_errors**
  If true standard-errors are produced

- **merge_within_persons**
  for persons who were administered multiple booklets, whether to provide just one ability value (TRUE) or one per booklet(FALSE)

- **design**
  A data.frame with columns item_id and optionally booklet_id. If the column booklet_id is not included, the score transformation table will be based on all items found in the design. If design is NULL and parms is an enorm fit object the score transformation table will be computed based on the test design that was used to fit the items.

**Details**

MLE estimates of ability will produce an NA for the minimum (=0) or the maximum score on a booklet. If this is undesirable, we advise to use EAP with Jeffreys prior.
add_booklet

Value

ability a data.frame with columns: booklet_id, person_id, booklet_score, theta and optionally se (standard error)

ability_tables a data.frame with columns: booklet_id, booklet_score, theta and optionally se (standard error)

Examples

## Not run:
    db = start_new_project(verbAggrRules, "verbAggression.db")
    add_booklet(db, verbAggrData, "agg")
    f = fit_enorm(db)
    aa = ability_tables(f,method="MLE",standard_errors=FALSE)
    bb = ability_tables(f,method="EAP",standard_errors=FALSE)
    cc = ability_tables(f,method="EAP",prior="Jeffreys", standard_errors=FALSE)
    plot(bb$booklet_score, bb$theta, xlab="test-score", ylab="ability est.", pch=19, cex=0.7)
    points(aa$booklet_score, aa$theta, col="red", pch=19, cex=0.7)
    points(aa$booklet_score, cc$theta, col="green", pch=19, cex=0.7)
    legend("topleft", legend = c("EAP normal prior", "EAP Jeffreys prior", "MLE"), bty = "n",
           lwd = 1, cex = 0.7, col = c("black", "green", "red"), lty=c(0,0,0), pch = c(19,19,19))
    close_project(db)

## End(Not run)
add_booklet

Arguments

db a connection to a dexter database, i.e. the output of start_new_project or open_project

x A data frame containing the responses and, optionally, person_properties. The data.frame should have one row per respondent and the column names should correspond to the item_id’s in the rules or the names of the person_properties. See details.

booklet_id A (short) string identifying the test form (booklet)

auto_add_unknown_rules If FALSE (the default), an error will be generated if one or more responses do not appear in the scoring rules. If TRUE, unknown responses will be assumed to have a score of 0.

data response data in normalized (long) format. Must contain columns person_id, booklet_id, item_id and response and optionally item_position (useful if your data contains new booklets, see details)

missing_value value to use for responses in missing rows in your data, see details

Details

It is a common practice to keep response data in tables where each row contains the responses from a single person. add_booklet is provided to input data in that form, one booklet at a time.

If the dataframe x contains a variable named person_id this variable will be used to identify unique persons. It is assumed that a single person will only make a single booklet once, otherwise an error will be generated.

If a person_id is not supplied, dexter will generate unique person_id’s for each row of data.

Any column whose name has an exact match in the scoring rules inputted with function start_new_project will be treated as an item; any column whose name has an exact match in the person_properties will be treated as a person property. If a name matches both a person_property and an item, the item takes precedence. Columns other than items, person properties and person_id will be ignored.

add_response_data can be used to add data that is already 'normalized'. This function takes a data.frame in long format with columns person_id, booklet_id, item_id and response such as can usually be found in databases for example. The first time a new booklet is encountered, the design (i.e. which items are contained in each booklet at each position) is derived from data. In this case it is useful if you specify an extra column named item_position, otherwise dexter will generate the item_positions automatically in some way that may not reflect your actual design (of course, if the item positions in your tests are randomized, that is not a problem).

If there are missing rows (e.g. there are only 9 rows for a person-booklet where the booklet should contain 10 items) missing_value will be used for the omitted responses. This can lead to an error in case missing_value is not defined in your rules and auto_add_unknown_rules is set to FALSE (the default). Please also note that the booklet_design for any specific booklet is derived from the distinct combination of booklet_id and item_id in data the first time that booklet is encountered. If subsequent calls to add_response_data contain data with more/different items for this same booklet, this will cause an error.

Note that responses are always treated as strings (in both functions), and NA values are transformed to the string "NA".
add_item_properties

Value

A list with information about the recent import.

Examples

db = start_new_project(verbAggrRules, ":memory:",
    person_properties=list(gender="unknown"))
head(verbAggrData)
add_booklet(db, verbAggrData, "agg")
close_project(db)

add_item_properties  Add item properties to a project

Description

Add, change or define item properties in a dexter project

Usage

add_item_properties(db, item_properties = NULL, default_values = NULL)

Arguments

db  a connection to a dexter database, e.g. the output of start_new_project or open_project
item_properties
    A data frame containing a column item_id (matching item_id’s already defined in the project) and 1 or more other columns with item properties (e.g. item_type, subject)
default_values  a list where the names are item_properties and the values are defaults. The defaults will be used wherever the item property is unknown.

Details

When entering response data in the form of a rectangular person x item table, it is easy to provide person properties but practically impossible to provide item properties. This function provides a possibility to do so.

Note that it is not possible to add new items with this function, use touch_rules if you want to add new items to your project.

Value

nothing
add_person_properties

See Also

fit_domains, profile_plot for possible uses of item_properties

Examples

## Not run:
db = start_new_project(verbAggrRules, "verbAggression.db")
head(verbAggrProperties)
add_item_properties(db, verbAggrProperties)
get_items(db)
close_project(db)

## End(Not run)

add_person_properties  Add person properties to a project

Description

Add, change or define person properties in a dexter project. Person properties defined here will also be automatically imported with add_booklet

Usage

add_person_properties(db, person_properties = NULL, default_values = NULL)

Arguments

db  a connection to a dexter database, e.g. the output of start_new_project or open_project

person_properties  A data frame containing a column person_id and 1 or more other columns with person properties (e.g. education_type, birthdate)

default_values  a list where the names are person_properties and the values are defaults. The defaults will be used wherever the person property is unknown.

Details

Due to limitations in the sqlite database backend that we use, the default values for a person property can only be defined once for each person_property

Value

nothing
close_project

Description
This is just an alias for DBI::dbDisconnect(db), included for completeness

Usage
close_project(db)

Arguments
db connection to a dexter database

coef.p2pass extract equating information

Description
extract equating information

Usage
## S3 method for class 'p2pass'
coef(object, ...)

Arguments
object an p2pass object, generated by probability_to_pass
... further arguments are currently ignored

Value
A data.frame with columns:

- booklet_id id of the target booklet
- score_new score on the target booklet
- probability_to_pass probability to pass on the reference test given score_new
- true_positive percentages that correctly passes
- sensitivity The proportion of positives that are correctly identified as such
- specificity The proportion of negatives that are correctly identified as such
- proportion proportion in sample with score_new
**coef.prms**

*extract enorm item parameters*

**Description**

extract enorm item parameters

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'prms'
coef(object, hpd = 0.95, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**: an enorm parameters object, generated by the function `fit_enorm`
- **hpd**: width of Bayesian highest posterior density interval around mean_beta, value must be between 0 and 1, default is 0.95
- **...**: further arguments to `coef` are ignored

**Value**

Depends on the calibration method:

- **for CML**: a data.frame with columns: item_id, item_score, beta, SE_beta
- **for Bayes**: a data.frame with columns: item_id, item_score, mean_beta, SD_beta, -bayes_hpd_b_left-, -bayes_hpd_b_right-

**design_info**

*Information about the design*

**Description**

This function is useful to inspect incomplete designs

**Usage**

```r
design_info(dataSrc, predicate = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **dataSrc**: a connection to a dexter database, a matrix, or a data.frame with columns: person_id, item_id, item_score
- **predicate**: An optional expression to subset data, if NULL all data is used
Value

a list with the following components

**design**  a data.frame with columns booklet_id, item_id, item_position, n_persons

**connected_booklets**  a data.frame with columns booklet_id, group; booklets with the same ‘group’ are connected to each other.

**connected**  TRUE/FALSE indicating whether the design is connected or not

**testlets**  a data.frame with columns item_id and testlet; items within the same testlet always occur together in a booklet

**adj_matrix**  list of two adjacency matrices: *weighted_by_items* and *weighted_by_persons*;
These matrices can be useful in visually inspecting the design using a package like *igraph*

---

DIF  
*Exploratory test for Differential Item Functioning*

Description

Exploratory test for Differential Item Functioning

Usage

DIF(data Src, person_property, predicate = NULL)

Arguments

data Src  a connection to a dexter database or a data.frame with columns: person_id, item_id, item_score

person_property  Defines groups of persons to calculate DIF

predicate  An optional expression to subset data, if NULL all data is used

Details

Tests for equality of relative item/category difficulties across groups. Supplements the confirmatory approach of the profile plot.

Value

An object of class DIF_stats holding statistics for overall-DIF and a matrix of statistics for DIF in the relative position of item-category parameters in the beta-parameterization where they represent locations on the ability scale where adjacent categories are equally likely. If there is DIF, the function ‘plot’ can be used to produce an image of the pairwise DIF statistics.

References

See Also

A plot of the result is produced by the function `plot.DIF_stats`

Examples

```r
db = start_new_project(verbAggrRules, ":memory:", person_properties=list(gender='unknown'))
add_booklet(db, verbAggrData, "agg")
dd = DIF(db,person_property="gender")
print(dd)
plot(dd)
str(dd)
close_project(db)
```

---

**distractor_plot**  
*Distactor plot*

**Description**

Produce a diagnostic distractor plot for an item

**Usage**

```r
distractor_plot(
    dataSrc,  
    item_id,  
    predicate = NULL,  
    legend = TRUE,  
    curtains = 10,  
    adjust = 1,  
    col = NULL,  
    ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `dataSrc`  
a connection to a dexter database or a data.frame with columns: person_id, item_id, response, item_score and optionally booklet_id

- `item_id`  
The ID of the item to plot. A separate plot will be produced for each booklet that contains the item, or an error message if the item_id is not known. Each plot contains a non-parametric regression of each possible response on the total score.

- `predicate`  
An optional expression to subset data, if NULL all data is used

- `legend`  
logical, whether to include the legend. default is TRUE

- `curtains`  
100*the tail probability of the sum scores to be shaded. Default is 10. Set to 0 to have no curtains shown at all.
adjust  factor to adjust the smoothing bandwidth respective to the default value
col  vector of colors to use for plotting
...  further arguments to plot.

Details

Customization of title and subtitle can be done by using the arguments main and sub. These arguments can contain references to the variables item_id, booklet_id, item_position (if available), pvalue, rit and rir. References are made by prefixing these variables with a dollar sign. Variable names may be postfixed with a sprintf style format string, e.g. distractor_plot(db, main='item: $item_id', sub='Item rest correlation: $rir:.2f')

Value

Silently, a data.frame of response categories and colors used. Potentially useful if you want to customize the legend or print it separately

---

**fit_domains**  
*Estimate the Rasch and the Interaction model per domain*

**Description**

Estimate the parameters of the Rasch model and the Interaction model

**Usage**

fit_domains(dataSrc, item_property, predicate = NULL)

**Arguments**

- **dataSrc**  
a connection to a dexter database or a data.frame with columns: person_id, item_id, item_score
- **item_property**  
The item property defining the domains (subtests)
- **predicate**  
An optional expression to subset data, if NULL all data is used

**Details**

We have generalised the interaction model for items having more than two (potentially, a largish number) of response categories. This function represents scores on subtests as super-items and analyses these as normal items.

**Value**

An object of class `imp` holding results for the Rasch model and the interaction model.

**See Also**

`plot.rim, fit_inter, add_item_properties`
Examples

```r
db = start_new_project(verbAggrRules, ":memory:"
add_booklet(db, verbAggrData, "agg")
add_item_properties(db, verbAggrProperties)
mSit = fit_domains(db, item_property= "situation")
plot(mSit)

close_project(db)
```

---

**fit_enorm**

*Fit the extended nominal response model*

Description

Fits an Extended NOminal Response Model (ENORM) using conditional maximum likelihood (CML) or a Gibbs sampler for Bayesian estimation.

Usage

```r
fit_enorm(
  dataSrc,
  predicate = NULL,
  fixed_params = NULL,
  method = c("CML", "Bayes"),
  nIterations = 1000,
  merge_within_persons = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

- `dataSrc` a connection to a dexter database, a matrix, or a data.frame with columns: `person_id, item_id, item_score`
- `predicate` An optional expression to subset data, if NULL all data is used
- `fixed_params` Optionally, a prms object from a previous analysis or a data.frame with parameters, see details.
- `method` If CML, the estimation method will be Conditional Maximum Likelihood; otherwise, a Gibbs sampler will be used to produce a sample from the posterior
- `nIterations` Number of Gibbs samples when estimation method is Bayes. The maximum number of iterations when using CML.
- `merge_within_persons` whether to merge different booklets administered to the same person, enabling linking over persons as well as booklets.
Details

To support some flexibility in fixing parameters, fixed_params can be a dexter prms object of a data.frame. If a data.frame, it should contain the columns item_id, item_score and a difficulty parameter. Three types of parameters are supported:

- **delta/beta** thresholds between subsequent item categories
- **eta** item-category parameters
- **b** \(\exp(-\eta)\)

Each type corresponds to a different parametrization of the model.

Value

An object of type prms. The prms object can be cast to a data.frame of item parameters using function `coef` or used directly as input for other Dexter functions.

References


See Also

functions that accept a prms object as input: `ability`, `plausible_values`, `plot.prms`, and `plausible_scores`

---

**fit_inter**

Estimate the Interaction and the Rasch model

**Description**

Estimate the parameters of the Interaction model and the Rasch model

**Usage**

```r
fit_inter(dataSrc, predicate = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **dataSrc** a connection to a dexter database, a matrix, or a data.frame with columns: person_id, item_id, item_score
- **predicate** An optional expression to subset data, if NULL all data is used

**Details**

Unlike the Rasch model, the interaction model cannot be computed concurrently for a whole design of test forms. This function therefore fits the Rasch model and the interaction model on complete data. This typically consist of responses to items in one booklet but can also consist of the intersection (common items) in two or more booklets. If the intersection is empty (no common items for all persons), the function will exit with an error message.
Value

An object of class rim holding results for the Rasch model and the interaction model.

See Also

plot.rim, fit_domains

Examples

db = start_new_project(verbAggrRules, ":memory:")
add_booklet(db, verbAggrData, "agg")

m = fit_inter(db, booklet_id=="agg")
plot(m, "S1DoScold", show.observed=TRUE)

close_project(db)

db

get_booklets

Booklets entered in a project

get_booklets

Description

Retrieve information about the booklets entered in the db so far

Usage

get_booklets(db)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>db</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a connection to a dexter database, i.e. the output of start_new_project or open_project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

A data frame with columns: booklet_id, n_persons and n_items.
get_design

Test design

Description

Retrieve all items that have been entered in the db so far by booklet and position in the booklet

Usage

get_design(
  dataSrc,
  format = c("long", "wide"),
  rows = c("booklet_id", "item_id", "item_position"),
  columns = c("item_id", "booklet_id", "item_position"),
  fill = NA
)

Arguments

dataSrc a dexter database or any object form which a design can be inferred
format return format, see below
rows variable that defines the rows, ignored if format='long'
columns variable that defines the columns, ignored if format='long'
fill If set, missing values will be replaced with this value, ignored if format='long'

Value

A data.frame with the design. The contents depend on the rows, columns and format parameters if format is 'long' a data.frame with columns: booklet_id, item_id, item_position (if available) if format is 'wide' a data.frame with the rows defined by the rows parameter and the columns by the columns parameter, with the remaining variable (i.e. item_id, booklet_id or item_position) making up the cells

get_items

Items in a project

Description

Retrieve all items that have been entered in the db so far together with the item properties

Usage

get_items(db)
get_responses

Arguments

  db a connection to a dexter database, e.g. the output of start_new_project or open_project

Value

  A data frame with column item_id and a column for each item property

get_persons Persons in a project

Description

  Retrieve all persons/respondents that have been entered in the db so far together with their properties

Usage

  get_persons(db)

Arguments

  db a connection to a dexter database, e.g. the output of start_new_project or open_project

Value

  A data frame with columns person_id and columns for each person_property

get_responses Selecting data

Description

  Extract data from a dexter database

Usage

  get_responses(
    dataSrc,
    predicate = NULL,
    columns = c("person_id", "item_id", "item_score")
  )
get_responses

Arguments

dataSrc  a connection to a dexter database, a matrix, or a data.frame with columns: person_id, item_id, item_score
predicate an expression to select data on
columns  the columns you wish to select, can include any column in the project, see: get_variables

Details

Many functions in Dexter accept a data source and a predicate. Predicates are extremely flexible but they have a few limitations because they work on the individual response level. It is therefore not possible for example, to remove complete person cases from an analysis based on responses to a single item by using just a predicate expression.

For such cases, Dexter supports selecting the data and manipulating it before passing it back to a Dexter function or possibly doing something else with it. The following example will hopefully clarify this.

Value

a data.frame of responses

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# goal: fit the extended nominal response model using only persons
# without any missing responses
library(dplyr)

# the following would not work since it will omit only the missing
# responses, not the persons; which is not what we want in this case
wrong = fit_enorm(db, response != NA)

# to select on an aggregate level, we need to gather the data and
# manipulate it ourselves
data = get_responses(db,
  columns=c('person_id','item_id','item_score','response')) %>%
group_by(person_id) %>%
mutate(any_missing = any(response==NA)) %>%
filter(!any_missing)

correct = fit_enorm(data)

## End(Not run)
```
get_resp_data

Functions for developers

Description

These functions are meant for people who want to develop their own models based on the data management structure of dexter. Very little input checking is performed, the benefit is some extra speed over using ‘get_responses’. Regular users are advised not to use these functions as incorrect use can easily crash your R-session or lead to unexpected results.

Usage

get_resp_data(
  dataSrc,
  qtpredicate = NULL,
  extra_columns = NULL,
  summarised = FALSE,
  env = NULL,
  protect_x = TRUE,
  retain_person_id = TRUE,
  merge_within_persons = FALSE,
  parms_check = NULL
)

get_resp_matrix(dataSrc, qtpredicate = NULL, env = NULL)

Arguments

dataSrc data.frame, integer matrix, dexter database or ‘dx_resp_data’ object
qtpredicate quoted predicate
extra_columns to be returned in addition to person_id, booklet_id, item_score, item_id
summarised if TRUE, no item scores are returned, just sumscores
env environment for evaluation of qtpredicate, defaults to caller environment
protect_x best set TRUE (default)
retain_person_id whether to retain the original person_id levels or just use arbitrary integers
merge_within_persons merge different booklets for the same person together
parms_check data.frame of item_id, item_score to check for coverage of data

Value

get_resp_data returns a list with class ‘dx_resp_data’ with elements
get_rules

Get scoring rules

Description
Retrieve the scoring rules currently present in the dexter project db

Usage
get_rules(db)

Arguments
db a connection to a Dexter database

Value
data.frame of scoring rules containing columns: item_id, response, item_score

get_testscores

Provide test scores

Description
Supplies the sum of item scores for each person selected.

Usage
get_testscores(dataSrc, predicate = NULL)

Arguments
data Src a connection to a dexter database, a matrix, or a data.frame with columns: person_id, item_id, item_score
predicate An optional expression to filter data, if NULL all data is used

Value
A tibble with columns person_id, item_id, booklet_score
### get_variables

**Variables that are defined in the project**

**Description**
Inspect the variables defined in your dexter project and their datatypes

**Usage**

```r
get_variables(db)
```

**Arguments**

- `db` a dexter project database

**Details**

The variables in Dexter consist of the item properties and person properties you specified and a number of reserved variables that are automatically defined like `response` and `booklet_id`.

Variables in Dexter are most useful when used in predicate expressions. A number of functions can take a dataSrc argument and an optional predicate. Predicates are a concise and flexible way to filter data for the different psychometric functions in Dexter.

The variables can also be used to retrieve data in `get_responses`

**Value**

a data.frame with name and type of the variables defined in your dexter project

---

### individual_differences

**Test individual differences**

**Description**
Test individual differences

**Usage**

```r
individual_differences(dataSrc, predicate = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `dataSrc` a connection to a dexter database, a matrix, or a data.frame with columns: person_id, item_id, item_score
- `predicate` An optional expression to subset data, if NULL all data are used.
Details

This function uses a score distribution to test whether there are individual differences in ability. First, it estimates ability based on the score distribution. Then, the observed distribution is compared to the one expected from the single estimated ability. The data are typically from one booklet but can also consist of the intersection (i.e., the common items) of two or more booklets. If the intersection is empty (i.e., no common items for all persons), the function will exit with an error message.

Value

An object of type tind. Printing the object will show test results. Plotting it will produce a plot of expected and observed score frequencies. The former under the hypothesis that there are no individual differences.

Examples

## Not run:
```
db = start_new_project(verbAggrRules, "verbAggression.db")
add_booklet(db, verbAggrData, "agg")
dd = individual_differences(db)
print(dd)
plot(dd)

close_project(db)
```
## End(Not run)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>information</th>
<th>Functions of ( \theta )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

returns information function, expected score function, score distribution, or score simulation function for a single item, an arbitrary group of items or all items

Usage

```
information(parms, items = NULL, booklet_id = NULL, which.draw = NULL)
expected_score(parms, items = NULL, booklet_id = NULL, which.draw = NULL)
```
```r
r_score(parms, items = NULL, booklet_id = NULL, which.draw = NULL)
p_score(parms, items = NULL, booklet_id = NULL, which.draw = NULL)
```
Arguments

parms object produced by `fit_enorm` or a data.frame with columns item_id, item_score and, depending on parametrization, a column named either beta/delta, eta or b

items vector of one or more item_id’s. If NULL and booklet_id is also NULL, all items in parms are used

booklet_id id of a single booklet (e.g. the test information function), if items is not NULL this is ignores

which.draw the number of the random draw (only applicable if calibration method was Bayes). If NULL, the mean beta parameter will be used

Value

Each function returns a new function which accepts a vector of theta’s. These return the following values:

information an equal length vector with the information estimate at each value of theta.

expected_score an equal length vector with the expected score at each value of theta

r_score a matrix with length(theta) rows and one column for each item containing simulated scores based on theta. To obtain test scores, use rowSums on this matrix

p_score a matrix with length(theta) rows and one column for each possible sumscore containing the probability of the score given theta

Examples

```r
db = start_new_project(verbAggrRules, ':memory:')
add_booklet(db, verbAggrData, "agg")
p = fit_enorm(db)

# plot information function for single item
ifun = information(p, "S1DoScold")
plot(ifun,from=-4,to=4)

# compare test information function to the population ability distribution
ifun = information(p, booklet="agg")
pv = plausible_values(db,p)

op = par(no.readonly=TRUE)
par(mar = c(5,4,2,4))

plot(ifun,from=-4,to=4, xlab='theta', ylab='test information')
par(new=TRUE)

plot(density(pv$PV1), col='green', axes=FALSE, xlab=NA, ylab=NA, main=NA)
```
**keys_to_rules**

For multiple choice items that will be scored as 0/1, derive the scoring rules from the keys to the correct responses

**Usage**

```r
keys_to_rules(keys, include_NA_rule = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `keys` A data frame containing columns `item_id`, `noptions`, and `key` See details.
- `include_NA_rule` whether to add an option 'NA' (which is scored 0) to each item

**Details**

This function might be useful in setting up the scoring rules when all items are multiple-choice and scored as 0/1.

The input data frame must contain the exact id of each item, the number of options, and the key. If the keys are all integers, it will be assumed that responses are coded as 1 through `noptions`. If they are all letters, it is assumed that responses are coded as `A,B,C,...`. All other cases result in an error.

**Value**

A data frame that can be used as input to `start_new_project`
open_project

Description

Opens a database created by function `start_new_project`

Usage

```r
open_project(db_name = "dexter.db")
```

Arguments

- `db_name` The name of the database to be opened.

Value

A database connection object

plausible_scores

Description

Generate plausible i.e., posterior predictive sumscores on a set of items. A typical use of this function is to generate plausible scores on a complete item bank when data is collected using an incomplete design.

Usage

```r
plausible_scores(
  dataSrc,
  parms = NULL,
  predicate = NULL,
  items = NULL,
  covariates = NULL,
  keep.observed = TRUE,
  nPS = 1,
  merge_within_persons = FALSE
)
```
plausible_values

Arguments

- **dataSrc**: a connection to a dexter database, a matrix, or a data.frame with columns: person_id, item_id, item_score
- **parms**: An object returned by function `fit_enorm` and containing parameter estimates. If `parms` is given the function provides plausible scores conditional on the item parameters. These are considered known. If `parms` is NULL, Bayesian parameters are calculated from the `datasrc`
- **predicate**: an expression to filter data. If missing, the function will use all data in `dataSrc`
- **items**: vector of item_id’s, this specifies the itemset to generate the testscores for. If `items` is NULL all items occurring in `dataSrc` are used.
- **covariates**: name or a vector of names of the variables to group the population, used to update the prior. A covariate must be a discrete person covariate (e.g. not a float) that indicates nominal categories, e.g. gender or school If `dataSrc` is a data.frame, it must contain the covariate.
- **keep.observed**: If responses to one or more of the items have been observed, the user can choose to keep these observations or generate new ones.
- **nPS**: Number of plausible testscores to generate per person.
- **merge_within_persons**: If a person took multiple booklets, this indicates whether plausible scores are generated per person (TRUE) or per booklet (FALSE)

Value

A data.frame with columns booklet_id, person_id, booklet_score and nPS plausible scores named PS1...PSn.

Usage

```r
plausible_values(
  dataSrc, 
  parms = NULL, 
  predicate = NULL, 
  covariates = NULL, 
  nPS = 1, 
  use_draw = NULL, 
  prior.dist = c("normal", "mixture"), 
  merge_within_persons = FALSE 
)
```

Description

Draws plausible values based on test scores.
### Arguments

**dataSrc**
- a connection to a dexter database, a matrix, or a data.frame with columns: `person_id`, `item_id`, `item_score`

**parms**
- An object returned by function `fit_enorm` containing parameter estimates. If parms are provided, item parameters are considered known. If `parms` = `NULL`, plausible values are marginalized over the posterior distribution of the item parameters and uncertainty of the item parameters is taken into account.

**predicate**
- an expression to filter data. If missing, the function will use all data in `dataSrc`

**covariates**
- name or a vector of names of the variables to group the populations used to improve the prior. A covariate must be a discrete person property (e.g. not a float) that indicates nominal categories, e.g. gender or school. If `dataSrc` is a `data.frame`, it must contain the covariate.

**nPV**
- Number of plausible values to draw per person.

**use_draw**
- When the ENORM was fitted with a Gibbs sampler, this specifies the use of a particular sample of item parameters used to generate the plausible value(s). If `NULL`, the posterior means are used. If outside range, the last iteration will be used.

**prior.dist**
- use a normal prior or a mixture of two normals recognised automatically.

**merge_within_persons**
- If a person took multiple booklets, this indicates whether plausible values are generated per person (TRUE) or per booklet (FALSE)

### Value

A `data.frame` with columns: `booklet_id`, `person_id`, `booklet_score` and `nPV` plausible values named `PV1...PVn`.

### References


### Examples

```r
db = start_new_project(verbAggrRules, ":memory:",
    person_properties=list(gender="<unknown>"))
add_booklet(db, verbAggrData, "agg")
add_item_properties(db, verbAggrProperties)

f=fit_enorm(db)

pv_M=plausible_values(db,f,(mode=="Do")&(gender=="Male"))

pv_F=plausible_values(db,f,(mode=="Do")&(gender=="Female"))

par(mfrow=c(1,2))

plot(ecdf(pv_M$PV1),
     main="Do: males versus females", xlab="Ability", col="red")
lines(ecdf(pv_F$PV1), col="green")
```
plot.DIF_stats

plot method for pairwise DIF statistics

Description

plot method for pairwise DIF statistics

Usage

## S3 method for class 'DIF_stats'
plot(x, items = NULL, itemsX = items, itemsY = items, alpha = 0.05, ...)

Arguments

x 
object produced by DIF

items 
character vector of item id's for a subset of the plot. Useful if you have many items. If NULL all items are plotted.

itemsX 
character vector of item id's for the X axis

itemsY 
character vector of item id's for the Y axis

alpha 
significance level used to color the plot (two sided)

... 
further arguments to plot

Details

Plotting produces an image of the matrix of pairwise DIF statistics. The statistics are standard normal deviates and colored to distinguish significant from non-significant values. If there is no DIF, a proportion alpha will be significant be change.
plot.p2pass  A plot method for `probability_to_pass`

Description

Plot equating information from `probability_to_pass`

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'p2pass'
plot(
  x,
  what = c("all", "equating", "sens/spec", "roc"),
  booklet_id = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `x`: An object produced by function `probability_to_pass`
- `what`: information to plot, 'equating', 'sens/spec', 'roc', or 'all'
- `booklet_id`: vector of booklet_id’s to plot, if NULL all booklets are plotted
- `...`: Any additional plotting parameters; e.g., `cex = 0.7`

plot.prms  Plot for the extended nominal Response model

Description

The plot shows 'fit' by comparing the expected score based on the model (grey line) with the average scores based on the data (black line with dots) for groups of students with similar estimated ability.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'prms'
plot(
  x,
  item_id = NULL,
  dataSrc = NULL,
  predicate = NULL,
  nbins = 5,
  ci = 0.95,
  ...
)
```
Arguments

- **x**: object produced by `fit_enorm`
- **item_id**: which item to plot, if `NULL`, one plot for each item is made
- **dataSrc**: data source, see details
- **predicate**: an expression to subset data in `dataSrc`
- **nbins**: number of ability groups
- **ci**: confidence interval for the error bars, between 0 and 1. Use 0 to suppress the error bars. Default = 0.95 for a 95% confidence interval
- **...**: further arguments to `plot`

Details

The standard plot shows the fit against the sample on which the parameters were fitted. If `dataSrc` is provided, the fit is shown against the observed data in `dataSrc`. This may be useful for plotting the fit in different subgroups as a visual test for item level DIF. The confidence intervals denote the uncertainty about the predicted p-values within the ability groups for the sample size in `dataSrc` (if not `NULL`) or the original data on which the model was fit.

Value

Silently, a data.frame with observed an expected values.

---

**plot.rim**

A plot method for the interaction model

---

Description

Plot the item-total regressions fit by the interaction (or Rasch) model

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'rim'
plot(
  x,
  items = NULL,
  summate = TRUE,
  overlay = FALSE,
  curtains = 10,
  show.observed = TRUE,
  ...
)
```
probability_to_pass

Arguments

x | An object produced by function fit_inter
items | The items to plot (item_id’s). If NULL, all items will be plotted
summate | If FALSE, regressions for polytomous items will be shown for each response option separately; default is TRUE.
overlay | If TRUE and more than one item is specified, there will be two plots, one for the Rasch model and the other for the interaction model, with all items overlayed; otherwise, one plot for each item with the two models overlayed. Ignored if summate is FALSE. Default is FALSE
curtains | 100*the tail probability of the sum scores to be shaded. Default is 10. Set to 0 to have no curtains shown at all.
show.observed | If TRUE, the observed proportion correct at each sum score will be shown as dots. Default is FALSE.
... | Any additional plotting parameters.

Details

Customization of title and subtitle can be done by using the arguments main and sub. These arguments can contain references to the variables item_id (if overlay=FALSE) or model (if overlay=TRUE) by prefixing them with a dollar sign, e.g. plot(m, main='item: $item_id')

```r
probability_to_pass(dataSrc, parms, ref_items, pass_fail, predicate = NULL, target_booklets = NULL, nIterations = 1000)
```
profiles

Arguments

- `dataSrc`: a connection to a dexter database, a matrix, or a data.frame with columns: `person_id`, `item_id`, `item_score`
- `parms`: parameters returned from `fit_enorm`. If uncertainty about parameter estimation should be included in the computations, use `method='Bayes'` and `nIterations` equal or larger than `nIterations` in `probability_to_pass`
- `ref_items`: vector with id’s of items in the reference set, they must all occur in `dataSrc`
- `pass_fail`: pass-fail score on the reference set, the lowest score with which one passes
- `predicate`: An optional expression to subset data in `dataSrc`, if NULL all data is used
- `target_booklets`: The target test booklet(s). A data.frame with columns `booklet_id` (if multiple booklets) and `item_id`, if NULL (default) this will be derived from the `dataSrc` and the probability to pass will be computed for each test score for each booklet in your data.
- `nIterations`: The function uses an Markov-Chain Monte-Carlo method to calculate the probability to pass and this is the number of Monte-Carlo samples used.

Details

Note that this function is computationally intensive and can take some time to run, especially when computing the probability to pass for multiple target booklets. Further technical details can be found in a vignette.

Value

An object of type `p2pass`. Use `coef()` to extract the probability to pass for each booklet and score. Use `plot()` to plot the probabilities, sensitivity and specificity or a ROC-curve.

See Also

The function used to plot the results: `plot.p2pass`
Usage

profiles(
  dataSrc,
  parms,
  item_property,
  predicate = NULL,
  merge_within_persons = FALSE
)

profile_tables(parms, domains, item_property, design = NULL)

Arguments

dataSrc a connection to a dexter database or a data.frame with columns: person_id, item_id, item_score, an arbitrarily named column containing an item property and optionally booklet_id

parms An object returned by fit_enorm

item_property the name of the item property used to define the domains. If dataSrc is a dexter db then the item_property must match a known item property. If datasrc is a data.frame, item_property must be equal to one of its column names. For profile_tables item_property must match a column name in domains.

predicate An optional expression to subset data in dataSrc, if NULL all data is used

merge_within_persons whether to merge different booklets administered to the same person.

domains data.frame with column item_id and a column with name equal to item_property

design data.frame with columns item_id and optionally booklet_id

Details

When using a unidimensional IRT Model like the extended nominal response model in dexter (see: fit_enorm), the model is as a rule to simple to catch all the relevant dimensions in a test. Nevertheless, a simple model is quite useful in practice. Profile analysis can complement the model in this case by indicating how a test-taker, conditional on her/his test score, performs on a number of pre-specified domains, e.g. in case of a mathematics test the domains could be numbers, algebra and geometry or in case of a digital test the domains could be animated versus non-animated items. This can be done by comparing the achieved score on a domain with the expected score, given the test score.

Value

profiles a data.frame with columns person_id, booklet_id, booklet_score, <item_property>, domain_score, expected_domain_score

profile_tables a data.frame with columns booklet_id, booklet_score, <item_property>, expected_domain_score
References


profile_plot

Profile plot

Description

Profile plot

Usage

profile_plot(
  dataSrc,
  item_property,
  covariate,
  predicate = NULL,
  model = c("IM", "RM"),
  x = NULL,
  col = NULL,
  ...
)

Arguments

dataSrc a connection to a dexter database or a data.frame with columns: person_id, item_id, item_score and the item_property and the covariate of interest.

type The name of the item property defining the domains. The item property should have exactly two distinct values in your data

covariate name of the person property used to create the groups. There will be one line for each distinct value.
predicate An optional expression to filter data, if NULL all data is used

model "IM" (default) or "RM" where "IM" is the interaction model and "RM" the Rasch model. The interaction model is the default as it fits the data better or at least as good as the Rasch model.

x Which value of the item_property to draw on the x axis, if NULL, one is chosen automatically

col vector of colors to use for plotting

... further arguments to plot
Details

Profile plots can be used to investigate whether two (or more) groups of respondents attain the same test score in the same way. The user must provide a (meaningful) classification of the items in two non-overlapping subsets such that the test score is the sum of the scores on the subsets. The plot shows the probabilities to obtain any combinations of subset scores with thin gray lines indicating the combinations that give the same test score. The thick lines connect the most likely combination for each test score in each group. When applied to educational test data, the plots can be used to detect differences in the relative difficulty of (sets of) items for respondents that belong to different groups and are matched on the test score. This provides a content-driven way to investigate differential item functioning.

Examples

```python
db = start_new_project(verbAggrRules, "::memory:",
    person_properties=list(gender="unknown"))
add_booklet(db, verbAggrData, "agg")
add_item_properties(db, verbAggrProperties)
profile_plot(db, item_property='Var mode', covariate='gender')
```

close_project(db)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ratedData</th>
<th>Rated data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

A data set with rated data. A number of student performances are rated twice on several aspects by independent judges. The ratings are binary and have been summed following the theory discussed by Maris and Bechger (2006, Handbook of Statistics). Data are a small subset of data collected on the State Exam Dutch as a second language for Speaking.

Format

A data set with 75 rows and 15 columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ratedDataProperties</th>
<th>Item properties in the rated data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

A data set of item properties related to the rated data. These are the aspects: IH = content, WZ = word choice and phrasing, and WK = vocabulary.

Format

A data set with 14 rows and 2 columns: item_id and aspect
ratedDataRules  

**Scoring rules for the rated data**

**Description**

A set of (trivial) scoring rules for the rated data set

**Format**

A data set with 42 rows and 3 columns (item_id, response, item_score).

---

read_oplm_par  

**Read item parameters from oplm PAR or CML files**

**Description**

Read item parameters from oplm PAR or CML files

**Usage**

```r
read_oplm_par(par_path)
```

**Arguments**

- **par_path**  
  path to a file in the (binary) OPLM PAR format or the human readable CML format

**Details**

It is occasionally useful to calibrate new items on an existing scale. This function offers the possibility to read parameters from the proprietary oplm format so that they can be used to fix a new calibration in Dexter on an existing scale of items that were calibrated in oplm.

**Value**

depends on the input. For .PAR files a tibble with columns: item_id, item_score, beta, nbr, for .CML files also several statistics columns that are outputted by OPLM as part of the calibration.

**Examples**

```r
par = read_oplm_par('/parameters.PAR')
f = fit_enorm(db, fixed_params=par)
```
### r_score_IM
**Simulation from the interaction model**

**Description**
Simulate item scores conditional on test scores using the interaction model

**Usage**
r_score_IM(m, scores)

**Arguments**
- m: an object produced by function fit_inter
- scores: vector of test scores

**Value**
a matrix with item scores, one column per item and one row per test score. Row order equal to scores

### standards_3dc
**Standard setting**

**Description**
Set performance standards on one or more test forms using the data driven direct consensus (3DC) method

**Usage**
standards_3dc(parms, design)

## S3 method for class 'sts_par'
coef(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sts_par'
plot(x, booklet_id = NULL, ...)

---
Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>params</td>
<td>parameters object returned from <code>fit_enorm</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>design</td>
<td>a <code>data.frame</code> with columns <code>cluster_id</code>, <code>item_id</code> and optionally <code>booklet_id</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>an object containing parameters for the 3DC standard setting procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>ignored Optionally you can include a column <code>booklet_id</code> to specify multiple test forms for standard setting and/or columns <code>cluster_nbr</code> and <code>item_nbr</code> to specify ordering of clusters and items in the forms and application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>an object containing parameters for the 3DC standard setting procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>booklet_id</td>
<td>which test form to plot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

The data driven direct consensus (3DC) method of standard setting was invented by Gunter Maris and described in Keuning et. al. (2017). To easily apply this procedure, we advise to use the free digital 3DC application. This application can be downloaded from the Cito website, see the 3DC application download page. If you want to apply the 3DC method using paper forms instead, you can use the function `plot3DC` to generate the forms from the 3DC database.

Although the 3DC method is used as explained in Keuning et. al., the method we use for computing the forms is a simple maximum likelihood scaling from an IRT model, described in Moe and Verhelst (2017)

Value

an object of type ‘sts_par’

References


See Also

how to make a database for the 3DC standard setting application: `standards_db`

Examples

```r
library(dplyr)
db = start_new_project(verbAggrRules, "::memory:"

add_booklet(db, verbAggrData, "agg"
add_item_properties(db, verbAggrProperties)
```
design = get_items(db) %>%
    rename(cluster_id='behavior')

f = fit_enorm(db)

sts_par = standards_3dc(f, design)

plot(sts_par)

# db_sts = standards_db(sts_par,'test.db',c('mildly aggressive','dangerously aggressive'))

standards_db
Export a standard setting database for use by the free 3DC application

Description
This function creates an export (an sqlite database file) which can be used by the 3DC application. This is a free application with which a standard setting session can be facilitated through a LAN network using the Chrome browser. The 3DC application can be downloaded from 3DC application download page

Usage
standards_db(
    par.sts,  
    file_name,  
    standards,  
    population = NULL,  
    group_leader = "admin"
)

Arguments
par.sts  an object containing parameters for the 3DC standard setting procedure produced by standards_3dc
file_name  name of the exported database file
standards  vector of 1 or more standards. In case there are multiple test forms and they should use different performance standards, a list of such vectors. The names of this list should correspond to the names of the testforms
population  optional, a data.frame with three columns: ‘booklet_id’,‘booklet_score’,‘n’ (where n is a count)
group_leader  login name of the group leader. The login password will always be ‘admin’ but can be changed in the 3DC application
**start_new_project**  

**Start a new project**

**Description**

Imports a complete set of scoring rules and starts a new project (data base)

**Usage**

```
start_new_project(rules, db_name = "dexter.db", person_properties = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **rules**  
  A data frame with columns `item_id`, `response`, and `item_score`. The order is not important but spelling is. Any other columns will be ignored.

- **db_name**  
  A connection to an existing sqlite database or a string specifying a filename for a new sqlite database to be created. If this name does not contain a path, the file will be created in the work directory. Any existing file with the same name will be overwritten. For an in-memory database you can use the string ":[memory:".

- **person_properties**  
  An optional list of person properties. Names should correspond to `person_properties` intended to be used in the project. Values are used as default (missing) values. The datatype will also be inferred from the values. Known `person_properties` will be automatically imported when adding response data with `add_booklet`.

**Details**

This package only works with closed items (e.g. likert, MC or possibly short answer) it does not score any open items. The first step to creating a project is to import an exhaustive list of all items and all admissible responses, along with the score that any of the latter will be given. Responses may be integers or strings but they will always be treated as strings. Scores must be integers, and the minimum score for an item must be 0. When inputting data, all responses not specified in the rules can optionally be treated as missing and ultimately scored 0, but it is good style to include the missing responses in the list. NA values will be treated as the string "NA".

**Value**

a database connection object.

**Examples**

```r
head(verbAggrRules)
db = start_new_project(verbAggrRules, "verbAggression.db",
                        person_properties = list(gender = "unknown"))
```
Start a new project from oplm files

Description

Creates a dexter project database and fills it with response data based on a .dat and .scr file.

Usage

```r
start_new_project_from_oplm(
  dbname,
  scr_path,
  dat_path,
  booklet_position = NULL,
  responses_start = NULL,
  response_length = 1,
  person_id = NULL,
  missing_character = c(" ", "9"),
  use_discrim = FALSE,
  format = "compressed"
)
```

Arguments

dbname: filename/path of new dexter project database (will be overwritten if already exists)
scr_path: path to the .scr file
dat_path: path to the .dat file
booklet_position: vector of start and end of booklet position in the dat file, e.g. c(1,4), all positions are counted from 1, start and end are both inclusive. If NULL, this is read from the scr file.
responses_start: start position of responses in the .dat file. If NULL, this is read from the scr file.
response_length: length of individual responses, default=1
person_id: optionally, a vector of start and end position of person_id in the .dat file. If NULL, person id's will be auto-generated.
missing_character: vector of character(s) used to indicate missing in .dat file, default is to use both a space and a 9 as missing characters.
use_discrim: if TRUE, the scores for the responses will be multiplied by the discrimination parameters of the items
format: not used, at the moment only the compressed format is supported.
**Details**

`start_new_project_from_oplm` builds a complete dexter database from a .dat and .scr file in the proprietary oplm format. Three custom variables are added to the database: `booklet_on_off`, `item_local_on_off`, `item_global_on_off`. These are taken from the .scr file and can be used in predicates in the various dexter functions.

`Booklet_position` and `responses_start` are usually inferred from the .scr file but since they are sometimes misspecified in the .scr file they can be overridden. `Response_length` is not inferred from the .scr file since anything other than 1 is most often a mistake.

**Value**

a database connection object.

**Examples**

```r
db = start_new_project_from_oplm('test.db', 
    'path_to_scr_file', 'path_to_dat_file', 
    booklet_position=c(1,3), responses_start=101, 
    person_id=c(50,62))

prms = fit_enorm(db, 
    item_global_on_off==1 & item_local_on_off==1 & booklet_on_off==1)
```

**tia_tables**  
*Simple test-item analysis*

**Description**

Show simple Classical Test Analysis statistics at item and test level

**Usage**

```r
tia_tables(
    dataSrc, 
    predicate = NULL, 
    type = c("raw", "averaged", "compared"), 
    max_scores = c("observed", "theoretical")
)
```
**Arguments**

**dataSrc**
a connection to a dexter database, a matrix, or a data.frame with columns: person_id, item_id, item_score

**predicate**
An optional expression to subset data, if NULL all data is used

**type**
How to present the item level statistics: raw for each test booklet separately, averaged averaged over the test booklet in which the item is included, with the number of persons as weights, or compared, in which case the pvalues, correlations with the sum score (rit), and correlations with the rest score (rit) are shown in separate tables and compared across booklets

**max_scores**
use the observed maximum item score or the theoretical maximum items score according to the scoring rules in the database to compute pvalues and maximum scores

**Value**

A list containing:

- **testStats** a data.frame of statistics at test level
- **itemStats** a data.frame (or list if type='compared') of statistics at item level

**touch_rules** *Add or modify scoring rules*

**Description**

Having to alter or add a scoring rule is occasionally necessary, e.g. in case of a key error. This function offers the possibility to do so and also allows you to add new items to your project

**Usage**

```r
touch_rules(db, rules)
```

**Arguments**

**db**
a connection to a dexter project database

**rules**
A data frame with columns item_id, response, and item_score. The order is not important but spelling is. Any other columns will be ignored. See details

**Details**

The rules should contain all rules that you want to change or add. This means that in case of a key error in a single multiple choice question, you typically have to change two rules.
If the scoring rules pass a sanity check, a small summary of changes is printed and nothing is returned. Otherwise, this function returns a data frame listing the problems found, with 4 columns:

- **item_id**: id of the problematic item
- **less_than_two_scores**: if TRUE, the item has only one distinct score
- **duplicated_responses**: if TRUE, the item contains two or more identical response categories
- **min_score_not_zero**: if TRUE, the minimum score of the item was not 0

### Examples

```r
# given that in your dexter project there is an mc item with id 'itm_01',
# which currently has key 'A' but you want to change it to 'C'.

new_rules = data.frame(item_id='itm_01', response=c('A','C'), item_score=c(0,1))
touch_rules(db, new_rules)
```

### Value

A data set of self-reported verbal behaviour in different frustrating situations (Vansteelandt, 2000)

### Format

A data set with 316 rows and 26 columns.

### Description

A data set of item properties related to the verbal aggression data

### Format

A data set with 24 rows and 5 columns.
verbAggrRules  Scoring rules for the verbal aggression data

Description
A set of (trivial) scoring rules for the verbal aggression data set

Format
A data set with 72 rows and 3 columns (item_id, response, item_score).
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