# Package ‘eeptools’

May 3, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Package</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Convenience Functions for Education Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>1.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Collection of convenience functions to make working with administrative records easier and more consistent. Includes functions to clean strings, and identify cut points. Also includes three example data sets of administrative education records for learning how to process records with errors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>License</td>
<td>GPL-3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depends</td>
<td>R (&gt;= 2.15.1), ggplot2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>arm, data.table, vcd, maptools</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suggests</td>
<td>testthat, stringr, knitr, rmarkdown, MASS</td>
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<tr>
<td>LazyData</td>
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<td>Encoding</td>
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<td>VignetteBuilder</td>
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<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="https://github.com/jknowles/eeptools">https://github.com/jknowles/eeptools</a></td>
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<td>BugReports</td>
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<tr>
<td>NeedsCompilation</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Jason P. Becker [ctb], Jared E. Knowles [aut, cre]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintainer</td>
<td>Jared E. Knowles <a href="mailto:jknowles@gmail.com">jknowles@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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R topics documented:

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- autoplot.lm ....................................................... 3
Function to calculate age from date of birth.

This function calculates age in days, months, or years from a date of birth to another arbitrary date. This returns a numeric vector in the specified units.

Usage

age_calc(dob, enddate = Sys.Date(), units = "months", precise = TRUE)
autoplot.lm

Arguments

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<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
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<tr>
<td>dob</td>
<td>a vector of class Date representing the date of birth/start date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enddate</td>
<td>a vector of class Date representing the when the observation’s age is of interest, defaults to current date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>units</td>
<td>character, which units of age should be calculated? allowed values are days, months, and years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>precise</td>
<td>logical indicating whether or not to calculate with leap year and leap second precision</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

A numeric vector of ages the same length as the dob vector

Author(s)

Jason P. Becker

Source

This function was developed in part from this response on the R-Help mailing list.

See Also

See also difftime which this function uses and mimics some functionality but at higher unit levels.

Examples

```r
a <- as.Date(seq(as.POSIXct('1987-05-29 018:07:00'), len=26, by="21 day"))
b <- as.Date(seq(as.POSIXct('2002-05-29 018:07:00'), len=26, by="21 day"))

age <- age_calc(a, units='years')
age
age <- age_calc(a, units='months')
age
age <- age_calc(a, as.Date('2005-09-01'))
age
```

Description

This uses ggplot2 to replicate the plot functionality for lm in ggplot2 and allow themes.
## S3 method for class 'lm'

```r
autoplot(object, which = c(1:6), mfrow = c(3, 2), ...)
```

### Arguments

- `object`: a linear model object from `lm`
- `which`: which of the tests do we want to display output from
- `mfrow`: Describes the layout of the resulting function in the plot frames
- `...`: additional parameters to pass through

### Value

A ggplot2 object that mimics the functionality of a plot of linear model.

### References


### See Also

- `plot.lm` which this function mimics

### Examples

```r
# Univariate
a <- runif(1000)
b <- 7 * a + rnorm(1)
mymod <- lm(b~a)
autoplot(mymod)

# Multivariate
data(mpg)
mymod <- lm(cty~displ + cyl + drv, data=mpg)
autoplot(mymod)
```

---

`cleanTex`  

Remove Unwanted LaTeX files after building document

### Description

Convenience function for cleaning up your directory after running pdflatex

### Usage

```r
cleanTex(fn, keepPDF = TRUE, keepRnw = TRUE, keepRproj = TRUE)
```
crosstabplot

Arguments

- **fn**: a filename for your .Rnw file
- **keepPDF**: Logical. Should function save PDF files with filename fn. Default is TRUE.
- **keepRnw**: Logical. Should function save Rnw files with filename fn. Default is TRUE.
- **keepRproj**: Logical. Should function save .Rproj files with filename fn. Default is TRUE.

Value

Nothing. All files except the .tex, .pdf and .Rnw are removed from your directory.

---

crosstabplot  

*Draw a visual crosstab (mosaic plot) with shading for correlations and labels in each cell.*

Description

Improves labeling of mosaic plots over mosaic from the vcd package

Usage

```r
crosstabplot(
  data,
  rowvar,
  colvar,
  varnames,
  title = NULL,
  subtitle = NULL,
  label = FALSE,
  shade = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- **data**: a data object, matrix or dataframe, that contains the categorical variables to compose the crosstab
- **rowvar**: a character value for the column in data that will be displayed on the rows of the crosstab
- **colvar**: a character value for the column in data that will be displayed in columns of the crosstab
- **varnames**: a character vector of length two with the labels for rowvar and colvar respectively
- **title**: a character vector of length one that contains the main title for the plot
- **subtitle**: a character vector of length one that contains the subtitle displayed beneath the plot
Build a list of crosstabulations from a dataset

Description

Build a list of crosstabulations from a dataset

Usage

crosstabs(data, rowvar, colvar, varnames, digits = 2)

Arguments

data a data object, matrix or dataframe, that contains the categorical variables to compose the crosstab
rowvar a character value for the column in data that will be displayed on the rows of the crosstab
colvar a character value for the column in data that will be displayed in columns of the crosstab
varnames a character vector of length two with the labels for rowvar and colvar respectively
digits an integer for how much to round the proportion calculations by, default is 2
Value

a list with crosstab calculations

Examples

df<-data.frame(cbind(x=seq(1,3,by=1), y=sample(LETTERS[6:8],60,replace=TRUE)),
fac=sample(LETTERS[1:4], 60, replace=TRUE))
varnames<-c('Quality','Grade')
myCT <- crosstabs(df, rowvar = "x",colvar = “fac”, varnames = varnames, digits =2)

cutoff

A function to calculate thresholds of cumulative sums in a vector.

Description

This function tells us how far we have to go before reaching a cutoff in a variable by sorting the
vector, then finding how far to go. Note that the cutoff is expressed in percentage terms (fixed
cumulative sum)

Usage

cutoff(x, cutoff, na.rm = TRUE)

Arguments

x a numeric vector, missing values are allowed
cutoff a user defined numeric value to stop the cutoff specified as a proportion 0 to 1
na.rm logical, should missing values be excluded?

Details

Calculates the distance through a numeric vector before a certain proportion of the sum is reached
by sorting the vector and calculating the cumulative proportion of each element

Value

An integer for the minimum number of elements necessary to reach cutoff

Author(s)

Jared E. Knowles

Examples

# for vector
a <- rnorm(100, mean=6, sd=1)
cutoff(a, .7) #return minimum number of elements to account 70 percent of total
decomma

Remove commas from numeric fields and return them as numerics

Description

A shortcut function to strip commas out of numeric fields imported from other software and convert them into numeric vectors that can be operated on. This assumes decimal point as opposed to decimal comma notation.

Usage

decomma(x)

Arguments

x

a character vector containing numbers with commas that should be coerced into being numeric.

Details

This function assumes decimal point notation for numbers. For more information, see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decimal_mark#Countries_using_Arabic_numerals_with_decimal_point.

Value

A numeric

Author(s)

Jared E. Knowles

Examples

```r
input <- c("10,243", "11,212", "7,011", "5443", "500")
output <- decomma(input)
is.numeric(output)
```
defac

Convert a factor to a character string safely

Description
This is a shortcut function to convert a factor to a character variable without having to type as.character()

Usage
defac(x)

Arguments
x  a factor to be turned into a character

Value
A character

Author(s)
Jared E. Knowles

See Also
factor, levels to understand the R implementation of factors.

Examples
a <- as.factor(LETTERS)
summary(a)
b <- defac(a)
class(b)

eeptools  Evaluation of educational policy tools

Description
Make common tasks for educational evaluation easier to do!
Details

Package: eeptools
Type: Package
Version: 1.2.0
Date: 2018-06-01
License: GPL-3

This package has a number of useful shortcuts for common tasks. It includes some themes for ggplot2 plots, processing arbitrary text files of data, calculating student characteristics, and finding thresholds within vectors. Future development work will include methods for tuning and evaluating early warning system models.

Note

This package is still in beta and function names may change in the next release.

Author(s)

Jared E. Knowles

Examples

gender<-c("M","M","M","F","F","F")
statamode(gender)
statamode(gender[1:5])

missing_data<-c(NA,NA,NA)
max_mis(missing_data)

makenum(gender)
gender <- factor(gender)
defac(gender)

gelmansim Generate prediction intervals for model functions

Description

Generate prediction intervals from R models following Gelman and Hill

Usage

gelmansim(mod, newdata, n.sims, na.omit = TRUE)
Arguments

mod Name of a model object such as \texttt{lm, glm}, or \texttt{merMod}
newdata Sets of new data to generate predictions for
n.sims Number of simulations per case
na.omit Logical indicating whether to remove NAs from newdata

Details

Currently \texttt{gelmansim} does not work for \texttt{lm} objects because of the way \texttt{sim} in the \texttt{arm} package handles variable names for these objects. It is recommended users use \texttt{glm} in these cases.

Value

A dataframe with newdata and prediction intervals

References


Examples

```r
#Examples of "sim"
set.seed (1)
J <- 15
n <- J*(J+1)/2
group <- rep (1:J, 1:J)
mu.a <- 5
sigma.a <- 2
a <- rnorm (J, mu.a, sigma.a)
b <- -3
x <- rnorm (n, 2, 1)
sigma.y <- 6
y <- rnorm (n, a[group] + b*x, sigma.y)
u <- runif (J, 0, 3)
y123.dat <- cbind (y, x, group)
# Linear regression
x1 <- y123.dat[,2]
y1 <- y123.dat[,1]
M1 <- glm (y1 ~ x1)

cases <- data.frame(x1 = seq(-2, 2, by=0.1))
sim.results <- gelmansim(M1, newdata=cases, n.sims=200, na.omit=TRUE)
## Not run:

dat <- as.data.frame(y123.dat)
M2 <- glm (y1 ~ x1 + group, data=dat)

cases <- expand.grid(x1 = seq(-2, 2, by=0.1),
                     group=seq(1, 14, by=2))
```
ggmapmerge

A deprecated method for fortifying SpatialPolygonsDataFrames for plotting

Description
Convenience function for fortifying SpatialPolygonsDataFrames for ggplot2 plotting.

Usage

ggmapmerge(mapobj, xid)

Arguments

mapobj Name of an S4 SpatialPolygonsDataFrame
xid Name of ID variable in the SpatialPolygonsDataFrame

Details
This function requires maptools to be loaded and gpclibPermit to be TRUE. This is because it depends on the fortify method in ggplot2.

Value
An S3 dataframe suitable for using in a ggplot2 map

Examples

## Not run:
xx <- maptools::readShapePoly(system.file("shapes/sids.shp", package="maptools")[][1], IDvar="FIPSNO")
plotobj <- ggmapmerge(xx,"FIPS")
## End(Not run)
isid

A function to check if a set of variables form a unique ID in a dataframe.

Description

When passed a set of variable names and a dataframe, this function returns a check TRUE/FALSE whether or not the variables together uniquely identify a row in the dataframe.

Usage

`isid(data, vars, verbose = FALSE)`

Arguments

- `data` A dataframe.
- `vars` A character vector specifying the column names in the dataframe to check as unique.
- `verbose` A logical, default FALSE. If TRUE, `isid` will tell you how many rows you need and how many your variables uniquely identify.

Value

TRUE or FALSE. TRUE indicates the variables uniquely identify the rows. FALSE indicates they do not.

Author(s)

Jared E. Knowles

Examples

```r
data(stuatt)
isid(stuatt, vars = c("sid"))
isid(stuatt, vars = c("sid", "school_year"))
isid(stuatt, vars = c("sid", "school_year"), verbose = TRUE)
```
**Description**

Lag variables by an arbitrary number of periods even if the data is grouped

**Usage**

```
lag_data(df, group, time, periods, values)
```

**Arguments**

- `df`: A dataframe with groups, time periods, and a variable to be lagged
- `group`: The grouping factor in the dataframe
- `time`: The variable representing time periods
- `periods`: A scalar for the number of periods to be lagged in the data. Can be negative to indicate leading variable.
- `values`: The names of the variables to be lagged

**Value**

A dataframe with a newly created variable lagged

**Examples**

```r
test_data <- expand.grid(id = sample(letters, 10),
                        time = 1:10)
test_data$value1 <- rnorm(100)
test_data$value2 <- runif(100)
test_data$value3 <- rpois(100, 4)
group <- "id"
time <- "time"
values <- c("value1", "value2")
vars <- c(group, time, values)
periods <- 2
newdat <- lag_data(test_data, group="id", time="time",
                   values=c("value1", "value2"), periods=3)
```
**leading_zero**

*Function to add leading zeroes to maintain fixed width.*

---

**Description**

This function ensures that fixed width data is the right length by padding zeroes to the front of values. This is a common problem with fixed width data after importing into R as non-character type.

**Usage**

```
leading_zero(x, digits = 2)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: a vector of numeric data that should be fixed width but is missing leading zeroes.
- `digits`: an integer representing the desired width of `x`

**Details**

If `x` contains negative values then the width specified by `digits` will include one space taken up for the negative sign. The function does not trim values that are longer than `digits`, so the vector produced will not have a uniform width if `nchar(x) > d`

**Value**

A character vector of length `digits`

**Author(s)**

Jason P. Becker

Jared E. Knowles

**Examples**

```r
a <- seq(1,10)
a <- leading_zero(a, digits = 3)
a
```
makenum  

*a function to convert numeric factors into numeric class objects*

**Description**

This function allows you to convert directly from a numeric factor to the numeric class in R and strip away the underlying level index of a factor. This makes it safer to convert from factors to numeric characters directly without accidentally misassigning numbers.

**Usage**

`makenum(x)`

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  a factor with numeric levels

**Details**

This function should only be used on factors where all levels are valid numbers that can be coerced into a numeric class.

**Value**

A numeric

**Note**

This will force all levels to be converted to characters and then to numeric objects. Leading zeroes will be stripped off and commas will cause errors.

**Author(s)**

Jared E. Knowles

**See Also**

- `character`

**Examples**

```r
a <- ordered(c(1, 3, '09', 7, 5))
b <- makenum(a)
class(b)
b
a
```
mapmerge

A deprecated method for converting polygons to dataframes Combine an S4 polygon object with a dataframe

Description

Convenience function for merging dataframes and S4 spatial polygon objects.

Usage

mapmerge(mapobj, data, xid, yid)

Arguments

mapobj Name of an S4 SpatialPolygonsDataFrame
data Name of a dataframe
xid Name of ID variable in the SpatialPolygonsDataFrame
yid Name of ID variable in the dataframe

Value

A SpatialPolygonsDataFrame with new variables attached from supplied dataframe

Examples

## Not run:
xx <- maptools::readShapePoly(system.file("shapes/sids.shp", package="maptools")[[1]], IDvar="FIPSNO")
yy <- xx,"data.frame")
yy$newvar <- sample(letters, nrow(yy), replace=TRUE)
yy <- subset(yy, select=c("FIPS", "newvar"))
newpoly <- mapmerge(xx, yy, xid="FIPS", yid="FIPS")
## End(Not run)

max_mis

A function to safely take the maximum of a vector that could include only NAs.

Description

When computing the maximum on arbitrary subsets of data, some of which may only have missing values, it may be necessary to take the maximum of a vector of NAs. This replaces the behavior that returns Inf or -Inf and replaces it with simply returning an NA.
Usage

max_mis(x)

Arguments

  x  A vector of data that a maximum can be taken of.

Details

  This function only returns valid results for vectors with a mix of NA and numeric values.

Value

  A vector with the maximum value or with an NA of the proper type

Author(s)

  Jared E. Knowles

See Also

  See also max which this function wraps.

Examples

  max(c(7,NA,3,2,0),na.rm=TRUE)
  max_mis(c(7,NA,3,2,0))
  max(c(NA,NA,NA,NA),na.rm=TRUE)
  max_mis(c(NA,NA,NA,NA))

midsch  A dataframe of aggregate test scores for schools in a Midwest state.

Description

  This data comes from publicly available aggregated test scores of a large midwestern state. Each row represents scores for school A in grade X and then scores in school A and grade X+1. Additionally, some regression diagnostics and results from a predictive model of test scores in grade X+1 are included.

Usage

  midsch
**Format**

A data frame with 19985 observations on the following 16 variables.

- `district_id` a numeric vector
- `school_id` a numeric vector
- `subject` a factor with levels `math`, `read` representing the subject of the test scores in the row
- `grade` a numeric vector
- `n1` a numeric vector for the count of students in the school and grade in t
- `ss1` a numeric vector for the scale score in t
- `n2` a numeric vector for the count of students in the school and grade in t+1
- `ss2` a numeric vector for the mean scale score in t+1
- `predicted` a numeric vector of the predicted ss2 for this observation
- `residuals` a numeric vector of residuals from the predicted ss2
- `resid_z` a numeric vector of standardized residuals
- `resid_t` a numeric vector of studentized residuals
- `cooks` a numeric vector of cooks D for the residuals
- `test_year` a numeric vector representing the year the test was taken
- `tprob` a numeric vector representing the probability of a residual appearing
- `flagged_t95` a numeric vector

**Details**

These data were fit with a statistical model by a large newspaper to investigate unusual gains in test scores. Fifty separate models were fit representing all unique combinations of grade, year, and subject.

**Examples**

```r
data(midsch)
head(midsch)
```

---

**moves_calc**

Function to calculate the number of times a student has changed schools.

**Description**

This function calculates the number of times a student has changed schools, including accounting for gaps in enrollment data. It returns a `data.table` with the student ID and the number of student moves.
Usage

```r
moves_calc(
  df,
  enrollby,
  exitby,
  gap = 14,
  sid = "sid",
  schid = "schid",
  enroll_date = "enroll_date",
  exit_date = "exit_date"
)
```

Arguments

- **df**: a data.frame containing minimally a student identifier, school identifier, enrollment date, and exit date.
- **enrollby**: a date that determines the earliest a student can enroll for the first time without being credited with having moved at least once.
- **exitby**: a date that determines the latest a student can exit for the final time without being credited with having moved at least once.
- **gap**: a number, of days, that represents the largest gap between an exit date and the next enrollment date that can occur without indicating the student moved to a third school not contained within the data set. The default value is 14.
- **sid**: a character that indicates the name of the student id attribute in `df`. The default value is `sid`.
- **schid**: a character that indicates the name of the school id attribute in `df`. The default value is `schid`.
- **enroll_date**: a character that indicates the name of the enrollment date attribute in `df`. The default value is `enroll_date`.
- **exit_date**: a character that indicates the name of the student id attribute in `df`. The default value is `exit_date`.

Details

`enrollby` and `exitby` are specified automatically if not defined. They are assigned to the default dates of -09-15 and -06-01 of the min and max year respectively.

Value

- a data.frame

Author(s)

Jason P. Becker
nth_max

Find the nth maximum value

Description

Find the nth maximum value

Usage

nth_max(x, n = 1)

Arguments

x    a vector of numeric values
n    which max to return
Value
the value of the nth most maximum value in a vector

Note
If n is smaller/larger than 0/length(unique(x)) the error ‘index outside bounds’ is thrown.

Examples
```r
x <- c(1:20, 20:1)
nth_max(x, n = 1) # 20
nth_max(x, n = 2) # 19
```

---

**profpoly**  
*Creates a proficiency polygon in ggplot2 for showing assessment categories*

---

Description
Creates a proficiency polygon in ggplot2 for showing assessment categories

Usage
```r
profpoly(data)
```

Arguments
- `data`  
a data.frame produced by `profpoly.data`

Value
a ggplot2 object that can be printed or saved

See Also
- `geom_polygon` which this function wraps

Examples
```r
grades<-c(3,4,5,6,7,8)
g <- length(grades)
LOSS <- rep(200, g)
HOSS <- rep(650, g)
basic <- c(320,350,370,390,420,440)
minimal <- basic-30
prof <- c(380,410,430,450,480,500)
adv <- c(480,510,530,550,580,600)
z <- profpoly.data(grades, LOSS, minimal, basic, proficient = prof, advanced = adv, HOSS)
profpoly(z)
```
profpoly.data

Creates a data frame suitable for building custom polygon layers in \textit{ggplot2} objects

\textbf{Description}

Creates a data frame suitable for building custom polygon layers in \textit{ggplot2} objects

\textbf{Usage}

\texttt{profpoly.data(grades, LOSS, minimal, basic, proficient, advanced, HOSS)}

\textbf{Arguments}

- \texttt{grades} a vector of tested grades in sequential order
- \texttt{LOSS} is a vector of the lowest obtainable scale score on an assessment by grade
- \texttt{minimal} is a vector of the floor of the minimal assessment category by grade
- \texttt{basic} is a vector of the floor of the basic assessment category by grade
- \texttt{proficient} is a vector of the floor of the proficient assessment category by grade
- \texttt{advanced} is a vector of the floor of the advanced assessment category by grade
- \texttt{HOSS} is a vector of the highest obtainable scale score by grade

\textbf{Value}

a dataframe for adding a polygon to layers in other \textit{ggplot2} plots

\textbf{See Also}

\texttt{geom_polygon} which this function assists

\textbf{Examples}

\begin{verbatim}
grades<-c(3,4,5,6,7,8)
g<-length(grades)
LOSS<-rep(200,6)
HOSS<-rep(650,6)
basic<-c(320,350,370,390,420,440)
minimal<-basic-30
prof<-c(380,410,430,450,480,500)
adv<-c(480,510,530,550,580,600)
z<-profpoly.data(grades,LOSS,minimal,basic,
proficient = prof,advanced = adv, HOSS)
z
\end{verbatim}
A function to replace an arbitrary character like a "*" in redacted data with an NA in R

Description
Redacted education data files often have a "*" character. When importing into R this is a problem, which this function solves in a simple step by replacing "*" with NA, and then converting the vector to numeric.

Usage
remove_char(x, char)

Arguments

x a vector of data that should be numeric but contains characters indicating redaction forcing R to read it as character
char the character string that should be removed from the vector.

Value
Returns a vector of the same length as the input vector that is numeric with NAs in place of the character.

Note
Future versions could be modified to accommodate other indicators of redacted data.

Author(s)
Jared E. Knowles

Examples
a <- c(1, 5, 3, 6, "*", 2, 5, "*", "*")
b <- remove_char(a, "*")
as.numeric(b)
**retained_calc**

*Function to calculate whether a student has repeated a grade.*

**Description**

This function calculates whether or not a student has repeated a grade. It returns a `data.frame` with the student ID and a character vector with `Y` representing they repeated the grade and `N` that they had not.

**Usage**

```r
retained_calc(df, sid = "sid", grade = "grade", grade_val = 9)
```

**Arguments**

- `df` a data.frame containing minimally a student identifier and their grade.
- `sid` a character that indicates the name of the student id attribute in `df`. The default value is `sid`.
- `grade` a character that indicates the name of the student grade attribute in `df`. The default value is `grade`.
- `grade_val` a numeric vector that contains the value of the grade that is being checked for retention. The default value is `9`.

**Value**

a data.frame

**Author(s)**

Jason P. Becker

**Examples**

```r
x <- data.frame(sid = c(101, 101, 102, 103, 103, 103, 104),
                 grade = c(9, 10, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10))
retained_calc(x)
```
Description

This function mimics the functionality of the mode function in Stata. It does this by calculating the modal category of a vector and replacing tied categories with a "." to represent a single mode does not exist.

Usage

```r
statamode(x, method = c("last", "stata", "sample"))
```

Arguments

- **x**: a vector, missing values are allowed
- **method**: a character vector of length 1 specifying the way to break ties in cases where more than one mode exists; either "stata", "sample", or "last". "stata" provides a "." if more than one mode exists. "sample" randomly samples from among the tied values for a single mode. "last" takes the final modal category appearing in the data.

Details

Specifying method="stata" will result in ties for the mode being replaced with a "." character. Specifying "sample" will result in the function randomly sampling among the tied values and picking a single value. Finally, specifying "last" will result in the function picking the value that appears last in the original x vector. The default behavior is stata.

Value

The modal value of a vector if a unique mode exists, else output determined by method

Author(s)

Jared E. Knowles

See Also

- `table` which this function uses

Examples

```r
a <- c(month.name, month.name)
statamode(a, method="stata") # returns "." to show no unique mode; useful for ddply
statamode(a ,method="sample") # randomly pick one
a <- c(LETTERS, "A", "A")
statamode(a)
```
**stuatt**

---

**Student Attributes from the Strategic Data Project Toolkit**

---

**Description**

A synthetic dataset of student attributes from the Strategic Data Project which includes records with errors to practice data cleaning and implementing business rules for consistency in data.

**Usage**

`stuatt`

**Format**

A data frame with 87534 observations on the following 9 variables.

- `sid` a numeric vector of the unique student ID
- `school_year` a numeric vector of the school year
- `male` a numeric vector indicating 1 = male
- `race_ethnicity` a factor with levels A B H M/O W
- `birth_date` a numeric vector of the student birthdate
- `first_9th_school_year_reported` a numeric vector of the first year a student is reported in 9th grade
- `hs_diploma` a numeric vector
- `hs_diploma_type` a factor with levels Alternative Diploma College Prep Diploma Standard Diploma
- `hs_diploma_date` a factor with levels 12/2/2008 12/21/2008 4/14/2008 4/18/2008 ...

**Details**

This is the non-clean version of the data to allow for implementing business rules to clean data.

**Source**

Available from the Strategic Data Project online at [http://sdp.cepr.harvard.edu/toolkit-effective-data-use](http://sdp.cepr.harvard.edu/toolkit-effective-data-use)

**References**

Visit the Strategic Data Project online at: [http://sdp.cepr.harvard.edu/](http://sdp.cepr.harvard.edu/)

**Examples**

```
data(stuatt)
head(stuatt)
```
Description

A small dataset of synthetic data on K-12 students with 2700 observations. 1200 individual students are represented, nested within 4 districts and 2 schools.

Usage

stulevel

Format

A data frame with 2700 observations on the following 32 variables.

X a numeric vector
school a numeric vector
stuid a numeric vector
grade a numeric vector
schid a numeric vector
dist a numeric vector
white a numeric vector
black a numeric vector
hisp a numeric vector
indian a numeric vector
asian a numeric vector
econ a numeric vector
female a numeric vector
ell a numeric vector
disab a numeric vector
sch_fay a numeric vector
dist_fay a numeric vector
luck a numeric vector
ability a numeric vector
measerr a numeric vector
teachq a numeric vector
year a numeric vector
attday a numeric vector
schoolscore a numeric vector
### theme_dpi

district a numeric vector
schoolhigh a numeric vector
schoolavg a numeric vector
schoollow a numeric vector
readSS a numeric vector
mathSS a numeric vector
proflvl a factor with levels advanced basic below basic proficient
race a factor with levels A B H I W

#### Details

This data is synthetically generated to reflect student test scores and demographic attributes.

#### Source

The script to generate this synthetic dataset can be found and modified at [https://github.com/jknowles/r_tutorial_ed](https://github.com/jknowles/r_tutorial_ed)

#### Examples

```r
data(stulevel)
head(stulevel)
```

---

theme_dpi a deprecated ggplot2 theme developed for PDF and PNG for use at the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction

#### Description

This is a custom ggplot2 theme developed for the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. This function is now deprecated.

#### Usage

```r
theme_dpi(base_size = 16, base_family = "")
```

#### Arguments

- `base_size` numeric, specify the font size as a numeric value, default is 16
- `base_family` character, specify the font family, this value is optional

#### Details

All values are optional
theme_dpi_map

Value

A theme object which is a list of attributes applied to a ggplot2 object.

Author(s)

Jared E. Knowles

Source

For more information see https://github.com/hadley/ggplot2/wiki/Themes

See Also

his uses unit from the grid package extensively. See also theme_bw from the ggplot2 package.

| theme_dpi_map       | a deprecated ggplot2 theme developed for PDF or SVG maps |

Description

This is a deprecated ggplot2 theme developed for the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction for making PDF maps

Usage

theme_dpi_map(base_size = 14, base_family = "")

Arguments

base_size numeric, specify the font size, default is 14
base_family character, specify the font family, this value is optional

Details

All values are optional

Value

A theme object which is a list of attributes applied to a ggplot2 object.

Author(s)

Jared E. Knowles

Source

For more information see https://github.com/hadley/ggplot2/wiki/Themes
theme_dpi_map2

See Also

his uses unit from the grid package extensively. See also theme_bw from the ggplot2 package.

theme_dpi_map2

an alternate deprecated ggplot2 theme developed for PDF or SVG maps

Description

This is a deprecated ggplot2 theme developed for the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction for making PDF maps

Usage

theme_dpi_map2(base_size = 14, base_family = "")

Arguments

base_size numeric, specify the font size, default is 14
base_family character, specify the font family, this value is optional

Details

All values are optional

Value

A theme object which is a list of attributes applied to a ggplot2 object.

Author(s)

Jared E. Knowles

Source

For more information see https://github.com/hadley/ggplot2/wiki/Themes

See Also

his uses unit from the grid package extensively. See also theme_bw from the ggplot2 package.
This is a deprecated ggplot2 theme developed for the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction for making PNG or JPG maps.

Usage

theme_dpi_mapPNG(base_size = 18, base_family = "")

Arguments

- **base_size**: numeric, specify the font size, default is 18
- **base_family**: character, specify the font family, this value is optional

Details

All values are optional.

Value

A theme object which is a list of attributes applied to a ggplot2 object.

Author(s)

Jared E. Knowles

Source

For more information see https://github.com/hadley/ggplot2/wiki/Themes

See Also

his uses unit from the grid package extensively. See also theme_bw from the ggplot2 package.
thresh

A function to return the maximum percentage of the cumulative sum represented by a subset of the vector

Description

Returns the proportion of the cumulative sum represented by the number of elements in the vector a user specifies. This allows the user to identify the maximum proportion of the total that only X number of elements may represent in the vector.

Usage

thresh(x, cutoff, na.rm = TRUE)

Arguments

- x: a numeric vector, missing values are allowed
- cutoff: numeric, the number of elements to look at
- na.rm: logical, should missing values be excluded?

Details

Calculates the proportion of a numeric vector reached after sorting the vector in ascending order and stopping at the specified count.

Value

A numeric proportion

Author(s)

Jared E. Knowles

See Also

cutoff which this function is related to

Examples

# for vector
a <- rnorm(100, mean=6, sd=1)
thresh(a, 8) #return minimum number of elements to account 70 percent of total
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