

# Package ‘gendata’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Generate and Modify Synthetic Datasets

**Version** 1.2.0

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**Description** Set of functions to create datasets using a correlation matrix.

**License** GPL-3

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Repository** CRAN

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gendata-package	<i>Generate Synthetic Datasets</i>
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## Description

Create synthetic datasets based on a correlation table. Additional functions can be used to rescale, transform, and reverse code variables.

**Details**

Package: gendata  
Type: Package  
Version: 1.1  
Date: 2012-02-27  
License: GPL-3

Additional functions are for modifying the dataset.

genmvnorm: creates the dataset (generates a multivariate normal dataset).  
recalib : for rescaling the dataset  
dtrans : for giving a variable a new mean and standard deviation  
revcode : for reverse coding a variable

**Author(s)**

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**References**

Fan, X., Felsovalyi, A., Sivo, S., & Keenan, S. (2002). SAS for Monte Carlo studies: A guide for quantitative researchers. SAS Institute.

**See Also**

[genmvnorm](#) [revcode](#) [dtrans](#) [recalib](#)

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dtrans *Data Transform*

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**Description**

Transforms variables in a dataset with a specified mean and standard deviation.

**Usage**

```
dtrans(data, m, sd, rnd = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

data	name of your dataset.
m	indicate a vector of desired means.
sd	indicate a vector of desired standard deviations.
rnd	indicates if you want to round the numbers (no decimals). TRUE or FALSE.

**Author(s)**

Francis Huang

**Examples**

```
sdata <- genmvnorm(cor = c(.7, .2, .3), k = 3, n = 500, seed = 12345)
cor(sdata)
summary(sdata)
#note: data are in z scores

s2 <- dtrans(sdata, c(0, 100, 50), c(1, 15, 10), rnd = FALSE)
summary(s2)
sd(s2[,2])
sd(s2[,3])
#note: variables X2 and X3 are now rescaled with the appropriate means and standard deviations.
head(s2)

s2 <- dtrans(sdata, c(0, 100, 50), c(1, 15, 10), rnd = TRUE)
#at times, you may want a dataset to not have decimals. use \code{rnd= TRUE}.
head(s2)
```

genmvnorm

*Genmvnorm***Description**

Generates a multivariate normal dataset based on a specified correlation matrix.

**Usage**

```
genmvnorm(cor, k, n, seed = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

cor	Can be a correlation matrix– e.g., <code>data&lt;-cor(xyz)</code> – or the lower half of a correlation matrix, e.g., for a 3 variable dataset, <code>data&lt;-c(.7,.3,.2)</code> – useful for creating datasets without having to specify both halves of the correlation matrix.
k	Indicate the number of variables in your dataset.
n	Indicate the number of observations in your new synthetic dataset.
seed	For reproducibility of results, set a specific seed number.

**Details**

For creating synthetic datasets. Based on the SAS chapter by Fan et al. (2002).

**Author(s)**

Francis Huang

## References

Based on:

Fan, X., Felsovalyi, A., Sivo, S., & Keenan, S. (2002). SAS for Monte Carlo studies: A guide for quantitative researchers. SAS Institute.

## See Also

[revcode](#) [dtrans](#) [recalib](#)

## Examples

```
sdata<-genmnorm(cor=c(.7,.2,.3),k=3,n=500,seed=12345)
cor(sdata)
#dataset above uses the lower half of a correlation table
#   1 .7 .2
#   .7 1 .3
#   .2 .3 1
# Can also use a correlation table

data(iris)
dat<-cor(iris[,1:3])
dat
sdata<-genmnorm(cor=dat,k=3,n=100,seed=123)
cor(sdata)

#example above uses the IRIS dataset.
```

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recalib

*Recalibrate (rescale) Variables*

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## Description

Rescale variables (one at a time) to have a new minimum and maximum value.

## Usage

```
recalib(data, var, low, high)
```

## Arguments

data	the dataset to use.
var	indicate the variable number (or variable name).
low	Indicate the new minimum value.
high	Indicate the new maximum value.

## Details

Specify the rescaling of variables one at a time.

**Author(s)**

Francis Huang

**See Also**[genmvnorm revcode dtrans](#)**Examples**

```
sdata <- genmvnorm(cor = c(.7, .2, .3), k = 3, n = 500, seed = 12345)
cor(sdata)
summary(sdata[,1])
#note the min and max of variable X1
#changes variable one to have a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 50
#correlations remain the same

s2 <- recalib(sdata, 1, 10, 50)
cor(s2)
summary(s2[,1])
#note revised values of variable X1
```

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revcode

*Reverse Coding Variables*

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**Description**

Reverse codes variables

**Usage**

```
revcode(data, vars)
```

**Arguments**

data	indicates your dataset.
vars	indicates the variable number or name to reverse code.

**Author(s)**

Francis Huang

**See Also**[genmvnorm dtrans recalib](#)

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