

# Package ‘SmallCountRounding’

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**Title** Small Count Rounding of Tabular Data

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**Description** A statistical disclosure control tool to protect frequency tables in cases where small values are sensitive. The function `PLSRounding()` performs small count rounding of necessary inner cells so that all small frequencies of cross-classifications to be published (publishable cells) are rounded. This is equivalent to changing micro data since frequencies of unique combinations are changed. Thus, additivity and consistency are guaranteed. The methodology is described in Langsrud and Heldal (2018) <[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327768398\\_An\\_Algorithm\\_for\\_Small\\_Count\\_Rounding\\_of\\_Tabular\\_Data](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327768398_An_Algorithm_for_Small_Count_Rounding_of_Tabular_Data)>.

**License** Apache License 2.0

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SmallCountRounding-package

*Small Count Rounding of Tabular Data*

---

## Description

A statistical disclosure control tool to protect frequency tables in cases where small values are sensitive. The main function, `PLSrounding`, performs small count rounding of necessary inner cells (Heldal, 2017) so that all small frequencies of cross-classifications to be published (publishable cells) are rounded. This is equivalent to changing micro data since frequencies of unique combinations are changed. Thus, additivity and consistency are guaranteed. This is performed by an algorithm inspired by partial least squares regression (Langsrud and Heldal, 2018).

## References

Heldal, J. (2017): “The European Census Hub 2011 Hypercubes - Norwegian SDC Experiences”. In: *Work Session on Statistical Data Confidentiality*, Skopje, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, September 20-22, 2017.

Langsrud, Ø. and Heldal, J. (2018): “An Algorithm for Small Count Rounding of Tabular Data”. Presented at: *Privacy in statistical databases*, Valencia, Spain. September 26-28, 2018. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327768398\\_An\\_Algorithm\\_for\\_Small\\_Count\\_Rounding\\_of\\_Tabular\\_Data](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327768398_An_Algorithm_for_Small_Count_Rounding_of_Tabular_Data)

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HD	<i>Hellinger Distance (Utility)</i>
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---

**Description**

Hellinger distance (HD) and a related utility measure (HDutility) described in the reference below. The utility measure is made to be bounded between 0 and 1.

**Usage**

```
HD(f, g)
```

```
HDutility(f, g)
```

**Arguments**

f	Vector of original counts
g	Vector of perturbed counts

**Details**

HD is defined as " $\sqrt{\text{sum}((\sqrt{f} - \sqrt{g})^2)/2}$ " and HDutility is defined as " $1 - \text{HD}(f, g)/\sqrt{\text{sum}(f)}$ ".

**Value**

Hellinger distance or related utility measure

**References**

Shlomo, N., Antal, L., & Elliot, M. (2015). Measuring Disclosure Risk and Data Utility for Flexible Table Generators, *Journal of Official Statistics*, 31(2), 305-324. doi: [10.1515/jos20150019](https://doi.org/10.1515/jos20150019)

**Examples**

```
f <- 1:6
g <- c(0, 3, 3, 3, 6, 6)
print(c(
  HD = HD(f, g),
  HDutility = HDutility(f, g),
  maxdiff = max(abs(g - f)),
  meanAbsDiff = mean(abs(g - f)),
  rootMeanSquare = sqrt(mean((g - f)^2))
))
```

---

 PLS2way

*Two-way table from PLSrounding output*


---

### Description

Output from [PLSrounding](#) is presented as two-way table(s) in cases where this is possible. A requirement is that the number of main dimensional variables is two.

### Usage

```
PLS2way(obj, variable = c("rounded", "original", "difference", "code"))
```

### Arguments

obj	Output object from <a href="#">PLSrounding</a>
variable	One of "rounded" (default), "original", "difference" or "code".

### Details

When parameter "variable" is "code", output is coded as "#" (publish), "." (inner) and "&" (both).

### Value

A data frame

### Examples

```
# Making tables from PLSrounding examples
z <- SmallCountData("e6")
a <- PLSrounding(z, "freq", formula = ~eu * year + geo)
PLS2way(a, "original")
PLS2way(a, "difference")
PLS2way(a, "code")
PLS2way(PLSrounding(z, "freq", formula = ~eu * year + geo * year), "code")
eHrc2 <- list(geo = c("EU", "@Portugal", "@Spain", "Iceland"), year = c("2018", "2019"))
PLS2way(PLSrounding(z, "freq", hierarchies = eHrc2))
```

---

 PLSrounding

*PLS inspired rounding*


---

### Description

Small count rounding of necessary inner cells are performed so that all small frequencies of cross-classifications to be published (publishable cells) are rounded. The publishable cells can be defined from a model formula, hierarchies or automatically from data.

### Usage

```
PLSRounding(
  data,
  freqVar = NULL,
  roundBase = 3,
  hierarchies = NULL,
  formula = NULL,
  dimVar = NULL,
  maxRound = roundBase - 1,
  printInc = nrow(data) > 1000,
  output = NULL,
  preAggregate = is.null(freqVar),
  ...
)
```

```
PLSRoundingInner(..., output = "inner")
```

```
PLSRoundingPublish(..., output = "publish")
```

### Arguments

<code>data</code>	Input data as a data frame (inner cells)
<code>freqVar</code>	Variable holding counts (inner cells frequencies). When NULL (default), micro-data is assumed.
<code>roundBase</code>	Rounding base
<code>hierarchies</code>	List of hierarchies
<code>formula</code>	Model formula defining publishable cells
<code>dimVar</code>	The main dimensional variables and additional aggregating variables. This parameter can be useful when hierarchies and formula are unspecified.
<code>maxRound</code>	Inner cells contributing to original publishable cells equal to or less than <code>maxRound</code> will be rounded
<code>printInc</code>	Printing iteration information to console when TRUE
<code>output</code>	Possible non-NULL values are "input", "inner" and "publish". Then a single data frame is returned.

preAggregate	When TRUE, the data will be aggregated beforehand within the function by the dimensional variables.
...	Further parameters sent to RoundViaDummy

### Details

This function is a user-friendly wrapper for RoundViaDummy with data frame output and with computed summary of the results. See [RoundViaDummy](#) for more details.

### Value

Output is a four-element list with class attribute "PLSRounded" (to ensure informative printing).

inner	Data frame corresponding to input data with the main dimensional variables and with cell frequencies (original, rounded, difference).
publish	Data frame of publishable data with the main dimensional variables and with cell frequencies (original, rounded, difference).
metrics	A named character vector of various statistics calculated from the two output data frames ("inner_" used to distinguish). See examples below and the function <a href="#">HDutility</a> .
freqTable	Matrix of frequencies of cell frequencies and absolute differences. For example, row "rounded" and column "inn.4+" is the number of rounded inner cell frequencies greater than or equal to 4.

### References

Langsrud, Ø. and Heldal, J. (2018): "An Algorithm for Small Count Rounding of Tabular Data". Presented at: *Privacy in statistical databases*, Valencia, Spain. September 26-28, 2018. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327768398\\_An\\_Algorithm\\_for\\_Small\\_Count\\_Rounding\\_of\\_Tabular\\_Data](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327768398_An_Algorithm_for_Small_Count_Rounding_of_Tabular_Data)

### See Also

[RoundViaDummy](#), [PLS2way](#), [ModelMatrix](#)

### Examples

```
# Small example data set
z <- SmallCountData("e6")
print(z)

# Publishable cells by formula interface
a <- PLSrounding(z, "freq", roundBase = 5, formula = ~geo + eu + year)
print(a)
print(a$inner)
print(a$publish)
print(a$metrics)
print(a$freqTable)

# Recalculation of maxdiff, HDutility, meanAbsDiff and rootMeanSquare
```

```

max(abs(a$publish[, "difference"]))
HDutility(a$publish[, "original"], a$publish[, "rounded"])
mean(abs(a$publish[, "difference"]))
sqrt(mean((a$publish[, "difference"]^2))

# Six lines below produce equivalent results
# Ordering of rows can be different
PLSRounding(z, "freq") # All variables except "freq" as dimVar
PLSRounding(z, "freq", dimVar = c("geo", "eu", "year"))
PLSRounding(z, "freq", formula = ~eu * year + geo * year)
PLSRounding(z[, -2], "freq", hierarchies = SmallCountData("eHrc"))
PLSRounding(z[, -2], "freq", hierarchies = SmallCountData("eDimList"))
PLSRounding(z[, -2], "freq", hierarchies = SmallCountData("eDimList"), formula = ~geo * year)

# Define publishable cells differently by making use of formula interface
PLSRounding(z, "freq", formula = ~eu * year + geo)

# Define publishable cells differently by making use of hierarchy interface
eHrc2 <- list(geo = c("EU", "@Portugal", "@Spain", "Iceland"), year = c("2018", "2019"))
PLSRounding(z, "freq", hierarchies = eHrc2)

# Also possible to combine hierarchies and formula
PLSRounding(z, "freq", hierarchies = SmallCountData("eDimList"), formula = ~geo + year)

# Single data frame output
PLSRoundingInner(z, "freq", roundBase = 5, formula = ~geo + eu + year)
PLSRoundingPublish(z, roundBase = 5, formula = ~geo + eu + year)

# Microdata input
PLSRoundingInner(rbind(z, z), roundBase = 5, formula = ~geo + eu + year)

# Parameter avoidHierarchical (see RoundViaDummy and ModelMatrix)
PLSRoundingPublish(z, roundBase = 5, formula = ~geo + eu + year, avoidHierarchical = TRUE)

# Package sdchHierarchies can be used to create hierarchies.
# The small example code below works if this package is available.
if (require(sdchHierarchies)) {
  z2 <- cbind(geo = c("11", "21", "22"), z[, 3:4], stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
  h2 <- list(
    geo = hier_compute(inp = unique(z2$geo), dim_spec = c(1, 1), root = "Tot", as = "df"),
    year = hier_convert(hier_create(root = "Total", nodes = c("2018", "2019")), as = "df")
  )
  PLSRounding(z2, "freq", hierarchies = h2)
}

# Use PLS2way to produce tables as in Langsrud and Heldal (2018) and to demonstrate
# parameters maxRound, zeroCandidates and identifyNew (see RoundViaDummy).
# Parameter rndSeed used to ensure same output as in reference.
exPSD <- SmallCountData("exPSD")
a <- PLSRounding(exPSD, "freq", 5, formula = ~rows + cols, rndSeed=124)
PLS2way(a, "original") # Table 1
PLS2way(a) # Table 2
a <- PLSRounding(exPSD, "freq", 5, formula = ~rows + cols, identifyNew = FALSE, rndSeed=124)
PLS2way(a) # Table 3

```

```

a <- PLSrounding(exPSD, "freq", 5, formula = ~rows + cols, maxRound = 7)
PLS2way(a) # Values in col1 rounded
a <- PLSrounding(exPSD, "freq", 5, formula = ~rows + cols, zeroCandidates = TRUE)
PLS2way(a) # (row3, col4): original is 0 and rounded is 5

```

---

PLSroundingFits

*Small count rounding with post-processing to expected frequencies*


---

## Description

The counts rounded by [PLSrounding](#) Thereafter, based on the publishable rounded data, expected inner cell frequencies are generated by iterative proportional fitting using [Mipf](#). To ensure that empty cells missing in input data are included in the fitting process, the data is first extended using [Extend0](#).

## Usage

```

PLSroundingFits(
  data,
  freqVar = NULL,
  roundBase = 3,
  hierarchies = NULL,
  formula = NULL,
  dimVar = NULL,
  preAggregate = is.null(freqVar),
  xReturn = FALSE,
  extend0 = TRUE,
  limit = 1e-10,
  viaQR = FALSE,
  iter = 1000,
  eps = 0.01,
  tol = 1e-13,
  reduceBy0 = TRUE,
  reduceByColSums = TRUE,
  reduceByLeverage = FALSE,
  ...
)

```

## Arguments

data	data frame (inner cells)
freqVar	Variable holding counts
roundBase	Rounding base
hierarchies	List of hierarchies
formula	Model formula
dimVar	Dimensional variables



preAggregate	Aggregation
xReturn	Dummy matrix in output when TRUE. To return crossTable as well, use xReturn = 2.
extend0	Data is automatically extended by Extend0 when TRUE. Can also be specified as a list meaning parameter varGroups to Extend0.
limit	LSfitNonNeg parameter
viaQR	LSfitNonNeg parameter
iter	Mipf parameter
eps	Mipf parameter
tol	Mipf parameter
reduceBy0	Mipf parameter
reduceByColSums	Mipf parameter
reduceByLeverage	Mipf parameter
...	Further parameters to <a href="#">PLSrounding</a> .

### Details

The seven first parameters is documented in more detail in [PLSrounding](#). If iterative proportional fitting succeeds, the maximum difference between rounded counts and ipFit is less than input parameter eps.

### Value

Output from [PLSrounding](#) (class attribute "PLSrounded") with modified versions of inner and publish:

inner	Extended with more input data variables and with expected frequencies (ipFit).
publish	Extended with aggregated expected frequencies (ipFit).

### Examples

```
z <- data.frame(geo = c("Iceland", "Portugal", "Spain"),
               eu = c("nonEU", "EU", "EU"),
               year = rep(c("2018", "2019"), each = 3),
               freq = c(2,3,7,1,5,6), stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
z4 <- z[-c(1:2), ]

PLSroundingFits(z4, "freq", formula = ~eu * year + geo, extend0 = FALSE)[c("inner", "publish")]
PLSroundingFits(z4, "freq", formula = ~eu * year + geo)[c("inner", "publish")]

my_km2 <- SSBtools::SSBtoolsData("my_km2")

# Default automatic extension (extend0 = TRUE)
PLSroundingFits(my_km2, "freq",
               formula = ~(Sex + Age) * Municipality * Square1000m + Square250m)[c("inner", "publish")]
```

```
# Manual specification to avoid Nittedal combined with another_km
PLSroundingFits(my_km2, "freq", formula = ~(Sex + Age) * Municipality * Square1000m + Square250m,
  extend0 = list(c("Sex", "Age"),
    c("Municipality", "Square1000m", "Square250m")))[c("inner", "publish")]
```

---

PLSroundingLoop      *PLSrounding on portions of data at a time*

---

### Description

The `PLSrounding` runs are coordinated by using preliminary differences as input for the next run (parameter `preDifference`)

### Usage

```
PLSroundingLoop(
  data,
  loopId,
  ...,
  zeroCandidates = FALSE,
  forceInner = FALSE,
  preRounded = NULL,
  plsWeights = NULL,
  printInc = TRUE,
  preDifference = TRUE,
  preOutput = NULL,
  rndSeed = 123
)
```

### Arguments

<code>data</code>	Input data as a data frame (inner cells)
<code>loopId</code>	Variable holding id for loops
<code>...</code>	PLSrounding parameters
<code>zeroCandidates</code>	PLSrounding parameter (see details)
<code>forceInner</code>	PLSrounding parameter (see details)
<code>preRounded</code>	PLSrounding parameter (see details)
<code>plsWeights</code>	PLSrounding parameter (see details)
<code>printInc</code>	Printing iteration information to console when TRUE
<code>preDifference</code>	When TRUE, the <code>preDifference</code> parameter to <code>PLSrounding</code> is used. Each time with the differences obtained so far.
<code>preOutput</code>	<code>preOutput</code> The function can continue from output from a previous run
<code>rndSeed</code>	If non-NULL, a random generator seed to be set locally at the beginning of <code>PLSroundingLoop</code> without affecting the random value stream in R. Within <code>PLSroundingLoop</code> , <code>PLSrounding</code> is called with <code>rndSeed = NULL</code> .

## Details

Note that in this function `zeroCandidates`, `forceInner`, `preRounded` and `plsWeights` cannot be supplied as vectors. They may be specified as functions or as variables in the input data.

## Value

As output from [PLSrounding](#)

## Examples

```
mf2 <- ~region + fylke * hovedint
z2 <- SmallCountData("z2")
a <- PLSroundingLoop(z2, loopId = "kostragr", freqVar = "ant", formula = mf2)
a
```

---

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

---

## Description

Print method for PLSrounded

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'PLSrounded'
print(x, digits = max(getOption("digits") - 3, 3), ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	PLSrounded object
<code>digits</code>	positive integer. Minimum number of significant digits to be used for printing most numbers.
<code>...</code>	further arguments sent to the underlying

## Value

Invisibly returns the original object.

**Description**

Small count rounding via a dummy matrix and by an algorithm inspired by PLS

**Usage**

```
RoundViaDummy(
  data,
  freqVar,
  formula = NULL,
  roundBase = 3,
  singleRandom = FALSE,
  crossTable = TRUE,
  total = "Total",
  maxIterRows = 1000,
  maxIter = 1e+07,
  x = NULL,
  hierarchies = NULL,
  xReturn = FALSE,
  maxRound = roundBase - 1,
  zeroCandidates = FALSE,
  forceInner = FALSE,
  identifyNew = TRUE,
  step = 0,
  preRounded = NULL,
  leverageCheck = FALSE,
  easyCheck = TRUE,
  printInc = TRUE,
  rndSeed = 123,
  dimVar = NULL,
  plsWeights = NULL,
  preDifference = NULL,
  allSmall = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

data	Input data as a data frame (inner cells)
freqVar	Variable holding counts (name or number)
formula	Model formula defining publishable cells. Will be used to calculate x (via <a href="#">ModelMatrix</a> ). When NULL, x must be supplied.
roundBase	Rounding base

singleRandom	Single random draw when TRUE (instead of algorithm)
crossTable	When TRUE, cross table in output and caculations via FormulaSums()
total	String used to name totals
maxIterRows	See details
maxIter	Maximum number of iterations
x	Dummy matrix defining publishable cells
hierarchies	List of hierarchies, which can be converted by <a href="#">AutoHierarchies</a> . Thus, a single string as hierarchy input is assumed to be a total code. Exceptions are "rowFactor" or "", which correspond to only using the categories in the data.
xReturn	Dummy matrix in output when TRUE (as input parameter x)
maxRound	Inner cells contributing to original publishable cells equal to or less than maxRound will be rounded.
zeroCandidates	When TRUE, inner cells in input with zero count (and multiple of roundBase when maxRound is in use) contributing to publishable cells will be included as candidates to obtain roundBase value. With vector input, the rule is specified individually for each cell. This can be specified as a vector, a variable in data or a function generating it (see details).
forceInner	When TRUE, all inner cells will be rounded. Use vector input to force individual cells to be rounded. This can be specified as a vector, a variable in data or a function generating it (see details). Can be combined with parameter zeroCandidates to allow zeros and roundBase multiples to be rounded up.
identifyNew	When TRUE, new cells may be identified after initial rounding to ensure that no nonzero rounded publishable cells are less than roundBase.
step	When step>1, the original forward part of the algorithm is replaced by a kind of stepwise. After step steps forward, backward steps may be performed. The step parameter is also used for backward-forward iteration at the end of the algorithm; step backward steps may be performed.
preRounded	A vector or a variable in data that contains a mixture of missing values and predetermined values of rounded inner cells. Can also be specified as a function generating it (see details).
leverageCheck	When TRUE, all inner cells that depends linearly on the published cells and with small frequencies ( $\leq \text{maxRound}$ ) will be rounded. The computation of leverages can be very time and memory consuming. The function <a href="#">Reduce0exact</a> is called. The default leverage limit is 0.999999. Another limit can be sent as input instead of TRUE. Checking is performed before and after (since new zeros) rounding. Extra iterations are performed when needed.
easyCheck	A light version of the above leverage checking. Checking is performed after rounding. Extra iterations are performed when needed. <a href="#">Reduce0exact</a> is called with <code>reduceByLeverage=FALSE</code> and <code>reduceByColSums=TRUE</code> .
printInc	Printing iteration information to console when TRUE
rndSeed	If non-NULL, a random generator seed to be used locally within the function without affecting the random value stream in R.
dimVar	The main dimensional variables and additional aggregating variables. This parameter can be useful when hierarchies and formula are unspecified.

<code>plsWeights</code>	A vector of weights for each cell to be published or a function generating it (see details). For use in the algorithm criterion.
<code>preDifference</code>	A data.frame with differences already obtained from rounding another subset of data. There must be columns that match <code>crossTable</code> . Differences must be in the last column.
<code>allSmall</code>	When TRUE, all small inner cells ( $\leq$ <code>maxRound</code> ) are rounded. This parameter is a simplified alternative to specifying <code>forceInner</code> (see details).
<code>...</code>	Further parameters sent to <code>ModelMatrix</code> . In particular, one can specify <code>removeEmpty=TRUE</code> to omit empty combinations. The parameter <code>inputInOut</code> can be used to specify whether to include codes from input. The parameter <code>avoidHierarchical</code> ( <code>Formula2ModelMatrix</code> ) can be combined with formula input.

### Details

Small count rounding of necessary inner cells are performed so that all small frequencies of cross-classifications to be published (publishable cells) are rounded. This is equivalent to changing micro data since frequencies of unique combinations are changed. Thus, additivity and consistency are guaranteed. The matrix multiplication formula is:  $y_{Publish} = t(x) \%*\% y_{Inner}$ , where  $x$  is the dummy matrix.

Parameters `zeroCandidates`, `forceInner`, `preRounded` and `plsWeights` can be specified as functions. The supplied functions take the following arguments: `data`, `yPublish`, `yInner`, `crossTable`, `x`, `roundBase`, `maxRound`, and `...`, where the first two are numeric vectors of original counts. When `allSmall` is TRUE, `forceInner` is set to `function(yInner, maxRound, ...) yInner <= maxRound`.

### Value

A list where the two first elements are two column matrices. The first matrix consists of inner cells and the second of cells to be published. In each matrix the first and the second column contains, respectively, original and rounded values. By default the cross table is the third element of the output list.

### Note

Iterations are needed since after initial rounding of identified cells, new cells are identified. If cases of a high number of identified cells the algorithm can be too memory consuming (unless `singleRandom=TRUE`). To avoid problems, not more than `maxIterRows` cells are rounded in each iteration. The iteration limit (`maxIter`) is by default set to be high since a low number of `maxIterRows` may need a high number of iterations.

### See Also

See the user-friendly wrapper [PLSrounding](#) and see `Round2` for rounding by other algorithm

### Examples

```
# See similar and related examples in PLSrounding documentation
RoundViaDummy(SmallCountData("e6"), "freq")
RoundViaDummy(SmallCountData("e6"), "freq", formula = ~eu * year + geo)
```

```

RoundViaDummy(SmallCountData("e6"), "freq", hierarchies =
  list(geo = c("EU", "@Portugal", "@Spain", "Iceland"), year = c("2018", "2019")))

RoundViaDummy(SmallCountData('z2'),
  'ant', ~region + hovedint + fylke*hovedint + kostragr*hovedint, 10)
mf <- ~region*mnd + hovedint*mnd + fylke*hovedint*mnd + kostragr*hovedint*mnd
a <- RoundViaDummy(SmallCountData('z3'), 'ant', mf, 5)
b <- RoundViaDummy(SmallCountData('sosialFiktiv'), 'ant', mf, 4)
print(cor(b[[2]]), digits=12) # Correlation between original and rounded

# Demonstrate parameter leverageCheck
# The 42nd inner cell must be rounded since it can be revealed from the published cells.
mf2 <- ~region + hovedint + fylke * hovedint + kostragr * hovedint
RoundViaDummy(SmallCountData("z2"), "ant", mf2, leverageCheck = FALSE)$yInner[42, ]
RoundViaDummy(SmallCountData("z2"), "ant", mf2, leverageCheck = TRUE)$yInner[42, ]

## Not run:
# Demonstrate parameters maxRound, zeroCandidates and forceInner
# by tabulating the inner cells that have been changed.
z4 <- SmallCountData("sosialFiktiv")
for (forceInner in c("FALSE", "z4$ant < 10"))
  for (zeroCandidates in c(FALSE, TRUE))
    for (maxRound in c(2, 5)) {
      set.seed(123)
      a <- RoundViaDummy(z4, "ant", formula = mf, maxRound = maxRound,
        zeroCandidates = zeroCandidates,
        forceInner = eval(parse(text = forceInner)))
      change <- a$yInner[, "original"] != a$yInner[, "rounded"]
      cat("\n\n-----\n")
      cat("      maxRound:", maxRound, "\n")
      cat("zeroCandidates:", zeroCandidates, "\n")
      cat("      forceInner:", forceInner, "\n\n")
      print(table(original = a$yInner[change, "original"], rounded = a$yInner[change, "rounded"]))
      cat("-----\n")
    }

## End(Not run)

```

---

SmallCountData

*Function that returns a dataset*


---

## Description

Function that returns a dataset

## Usage

```
SmallCountData(dataset, path = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

dataset            Name of data set within the SmallCountRounding package  
path                When non-NULL the data set is read from "path/dataset.RData"

**Value**

The dataset

**Note**

Except for "europe6", "eHrc", "eDimList" and "exPSD", the function returns the same datasets as [SSBtoolsData](#).

**See Also**

[SSBtoolsData](#), [Hrc2DimList](#)

**Examples**

```
SmallCountData("z1")  
SmallCountData("e6")  
SmallCountData("eHrc")        # TauArgus coded hierarchies  
SmallCountData("eDimList")   # sdcTable coded hierarchies  
SmallCountData("exPSD")      # Example data in presentation at Privacy in statistical databases
```



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