

Package ‘stenR’

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Title Standardization of Raw Discrete Questionnaire Scores

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Description An user-friendly framework to preprocess raw item scores of questionnaires into factors or scores and standardize them. Standardization can be made either by their normalization in representative sample, or by import of premade scoring table.

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attach_scales	<i>Attach additional StandardScale to already created ScoreTable</i>
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Description

Attach additional StandardScale to already created ScoreTable

Usage

```
attach_scales(x, scale)
```

Arguments

x	A <i>ScoreTable</i> object
scale	a <i>StandardScale</i> object or list of multiple <i>StandardScale</i> objects

Examples

```
# having a ScoreTable with one StandardScale attached
st <- ScoreTable(FrequencyTable(HEXACO_60$HEX_C), STEN)
st$scale
names(st$table)

# possibly attach more scales to ScoreTable
st <- attach_scales(st, list(STANINE, WECHSLER_IQ))
st$scale
names(st$table)
```

CombScaleSpec	<i>Combined Scale Specification</i>
---------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Combine multiple ScaleSpec objects into one in regards of `sum_items_to_scale()` function. Useful when one scale of factor contains items of different possible values or if there is hierarchy of scale or factors.

Also allows combining CombScaleSpec object if the factor structure have deeper hierarchy.

Usage

```
CombScaleSpec(name, ..., reverse = character(0))

## S3 method for class 'CombScaleSpec'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'CombScaleSpec'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

name	Name of the combined scale or factor
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
reverse	character vector containing names of the underlying subscales or factors that need to be reversed
x	a <i>CombScaleSpec</i> object
object	a <i>CombScaleSpec</i> object

Value

CombScaleSpec object

See Also

Other item preprocessing functions: [ScaleSpec\(\)](#), [sum_items_to_scale\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# ScaleSpec objects to Combine

first_scale <- ScaleSpec(
  name = "First Scale",
  item_names = c("Item_1", "Item_2"),
  min = 1,
  max = 5
)

second_scale <- ScaleSpec(
  name = "Second Scale",
  item_names = c("Item_3", "Item_4"),
  min = 0,
  max = 7,
  reverse = "Item_3"
)

third_scale <- ScaleSpec(
  name = "Third Scale",
  item_names = c("Item_5", "Item_6"),
  min = 1,
  max = 5
)

# You can combine few ScaleSpec objects into CombScaleSpec

first_comb <- CombScaleSpec(
  name = "First Comb",
  first_scale,
  second_scale,
  reverse = "Second Scale"
)

print(first_comb)

# And also other CombScaleSpec objects!

second_comb <- CombScaleSpec(
  name = "Second Comb",
  first_comb,
  third_scale
)

print(second_comb)
```

Description

[Experimental] Computable ScoreTable class. It can compute and store [ScoreTables](#) for multiple variables containing raw score results.

After computation, it could be also used to compute new standardized scores for provided raw scores and integrate them into stored tables.

summary() function can be used to get general information about CompScoreTable object.

Methods

Public methods:

- [CompScoreTable\\$new\(\)](#)
- [CompScoreTable\\$attach_StandardScale\(\)](#)
- [CompScoreTable\\$attach_FrequencyTable\(\)](#)
- [CompScoreTable\\$export_ScoreTable\(\)](#)
- [CompScoreTable\\$standardize\(\)](#)
- [CompScoreTable\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method new(): Initialize a CompScoreTable object. You can attach one or many StandardScale and FrequencyTable objects

Usage:

```
CompScoreTable$new(tables = NULL, scales = NULL)
```

Arguments:

tables Named list of FrequencyTable objects to be attached. Names will indicate the name of variable for which the table is calculated. Defaults to NULL, so no tables will be available at the beginning.

scales StandardScale object or list of such objects to be attached. They will be used for calculation of ScoreTables. Defaults to NULL, so no scales will be available at the beginning.

Details: Both FrequencyTable and StandardScale objects can be attached with appropriate methods after object initialization.

Returns: CompScoreTable object

Method attach_StandardScale(): Attach new scale to the object. If there are any ScoreTables already computed, score for newly-attached scale will be computed automatically.

Usage:

```
CompScoreTable$attach_StandardScale(scale, overwrite = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

scale StandardScale object defining a scale

overwrite boolean indicating if the definition for a scale of the same name should be overwritten

Method attach_FrequencyTable(): Attach previously generated FrequencyTable for a given variable. ScoreTable containing every attached scale will be calculated automatically based on every new FrequencyTable.

Usage:

```
CompScoreTable$attach_FrequencyTable(
  ft,
  var,
  if_exists = c("stop", "append", "replace")
)
```

Arguments:

ft FrequencyTable to be attached

var String with the name of the variable

if_exists Action that should be taken if FrequencyTable for given variable already exists in the object.

- stop DEFAULT: don't do anything
- append recalculates existing table
- replace replaces existing table

Method export_ScoreTable(): Export list of ScoreTables from the object

Usage:

```
CompScoreTable$export_ScoreTable(vars = NULL, strip = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

vars Names of the variables for which to get the tables. If left at NULL default - get all off them.

strip logical indicating if the ScoreTables should be stripped down to FrequencyTables during export. Defaults to FALSE

Returns: list of ScoreTable or FrequencyTable object

Method standardize(): Compute standardize scores for data.frame of raw scores. Additionally, the raw scores can be used to recalculate ScoreTables before computing (using calc = T).

Usage:

```
CompScoreTable$standardize(data, what, vars = names(data), calc = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

data data.frame containing raw scores.

what the values to get. One of either:

- quan - the quantile of raw score in the distribution
- Z - normalized Z score for the raw scores
- name of the scale attached to the CompScoreTable object

vars vector of variable names which will taken into account

calc should the ScoreTables be computed (or recalculated, if some are already provided?). Default to TRUE

Returns: data.frame with standardized values

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
CompScoreTable$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

default_scales	<i>Default Standard Scales</i>
----------------	--------------------------------

Description

Few StandardScale objects pre-defined for usage. To create any other, use [StandardScale\(\)](#) function.

- **STEN**: M: 5.5, SD: 2, min: 1, max: 10
- **STANINE**: M: 5, SD: 2, min: 1, max: 9
- **TANINE**: M: 50, SD: 10, min: 1, max: 100
- **TETRONIC**: M: 10, SD: 4, min: 0, max: 20
- **WECHSLER_IQ**: M: 100, SD: 15, min: 40, max: 160

export_ScaleSpec	<i>Export scale specification</i>
------------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Function to export ScaleSpec or CombScaleSpec object into json file which can be imported by [import_ScaleSpec\(\)](#)

Usage

```
export_ScaleSpec(spec, out_file)
```

Arguments

spec	ScaleSpec or CombScaleSpec object to export
out_file	path to output file

See Also

Other import/export functions: [export_ScoringTable\(\)](#), [import_ScaleSpec\(\)](#), [import_ScoringTable\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# create temp files
ScaleSpecJSON <- tempfile(fileext = ".json")
CombScaleJSON <- tempfile(fileext = ".json")

####          import/export ScaleSpec          ####
# create scale spec for export
scaleSpec <- ScaleSpec(
  name = "First Scale",
```

```

item_names = c("Item_1", "Item_2"),
min = 1, max = 5)

# export / import
export_ScaleSpec(scaleSpec, ScaleSpecJSON)

imported_scaleSpec <- import_ScaleSpec(ScaleSpecJSON)

# check if they are the same
all.equal(scaleSpec, imported_scaleSpec)

#### import/export CombScaleSpec ####
# create second scale and CombScaleSpec object
second_scale <- ScaleSpec(
  name = "Second Scale",
  item_names = c("Item_3", "Item_4"),
  min = 0, max = 7,
  reverse = "Item_3"
)
combScale <- CombScaleSpec(
  name = "First Comb",
  scaleSpec,
  second_scale,
  reverse = "Second Scale")

# export / import
export_ScaleSpec(combScale, CombScaleJSON)
imported_CombScale <- import_ScaleSpec(CombScaleJSON)

# check if they are the same
all.equal(combScale, imported_CombScale)

```

export_ScoringTable *Export ScoringTable*

Description

After creation of `ScoringTable` it can be handy to export it into universally recognized and readable format. Two formats are currently supported: *csv* and *json*. They can be imported back into `ScoringTable` using `import_ScoringTable()` function.

- *csv* format is universally readable - it can be opened, edited and altered (eg. before publication) in any spreadsheet editor. In case of `ScoringTable` created from `GroupedScoreTable`, `GroupConditions` can be exported to another *csv* file, creating two different files.
- *json* format can be more obtuse, but it allows export of both `ScoringTable` itself and `GroupConditions` in the same *json* file.

Usage

```
export_ScoringTable(
  table,
  out_file,
  method = c("csv", "json", "object"),
  cond_file
)
```

Arguments

table	A ScoringTable object to export
out_file	Output file. Ignored if method = "object"
method	Method for export, either "csv", "json" or "object"
cond_file	Output file for GroupConditions. Used only if method = csv and table created with GroupedScoreTable.

Value

list containing ScoringTable as a tibble and GroupConditions if method = "object". NULL for other methods

See Also

`import_ScoringTable`

Other import/export functions: [export_ScaleSpec\(\)](#), [import_ScaleSpec\(\)](#), [import_ScoringTable\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Scoring table to export / import #

Consc_ST <-
  GroupedFrequencyTable(
    data = IPIP_NEO_300,
    conditions = GroupConditions("Sex", "M" ~ sex == "M", "F" ~ sex == "F"),
    var = "C") |>
  GroupedScoreTable(scale = STEN) |>
  to_ScoringTable(min_raw = 60, max_raw = 300)

#### Export/import method: csv ####

scoretable_csv <- tempfile(fileext = ".csv")
conditions_csv <- tempfile(fileext = ".csv")

export_ScoringTable(
  table = Consc_ST,
  out_file = scoretable_csv,
  method = "csv",
  cond_file = conditions_csv
)
```

```

## check if these are regular csv files
writeLines(head(readLines(scoretable_csv)))
writeLines(head(readLines(conditions_csv)))

imported_from_csv <- import_ScoringTable(
  source = scoretable_csv,
  method = "csv",
  cond_file = conditions_csv
)

all.equal(Consc_ST, imported_from_csv)

#### Export/import method: json ####
scoretable_json <- tempfile(fileext = ".json")

export_ScoringTable(
  table = Consc_ST,
  out_file = scoretable_json,
  method = "json"
)

## check if this is regular json file
writeLines(head(readLines(scoretable_json)))

imported_from_json <- import_ScoringTable(
  source = scoretable_json,
  method = "json"
)

all.equal(Consc_ST, imported_from_json)

```

extract_observations *Extract observations from data*

Description

On basis of *GroupAssignment* extract one or many groups from provided data.frame

Usage

```

extract_observations(
  data,
  groups,
  group_names = NULL,
  extract_mode = c("list", "data.frame"),
  strict_names = TRUE,
  simplify = FALSE,
  id
)

```

Arguments

data	<i>data.frame</i> from which to extract data
groups	<i>GroupAssignment</i> object on basis of which extract the data.
group_names	<i>character</i> vector of group names which to extract. If kept as default NULL, all groups are extracted.
extract_mode	<i>character</i> : either <i>list</i> or <i>data.frame</i> . When kept as default: <i>list</i> , data is extracted as named list: where the name of list is name of the groups, and each one contains <i>data.frame</i> with observations. When <i>data.frame</i> is used, then assigned data is returned as one <i>data.frame</i> with new column named: <i>GroupAssignment</i> , declaring the group.
strict_names	<i>boolean</i> If TRUE, then intersected groups are extracted using <i>strict</i> strategy: <i>group_names</i> need to be provided in form: "group1:group2". If FALSE, then intersected groups will be taken into regard separately, so eg. when "group1" is provided to <i>group_names</i> , all of: "group1:group2", "group1:group3", "group1:groupN" will be extracted. Defaults to TRUE
simplify	<i>boolean</i> If TRUE, then when only one group is to be returned, it returns as <i>data.frame</i> without taking into account value of <i>group_name</i> argument. Defaults to FALSE
id	If <i>GroupAssignment</i> mode is <i>id</i> , and you want to overwrite the original <i>id_col</i> , provide a name of the column there. If none is provided, then the default <i>id_col</i> will be used.

Value

either:

- *named list* of *data.frames* if *extract_mode* = 'list'
- *data.frame* if *extract_mode* = 'data.frame' or if only one group is to be returned and *simplify* = TRUE

See Also

Other observation grouping functions: [GroupAssignment\(\)](#), [intersect_GroupAssignment\(\)](#)

Examples

```
#### Create Group Conditions ####
sex_grouping <- GroupConditions(
  conditions_category = "Sex",
  "M" ~ sex == "M",
  "F" ~ sex == "F",
  "0" ~ !sex %in% c("M", "F")
)

age_grouping <- GroupConditions(
  conditions_category = "Age",
  "to 20" ~ age < 20,
  "20 to 40" ~ age >= 20 & age <= 40,
```

```

    "41 to 60" ~ age > 40 & age <= 60,
    "above 60" ~ age > 60
  )

#### Create Group Assignment ####
# can be done both with indices, so later this can be used only on the same data
# or with IDs - so later it can be done with only subset or transformed original data

sex_assignment <- GroupAssignment(HEXACO_60, sex_grouping, id = "user_id")
age_assignment <- GroupAssignment(HEXACO_60, age_grouping, id = "user_id")

#### Intersect two Group Assignment ####
# with additional forcing set
intersected <- intersect_GroupAssignment(
  sex_assignment,
  age_assignment,
  force_exhaustive = TRUE,
  force_disjoint = FALSE
)

extracted <- extract_observations(
  HEXACO_60,
  groups = intersected,
  group_names = c("M"),
  extract_mode = "data.frame",
  strict_names = FALSE)

# only groups created from "M" group were extracted
# groups without observations were dropped
table(extracted$GroupAssignment)

```

FrequencyTable

Create a FrequencyTable

Description

Normalizes the distribution of raw scores. It can be used to construct [ScoreTable\(\)](#) with the use of some [StandardScale\(\)](#) to normalize and standardize the raw discrete scores.

`plot.FrequencyTable` method requires `ggplot2` package to be installed.

Usage

```
FrequencyTable(data)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'FrequencyTable'
print(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'FrequencyTable'
plot(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'FrequencyTable'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

data	vector of raw scores. Double values are coerced to integer
x	A FrequencyTable object
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
object	A FrequencyTable object

Value

FrequencyTable object. Consists of:

- table: data.frame with number of observations (n), frequency in sample (freq), quantile (quan) and normalized Z-score (Z) for each point in raw score
- status: list containing the total number of simulated observations (n) and information about raw scores range completion (range): complete or incomplete

data.frame of descriptive statistics

See Also

[SimFrequencyTable\(\)](#)

GroupAssignment

Assign to groups based on GroupConditions

Description

Using *GroupConditions* object, assign observations to one of the groups. It can export either indices of the observations, or their unique **ID**: if column name is provided in *id* argument. Mostly used internally by more complex functions and R6 classes, but could also be useful on its own.

Usage

```
GroupAssignment(
  data,
  conditions,
  id,
  force_disjoint,
  force_exhaustive,
  skip_faulty = FALSE,
  .all = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'GroupAssignment'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'GroupAssignment'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	data.frame containing observations
<code>conditions</code>	<i>GroupConditions</i> object
<code>id</code>	<i>character</i> name of the column containing unique ID of the observations to assign to each group. If not provided, indices will be used instead.
<code>force_disjoint</code>	<i>boolean</i> indicating if groups disjointness should be forced in case when one observation would pass conditions for more than one group. If TRUE, the first condition which will be met will indicate the group the observation will be assigned to. If not provided, the default from conditions will be used
<code>force_exhaustive</code>	<i>boolean</i> indicating if groups exhaustiveness should be forced in case when there are observations that don't pass any of the provided conditions. If TRUE, then they will be assigned to .NA group. If not provided, the default from conditions will be used
<code>skip_faulty</code>	<i>boolean</i> should the faulty condition be skipped? If FALSE as in default, error will be produced. Faultiness of seemingly correct condition may be caused by variable names to not be present in the data.
<code>.all</code>	<i>boolean</i> . If TRUE, then additional group named <code>.all</code> will be created, which will contain all observations. Useful when object will be used for creation of GroupedFrequencyTable()
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to be passed to or from method
<code>x</code>	object
<code>object</code>	<i>GroupAssignment</i> object

Value

GroupAssignment object
list of summaries, invisibly

See Also

Other observation grouping functions: [extract_observations\(\)](#), [intersect_GroupAssignment\(\)](#)

Examples

```
age_grouping <- GroupConditions(
  conditions_category = "Age",
  "to 20" ~ age < 20,
  "20 to 40" ~ age >= 20 & age <= 40,
```

```
"40 to 60" ~ age >= 40 & age < 60
)

# on basis of GroupConditions create GroupAssignment

age_assignment <- GroupAssignment(
  data = HEXACO_60,
  age_grouping)

print(age_assignment)

# overwrite the default settings imposed by `GroupConditions`

age_assignment_forced <- GroupAssignment(
  data = HEXACO_60,
  age_grouping,
  force_exhaustive = TRUE)

summary(age_assignment_forced)

# you can also use other unique identifier from your data

age_assignment_forced_w_id <- GroupAssignment(
  data = HEXACO_60,
  age_grouping,
  id = "user_id",
  force_exhaustive = TRUE)

summary(age_assignment_forced_w_id)
```

GroupConditions

Conditions for observation grouping

Description

With help of this function you can create GroupingConditions object, holding the basis of observation grouping. Objects of this class can be provided to complex functions to automatically group observations accordingly.

Usage

```
GroupConditions(
  conditions_category,
  ...,
  force_disjoint = TRUE,
  force_exhaustive = FALSE,
  .dots = list()
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'GroupConditions'
print(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'GroupConditions'
as.data.frame(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`conditions_category` *chracter* value describing character of the group conditions. Mainly informative.

`...` additional arguments to be passed to or from methods.

`force_disjoint` *boolean* indicating if the condition formulas by default should be handled with `force_disjoint` strategy. By default TRUE. If TRUE, the first condition which will be met will indicate the group the observation will be assigned to.

`force_exhaustive` *boolean* indicating if groups exhaustiveness should be forced in case when there are observations that don't pass any of the provided conditions. If TRUE, then they will be assigned to `.NA` group. Defaults to FALSE

`.dots` *formulas* in form of a list

`x` GroupConditions object

Value

GroupConditions object

Examples

```
# create GroupConditions with formula-style conditions per each group

sex_grouping <- GroupConditions(
  conditions_category = "Sex",
  "M" ~ sex == "M",
  "F" ~ sex == "F",
  "O" ~ !sex %in% c("M", "F")
)
print(sex_grouping)

# GroupConditions can also mark if the groups should be handled by default
# with forced disjoint (default `TRUE`) and exhaustiveness (default `FALSE`)

age_grouping <- GroupConditions(
  conditions_category = "Age",
  "to 20" ~ age < 20,
  "20 to 40" ~ age >= 20 & age <= 40,
  "40 to 60" ~ age >= 40 & age < 60,
  force_disjoint = FALSE,
  force_exhaustive = TRUE
)
print(age_grouping)
```

GroupedFrequencyTable *Create GroupedFrequencyTable*

Description

Using `GroupConditions()` object and source data.frame compute a set of `FrequencyTable()`s for single variable

Usage

```
GroupedFrequencyTable(
  data,
  conditions,
  var,
  force_disjoint = FALSE,
  .all = TRUE
)

## S3 method for class 'GroupedFrequencyTable'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'GroupedFrequencyTable'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

data	source data.frame
conditions	up to two GroupConditions objects. These objects will be passed along during creation of higher-level objects and used when <code>normalize_scores_grouped()</code> will be called. If two objects are provided, then intersection of groups will be made.
var	name of variable to compute GroupedFrequencyTable for
force_disjoint	It is recommended to keep it as default FALSE, unless the sample size is very big and it is completely mandatory to have the groups disjointed.
.all	should <i>.all</i> or <i>.all1</i> and <i>.all2</i> groups be generated. If they are not generated, all score normalization procedures will fail if the observation can't be assigned to any of the provided conditions (eg. because of missing data), leaving it's score as NA. Defaults to TRUE
x	A GroupedFrequencyTable object
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
object	A GroupedFrequencyTable object

Details

`force_exhaustive` will always be checked as FALSE during the calculations. It is mandatory for validity of the created *FrequencyTables*

Value

data.frame of descriptive statistics

See Also

plot.GroupedFrequencyTable

GroupedScoreTable *Create GroupedScoreTable*

Description

Create GroupedScoreTable

Usage

```
GroupedScoreTable(table, scale)

## S3 method for class 'GroupedScoreTable'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

table	GroupedFrequencyTable object
scale	a StandardScale object or list of multiple StandardScale objects
x	A GroupedScoreTable object
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

GroupedScoreTable object, which consists of named list of ScoreTable objects and GroupConditions object used for grouping

See Also

plot.GroupedScoreTable

`HEXACO_60`*Sample data of HEXACO-60 questionnaire results*

Description

Dataset containing summed scale scores of HEXACO-60 questionnaire. They were obtained during 2020 study on Polish incidental sample.

Usage`HEXACO_60`**Format**

A data frame with 204 rows and 9 variables

user_id identity anonimized with 'ids::adjective_animal'

sex sex of the participant ('M'ale, 'F'emale or 'O'ther)

age age of the participant (15–62)

HEX_H Honesty-Humility raw score (14–50)

HEX_E Emotionality raw score (10–47)

HEX_X eXtraversion raw score (11–46)

HEX_A Agreeableness raw score (12–45)

HEX_C Consciousness raw score (17–50)

HEX_O Openness to Experience raw score (18–50)

Details

All HEXACO scales consists of 10 items with responses as numeric values 1-5 (so the absolute min and max are 10-50)

`import_ScaleSpec`*Import scale specification*

Description

Function to import ScaleSpec or CombScaleSpec object from json file that havebeen exported with `export_ScaleSpec()`

Usage`import_ScaleSpec(source)`

Arguments

source path to JSON file containing exported object

See Also

Other import/export functions: [export_ScaleSpec\(\)](#), [export_ScoringTable\(\)](#), [import_ScoringTable\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# create temp files
ScaleSpecJSON <- tempfile(fileext = ".json")
CombScaleJSON <- tempfile(fileext = ".json")

#####      import/export ScaleSpec      #####
# create scale spec for export
scaleSpec <- ScaleSpec(
  name = "First Scale",
  item_names = c("Item_1", "Item_2"),
  min = 1, max = 5)

# export / import
export_ScaleSpec(scaleSpec, ScaleSpecJSON)

imported_scaleSpec <- import_ScaleSpec(ScaleSpecJSON)

# check if they are the same
all.equal(scaleSpec, imported_scaleSpec)

#####      import/export CombScaleSpec      #####
# create second scale and CombScaleSpec object
second_scale <- ScaleSpec(
  name = "Second Scale",
  item_names = c("Item_3", "Item_4"),
  min = 0, max = 7,
  reverse = "Item_3"
)
combScale <- CombScaleSpec(
  name = "First Comb",
  scaleSpec,
  second_scale,
  reverse = "Second Scale")

# export / import
export_ScaleSpec(combScale, CombScaleJSON)
imported_CombScale <- import_ScaleSpec(CombScaleJSON)

# check if they are the same
all.equal(combScale, imported_CombScale)
```

import_ScoringTable *Import ScoringTable*

Description

ScoringTable can be imported from csv, json file or tibble. Source file or object can be either an output of [export_ScoringTable\(\)](#) function, or created by hand - though it needs to be created following the correct format.

Usage

```
import_ScoringTable(
  source,
  method = c("csv", "json", "object"),
  cond_file,
  conditions
)
```

Arguments

source	Path to the file to import the ScoringTable from (for <i>csv</i> and <i>json</i> methods) or ScoringTable in form of <i>data.frame</i> (for <i>object</i> method)
method	Method for import, either <i>csv</i> , <i>json</i> or <i>object</i>
cond_file	File to import the GroupConditions from, if using <i>csv</i> method
conditions	GroupCondition object or list of up to two of them. Mandatory for <i>object</i> method and <i>csv</i> method if no <i>cond_file</i> is provided. If provided while using <i>json</i> method, original GroupConditions will be ignored.

Value

ScoringTable object

See Also

[export_ScoringTable](#)

Other import/export functions: [export_ScaleSpec\(\)](#), [export_ScoringTable\(\)](#), [import_ScaleSpec\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Scoring table to export / import #
```

```
Consc_ST <-
  GroupedFrequencyTable(
    data = IPIP_NEO_300,
    conditions = GroupConditions("Sex", "M" ~ sex == "M", "F" ~ sex == "F"),
    var = "C") |>
  GroupedScoreTable(scale = STEN) |>
```

```

to_ScoringTable(min_raw = 60, max_raw = 300)

#### Export/import method: csv ####

scoretable_csv <- tempfile(fileext = ".csv")
conditions_csv <- tempfile(fileext = ".csv")

export_ScoringTable(
  table = Consc_ST,
  out_file = scoretable_csv,
  method = "csv",
  cond_file = conditions_csv
)

## check if these are regular csv files
writeLines(head(readLines(scoretable_csv)))
writeLines(head(readLines(conditions_csv)))

imported_from_csv <- import_ScoringTable(
  source = scoretable_csv,
  method = "csv",
  cond_file = conditions_csv
)

all.equal(Consc_ST, imported_from_csv)

#### Export/import method: json ####
scoretable_json <- tempfile(fileext = ".json")

export_ScoringTable(
  table = Consc_ST,
  out_file = scoretable_json,
  method = "json"
)

## check if this is regular json file
writeLines(head(readLines(scoretable_json)))

imported_from_json <- import_ScoringTable(
  source = scoretable_json,
  method = "json"
)

all.equal(Consc_ST, imported_from_json)

```

Description

You can intersect two GroupAssignment with this function.

Usage

```
intersect_GroupAssignment(  
  GA1,  
  GA2,  
  force_disjoint = TRUE,  
  force_exhaustive = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

GA1, GA2 *GroupAssignment* objects to intersect. No previously intersected objects can be intersected again.

force_disjoint *boolean* indicating if groups disjointness should be forced in case when one observation would end in multiple intersections. If TRUE, observation will remain only in the first intersection to which it will be assigned. Default to TRUE.

force_exhaustive *boolean* indicating if elements that are not assigned to any of the intersecting groups should be gathered together in .NA: .NA group

Value

GroupAssignment object with intersected groups.

See Also

Other observation grouping functions: [GroupAssignment\(\)](#), [extract_observations\(\)](#)

Examples

```
sex_grouping <- GroupConditions(  
  conditions_category = "Sex",  
  "M" ~ sex == "M",  
  "F" ~ sex == "F",  
  "O" ~ !sex %in% c("M", "F")  
)  
  
age_grouping <- GroupConditions(  
  conditions_category = "Age",  
  "to 20" ~ age < 20,  
  "20 to 40" ~ age >= 20 & age <= 40,  
  "40 to 60" ~ age >= 40 & age < 60,  
  force_exhaustive = TRUE,  
  force_disjoint = FALSE  
)  
  
# intersect two distinct GroupAssignments
```

```
intersected <- intersect_GroupAssignment(  
  GA1 = GroupAssignment(HEXACO_60, sex_grouping),  
  GA2 = GroupAssignment(HEXACO_60, age_grouping),  
  force_exhaustive = TRUE,  
  force_disjoint = FALSE  
)  
  
summary(intersected)
```

IPIP_NEO_300

Sample data of IPIP-NEO-300 questionnaire results

Description

Dataset containing sample of 13198 results of IPIP-NEO-300 results from Johnson J.A. study published at 2014, preprocessed using `sum_items_to_scale()` function. It contains many observations of different ages and sexes, also including NA values, whenever at least one of the underlying item scores were missing.

Usage

```
IPIP_NEO_300
```

Format

A data frame with 13198 rows and 7 variables

sex sex of the participant ('M'ale or 'F'emale)

age age of the participant (10–98)

N Raw score for Neuroticism scale (63–292)

E Raw score for Extraversion scale (80–296)

O Raw score for Openness to Experience (76–298)

A Raw score for Agreeableness (66–292)

C Raw score for Consciousness (81–299)

References

Johnson, J. A. (2014). Measuring thirty facets of the five factor model with a 120-item public domain inventory: Development of the IPIP-NEO-120. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 51, 78-89.

Description

Various functions to check if given R object is of given class. Additionally:

- `is.intersected()` checks if the `GroupAssignment` object have been created with `intersect_GroupAssignment()` and `GroupedFrequencyTable`, `GroupedScoreTable` or `ScoringTable` have been created with two `GroupConditions` objects.
- `is.Simulated()` checks if the `FrequencyTable` or `ScoreTable` have been created on basis of simulated distribution (based on `SimFrequencyTable()`)

Usage

```
is.GroupConditions(x)
```

```
is.GroupAssignment(x)
```

```
is.intersected(x)
```

```
is.ScaleSpec(x)
```

```
is.CombScaleSpec(x)
```

```
is.FrequencyTable(x)
```

```
is.GroupedFrequencyTable(x)
```

```
is.Simulated(x)
```

```
is.ScoreTable(x)
```

```
is.GroupedScoreTable(x)
```

```
is.ScoringTable(x)
```

```
is.StandardScale(x)
```

Arguments

x any R object

normalize_score	<i>Normalize raw scores</i>
-----------------	-----------------------------

Description

Use computed FrequencyTable or ScoreTable to normalize the provided raw scores.

Usage

```
normalize_score(x, table, what)
```

Arguments

x	vector of raw scores to normalize
table	FrequencyTable or ScoreTable object
what	the values to get. One of either: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• quan - the quantile of x in the raw score distribution• Z - normalized Z score for the x raw score• name of the scale calculated in ScoreTable provided to table argument

Value

Numeric vector with values specified in what argument

See Also

Other score-normalization functions: [normalize_scores_df\(\)](#), [normalize_scores_grouped\(\)](#), [normalize_scores_scoring\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# normalize with FrequencyTable
suppressMessages(
  ft <- FrequencyTable(HEXACO_60$HEX_H)
)

normalize_score(HEXACO_60$HEX_H[1:5], ft, what = "Z")

# normalize with ScoreTable
st <- ScoreTable(ft, list(STEN, STANINE))

normalize_score(HEXACO_60$HEX_H[1:5], st, what = "sten")
normalize_score(HEXACO_60$HEX_H[1:5], st, what = "stanine")
```

normalize_scores_df *Normalize raw scores for multiple variables*

Description

Wrapper for [normalize_score\(\)](#) that works on data frame and multiple variables

Usage

```
normalize_scores_df(data, vars, ..., what, retain = FALSE, .dots = list())
```

Arguments

data	data.frame containing raw scores
vars	names of columns to normalize. Length of vars need to be the same as number of tables provided to either ... or .dots
...	ScoreTable or FrequencyTable objects to be used for normalization
what	the values to get. One of either: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• quan - the quantile of x in the raw score distribution• Z - normalized Z score for the x raw score• name of the scale calculated in ScoreTables provided to ... or .dots argument
retain	either boolean: TRUE if all columns in the data are to be retained, FALSE if none; or character vector with names of columns to be retained
.dots	ScoreTable or FrequencyTable objects provided as a list, instead of individually in

Value

data.frame with normalized scores

See Also

Other score-normalization functions: [normalize_scores_grouped\(\)](#), [normalize_scores_scoring\(\)](#), [normalize_score\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# normalize multiple variables with FrequencyTable
suppressMessages({
  ft_H <- FrequencyTable(HEXACO_60$HEX_H)
  ft_E <- FrequencyTable(HEXACO_60$HEX_E)
  ft_X <- FrequencyTable(HEXACO_60$HEX_X)
})

normalize_scores_df(data = head(HEXACO_60),
```

```

vars = c("HEX_H", "HEX_E", "HEX_X"),
ft_H,
ft_E,
ft_X,
what = "quan")

# normalize multiple variables with ScoreTable
st_H <- ScoreTable(ft_H, STEN)
st_E <- ScoreTable(ft_E, STEN)
st_X <- ScoreTable(ft_X, STEN)

normalize_scores_df(data = head(HEXACO_60),
vars = c("HEX_H", "HEX_E", "HEX_X"),
st_H,
st_E,
st_X,
what = "sten")

```

```
normalize_scores_grouped
```

Normalize scores using GroupedFrequencyTables or GroupedScoreTables

Description

Normalize scores using either GroupedFrequencyTable or GroupedScoreTable for one or more variables. Given data.frame should also contain columns used in GroupingConditions attached to the table

Usage

```

normalize_scores_grouped(
  data,
  vars,
  ...,
  what,
  retain = FALSE,
  group_col = NULL,
  .dots = list()
)

```

Arguments

data	data.frame object containing raw scores
vars	names of columns to normalize. Length of vars need to be the same as number of tables provided to either ... or .dots
...	GroupedFrequencyTable or GroupedScoreTable objects to be used for normalization. They should be provided in the same order as vars

what	the values to get. One of either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quan - the quantile of x in the raw score distribution • Z - normalized Z score for the x raw score • name of the scale calculated in GroupedScoreTables provided to ... or .dots argument
retain	either boolean: TRUE if all columns in the data are to be retained, FALSE if none; or character vector with names of columns to be retained
group_col	name of the column for name of the group each observation was qualified into. If left as default NULL, they won't be returned.
.dots	GroupedFrequencyTable or GroupedScoreTable objects provided as a list, instead of individually in

Value

data.frame with normalized scores

See Also

Other score-normalization functions: [normalize_scores_df\(\)](#), [normalize_scores_scoring\(\)](#), [normalize_score\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# setup - create necessary objects #
suppressMessages({
  age_grouping <- GroupConditions(
    conditions_category = "Age",
    "below 22" ~ age < 22,
    "23-60" ~ age >= 23 & age <= 60,
    "above 60" ~ age > 60
  )
  sex_grouping <- GroupConditions(
    conditions_category = "Sex",
    "Male" ~ sex == "M",
    "Female" ~ sex == "F"
  )
  NEU_gft <- GroupedFrequencyTable(
    data = IPIP_NEO_300,
    conditions = list(age_grouping, sex_grouping),
    var = "N"
  )
  NEU_gst <- GroupedScoreTable(
    NEU_gft,
    scale = list(STEN, STANINE)
  )
})

#### normalize scores ####
# to Z score or quantile using GroupedFrequencyTable
normalized_to_quan <- normalize_scores_grouped(
```

```

IPIP_NEO_300,
vars = "N",
NEU_gft,
what = "quan",
retain = c("sex", "age")
)

# only 'sex' and 'age' are retained
head(normalized_to_quan)

# to StandardScale attached to GroupedScoreTable
normalized_to_STEN <- normalize_scores_grouped(
  IPIP_NEO_300,
  vars = "N",
  NEU_gst,
  what = "stanine",
  retain = FALSE,
  group_col = "sex_age_group"
)

# none is retained, 'sex_age_group' is created
head(normalized_to_STEN)

```

```
normalize_scores_scoring
```

Normalize scores using ScoringTables

Description

Normalize scores using either `ScoringTable` objects for one or more variables. Given `data.frame` should also contain columns used in `GroupingConditions` attached to the table (if any)

Usage

```

normalize_scores_scoring(
  data,
  vars,
  ...,
  retain = FALSE,
  group_col = NULL,
  .dots = list()
)

```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	<code>data.frame</code> containing raw scores
<code>vars</code>	names of columns to normalize. Length of <code>vars</code> need to be the same as number of tables provided to either <code>...</code> or <code>.dots</code>

...	ScoringTable objects to be used for normalization. They should be provided in the same order as vars
retain	either boolean: TRUE if all columns in the data are to be retained, FALSE if none; or names of columns to be retained
group_col	name of the column for name of the group each observation was qualified into. If left as default NULL, they won't be returned. Ignored if no conditions are available
.dots	ScoringTable objects provided as a list, instead of individually in ...

Value

data.frame with normalized scores

See Also

Other score-normalization functions: [normalize_scores_df\(\)](#), [normalize_scores_grouped\(\)](#), [normalize_score\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Scoring table to export / import #
suppressMessages(
  Consc_ST <-
    GroupedFrequencyTable(
      data = IPIP_NEO_300,
      conditions = GroupConditions("Sex", "M" ~ sex == "M", "F" ~ sex == "F"),
      var = "C") |>
    GroupedScoreTable(scale = STEN) |>
    to_ScoringTable(min_raw = 60, max_raw = 300)
)

# normalize scores
Consc_norm <-
  normalize_scores_scoring(
    data = IPIP_NEO_300,
    vars = "C",
    Consc_ST,
    group_col = "Group"
  )

str(Consc_norm)
```

plot.GroupedFrequencyTable

Generic plot of the GroupedFrequencyTable

Description

Generic plot using ggplot2. It plots FrequencyTables for all groups by default, or only chosen ones using when group_names argument is specified.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'GroupedFrequencyTable'
plot(
  x,
  group_names = NULL,
  strict_names = TRUE,
  plot_grid = is.intersected(x),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	A GroupedFrequencyTable object
group_names	vector specifying which groups should appear in the plots
strict_names	If TRUE, then intersected groups are filtered using <i>strict</i> strategy: group_names need to be provided in form: "group1:group2". If FALSE, then intersected groups will be taken into regard separately, so eg. when "group1" is provided to group_names, all of: "group1:group2", "group1:group3", "group1:groupN" will be plotted. Defaults to TRUE
plot_grid	boolean indicating if the <code>ggplot2::facet_grid()</code> should be used. If FALSE, then <code>ggplot2::facet_wrap()</code> is used. If groups are not intersected, then it will be ignored and facet_wrap will be used.
...	named list of additional arguments passed to facet function used.

plot.GroupedScoreTable

Generic plot of the GroupedScoreTable

Description

Generic plot using ggplot2. It plots ScoreTables for all groups by default, or only chosen ones using when group_names argument is specified.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'GroupedScoreTable'
plot(
  x,
  scale_name = NULL,
  group_names = NULL,
```



```

    strict_names = TRUE,
    plot_grid = is.intersected(x),
    ...
  )

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A GroupedScoreTable object
<code>scale_name</code>	if scores for multiple scales available, provide the name of the scale for plotting.
<code>group_names</code>	names specifying which groups should appear in the plots
<code>strict_names</code>	If TRUE, then intersected groups are filtered using <i>strict</i> strategy: <code>group_names</code> need to be provided in form: "group1:group2". If FALSE, then intersected groups will be taken into regard separately, so eg. when "group1" is provided to <code>group_names</code> , all of: "group1:group2", "group1:group3", "group1:groupN" will be plotted. Defaults to TRUE
<code>plot_grid</code>	boolean indicating if the <code>ggplot2::facet_grid()</code> should be used. If FALSE, then <code>ggplot2::facet_wrap()</code> is used. If groups are not intersected, then it will be ignored and <code>facet_wrap</code> will be used.
<code>...</code>	named list of additional arguments passed to facet function.

ScaleSpec

Scale Specification object

Description

Object containing scale or factor specification data. It describes the scale or factor, with regard to which items from the source data are part of it, which need to be summed with reverse scoring, and how to handle NAs. To be used with `sum_items_to_scale()` function to preprocess item data.

Usage

```

ScaleSpec(
  name,
  item_names,
  min,
  max,
  reverse = character(0),
  na_strategy = c("asis", "mean", "median", "mode"),
  na_value = as.integer(NA),
  na_value_custom
)

## S3 method for class 'ScaleSpec'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ScaleSpec'
summary(object, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>name</code>	character with name of the scale/factor
<code>item_names</code>	character vector containing names of the items that the scale/factor consists of.
<code>min, max</code>	integer containing the default minimal/maximal value that the answer to the item can be scored as.
<code>reverse</code>	character vector containing names of the items that need to be reversed during scale/factor summing. Reversed using the default "min" and "max" values.
<code>na_strategy</code>	character vector specifying which strategy should be taken during filling of NA. Defaults to "asis" and, other options are "mean", "median" and "mode". Strategies are explained in the details section.
<code>na_value</code>	integer value to be input in missing values as default. Defaults to <code>as.integer(NA)</code> .
<code>na_value_custom</code>	if there are any need for specific questions be gives specific values in place of NAs, provide a named integer vector there. Names should be the names of the questions.
<code>x</code>	a ScaleSpec object
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
<code>object</code>	a ScaleSpec object

Details**NA imputation:**

it specifies how NA values should be treated during `sum_items_to_scale()` function run. **asis** strategy is literal: the values specified in `na_value` or `na_value_custom` will be used without any changes. **mean**, **median** and **mode** are functional strategies. They work on a rowwise basis, so the appropriate value for every observation will be used. If there are no values provided to check for the *mean*, *median* or *mode*, the value provided in `na_value` or `na_value_custom` will be used. The values of *mean* and *median* will be rounded before imputation.

Order of operations:

- item reversion
- functional NAs imputation
- literal NAs imputation

Value

object of ScaleSpec class

data.frame of item names, if they are reversed, and custom NA value if available, invisibly

See Also

Other item preprocessing functions: `CombScaleSpec()`, `sum_items_to_scale()`

Examples

```
# simple scale specification

simple_scaleSpec <- ScaleSpec(
  name = "simple",
  # scale consists of 5 items
  item_names = c("item_1", "item_2", "item_3", "item_4", "item_5"),
  # item scores can take range of values: 1-5
  min = 1,
  max = 5,
  # item 2 and 5 need to be reversed
  reverse = c("item_2", "item_5"))

print(simple_scaleSpec)

# scale specification with literal NA imputation strategy

asis_scaleSpec <- ScaleSpec(
  name = "w_asis",
  item_names = c("item_1", "item_2", "item_3", "item_4", "item_5"),
  min = 1,
  max = 5,
  reverse = "item_2",
  # na values by default will be filled with `3`
  na_value = 3,
  # except for item_4, where they will be filled with `2`
  na_value_custom = c(item_4 = 2)
)

print(asis_scaleSpec)

# scale specification with functional NA imputation strategy

func_scaleSpec <- ScaleSpec(
  name = "w_func",
  item_names = c("item_1", "item_2", "item_3", "item_4", "item_5"),
  min = 1,
  max = 5,
  reverse = "item_2",
  # strategies available are 'mean', 'median' and 'mode'
  na_strategy = "mean"
)

print(func_scaleSpec)
```

Description

Creates a table to calculate scores in specified standardized scale for each discrete raw score. Uses normalization provided by `FrequencyTable()` and scale definition created with `StandardScale()`.

After creation it can be used to normalize and standardize raw scores with `normalize_score()` or `normalize_scores_df()`.

`plot.ScoreTable()` method requires `ggplot2` package to be installed.

Usage

```
ScoreTable(ft, scale)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ScoreTable'
print(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ScoreTable'
plot(x, scale_name = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>ft</code>	a <code>FrequencyTable</code> object
<code>scale</code>	a <code>StandardScale</code> object or list of multiple <code>StandardScale</code> objects
<code>x</code>	a <code>ScoreTable</code> object
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods
<code>scale_name</code>	if scores for multiple scales available, provide the name of the scale for plotting.

Value

object of class `ScoreTable`. Consists of:

- `table`: data.frame containing for each point in the raw score:
 - number of observations (`n`),
 - frequency in sample (`freq`),
 - quantile (`quan`),
 - normalized Z-score (`Z`),
 - score transformed to every of provided `StandardScales`
- `status`: list containing the total number of simulated observations (`n`) and information about raw scores range completion (`range`): complete or incomplete
- `scale`: named list of all attached `StandardScale` objects \

Examples

```
# firstly compute FrequencyTable for a variable
ft <- FrequencyTable(HEXACO_60$HEX_A)

# then create a ScoreTable
st <- ScoreTable(ft, STEN)
```

```
# ScoreTable is ready to use!
st
```

SimFrequencyTable *Generate FrequencyTable using simulated distribution*

Description

It is always best to use raw scores for computing the FrequencyTable. They aren't always available - in that case, this function can be used to simulate the distribution given its descriptive statistics.

This simulation should be always treated as an estimate.

The distribution is generated using the **Fleishmann** method from [SimMultiCorrData::nonnormvar1\(\)](#) function. The SimMultiCorrData package needs to be installed.

Usage

```
SimFrequencyTable(min, max, M, SD, skew = 0, kurt = 3, n = 10000, seed = NULL)
```

Arguments

min	minimum value of raw score
max	maximum value of raw score
M	mean of the raw scores distribution
SD	standard deviation of the raw scores distribution
skew	skewness of the raw scores distribution. Defaults to 0 for normal distribution
kurt	kurtosis of the raw scores distribution. Defaults to 3 for normal distribution
n	number of observations to simulate. Defaults to 10000, but greater values could be used to generate better estimates. Final number of observations in the generated Frequency Table may be less - all values lower than min and higher than max are filtered out.
seed	the seed value for random number generation

Value

FrequencyTable object created with simulated data. Consists of:

- table: data.frame with number of observations (n), frequency in sample (freq), quantile (quan) and normalized Z-score (Z) for each point in raw score
- status: list containing the total number of simulated observations (n) and information about raw scores range completion (range): complete or incomplete

SLCS

*Sample data of SLCS questionnaire results***Description**

Dataset containing individual items answers of SLCS questionnaire. They were obtained during 2020 study on Polish incidental sample.

Usage

SLCS

Format

A data frame with 103 rows and 19 variables

user_id identity anonimized with 'ids::adjective_animal'

sex sex of the participant ('M'ale, 'F'emale or 'O'ther)

age age of the participant (15–68)

SLCS_1, SLCS_2, SLCS_3, SLCS_4, SLCS_5, SLCS_6, SLCS_7, SLCS_8, SLCS_9, SLCS_10, SLCS_11, SLCS_12,
Score for each of measure items. (1–5)

Details

All SLCS item responses can take integer values 1-5. The measure consists of two sub-scales: Self-Liking and Self-Competence, and the General Score can also be calculated. Below are the item numbers that are used for each sub-scale (R near the number means that the item need to be reversed.)

- Self-Liking: 1R, 3, 5, 6R, 7R, 9, 11, 15R
- Self-Competence: 2, 4, 8R, 10R, 12, 13R, 14, 16
- General Score: All of the above items (they need to be reversed as in sub-scales)

StandardScale

*Specify standard scale***Description**

StandardScale objects are used with [ScoreTable\(\)](#) or [GroupedScoreTable\(\)](#) objects to recalculate [FrequencyTable\(\)](#) or [GroupedFrequencyTable\(\)](#) into some standardized scale score.

There are few StandardScale defaults available.

Plot method requires ggplot2 package to be installed.

Usage

```
StandardScale(name, M, SD, min, max)

## S3 method for class 'StandardScale'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'StandardScale'
plot(x, n = 1000, ...)
```

Arguments

name	Name of the scale
M	Mean of the scale
SD	Standard deviation of the scale
min	Minimal value the scale takes
max	Maximal value the scale takes
x	a StandardScale object
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
n	Number of points the plot generates. The higher the number, the more detailed are the plots. Default to 1000 for nicely detailed plot.

Value

StandardScale object

strip_ScoreTable	<i>Revert the ScoreTable back to FrequencyTable object.</i>
------------------	---

Description

Revert the ScoreTable back to FrequencyTable object.

Usage

```
strip_ScoreTable(x)
```

Arguments

x	a <i>ScoreTable</i> object
---	----------------------------

Examples

```
# having a ScoreTable object
st <- ScoreTable(FrequencyTable(HEXACO_60$HEX_X), TANINE)
class(st)

# revert it back to the FrequencyTable
ft <- strip_ScoreTable(st)
class(ft)
```

sum_items_to_scale *Sum up discrete raw data*

Description

Helper function to sum-up and - if needed - automatically reverse discrete raw item values to scale or factor that they are measuring.

Usage

```
sum_items_to_scale(data, ..., retain = FALSE, .dots = list())
```

Arguments

data	data.frame object containing numerical values of items data
...	objects of class <code>ScaleSpec</code> or <code>CombScaleSpec</code> . If all item names are found in data, summed items will be available in returned data.frame as column named as their name value.
retain	either boolean: TRUE if all columns in the data are to be retained, FALSE if none, or character vector with names of columns to be retained
.dots	<code>ScaleSpec</code> or <code>CombScaleSpec</code> objects provided as a list, instead of individually in ...

Details

All summing up of the raw discrete values into scale or factor score is done according to provided specifications utilizing `ScaleSpec()` objects. For more information refer to their constructor help page.

Value

object of class `data.frame`

See Also

Other item preprocessing functions: `CombScaleSpec()`, `ScaleSpec()`

Examples

```
# create the Scale Specifications for SLCS dataset
## Self-Liking specification
SL_spec <- ScaleSpec(
  name = "Self-Liking",
  item_names = paste("SLCS", c(1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 15), sep = "_"),
  reverse = paste("SLCS", c(1, 6, 7, 15), sep = "_"),
  min = 1,
  max = 5)

## Self-Competence specification
SC_spec <- ScaleSpec(
  name = "Self-Competence",
  item_names = paste("SLCS", c(2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16), sep = "_"),
  reverse = paste("SLCS", c(8, 10, 13), sep = "_"),
  min = 1,
  max = 5)

## General Score specification
GS_spec <- CombScaleSpec(
  name = "General Score",
  SL_spec,
  SC_spec)

# Sum the raw item scores to raw scale scores
SLCS_summed <- sum_items_to_scale(SLCS, SL_spec, SC_spec, GS_spec, retain = "user_id")
summary(SLCS_summed)
```

to_ScoringTable

Create ScoringTable

Description

ScoringTable is a simple version of [ScoreTable\(\)](#) or [GroupedScoreTable\(\)](#), that don't include the [FrequencyTable](#) internally. It can be easily saved to csv or json using [export_ScoringTable\(\)](#) and loaded from these files using [import_ScoringTable\(\)](#).

When using [GroupedScoreTable](#), the columns will be named the same as the name of group. If it was created using two [GroupCondition](#) object, the names of columns will be names of the groups separated by :

Usage

```
to_ScoringTable(table, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ScoreTable'
to_ScoringTable(
  table,
  scale = NULL,
```

```

    min_raw = NULL,
    max_raw = NULL,
    score_colname = "Score",
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'GroupedScoreTable'
to_ScoringTable(table, scale = NULL, min_raw = NULL, max_raw = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ScoringTable'
summary(object, ...)

```

Arguments

table	ScoreTable or GroupedScoreTable object
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
scale	name of the scale attached in table. If only one scale is attached, it can be left as default NULL
min_raw, max_raw	absolute minimum/maximum score that can be received. If left as default NULL, the minimum/maximum available in the data will be used.
score_colname	Name of the column containing the raw scores
object	ScoringTable object

Value

ScoringTable object

Examples

```

Extr_ST <-
  # create FrequencyTable
  FrequencyTable(data = IPIP_NEO_300$E) |>
  # create ScoreTable
  ScoreTable(scale = STEN) |>
  # and transform into ScoringTable
  to_ScoringTable(
    min_raw = 60,
    max_raw = 300
  )

summary(Extr_ST)
#### GroupConditions creation ####

sex_grouping <- GroupConditions(
  conditions_category = "Sex",
  "Male" ~ sex == "M",
  "Female" ~ sex == "F"
)

```

```
#### Creating ScoringTable ####
## based on grouped data ##

Neu_ST <-
  # create FrequencyTable
  GroupedFrequencyTable(
    data = IPIP_NEO_300,
    conditions = sex_grouping,
    var = "N") |>
  # create ScoreTable
  GroupedScoreTable(
    scale = STEN) |>
  # and transform into ScoringTable
  to_ScoringTable(
    min_raw = 60,
    max_raw = 300
  )

summary(Neu_ST)
```

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