

Package ‘TestDesign’

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Type Package

Title Optimal Test Design Approach to Fixed and Adaptive Test Construction

Version 1.3.3

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Description Uses the optimal test design approach by Birnbaum (1968, ISBN:9781593119348) and van der Linden (2018) <doi:10.1201/9781315117430> to construct fixed, adaptive, and parallel tests.

Supports the following mixed-integer programming (MIP) solver packages: 'lpsymphony', 'Rsymphony', 'gurobi', 'lpSolve', and 'Rglpk'. The 'gurobi' package is not available from CRAN; see <<https://www.gurobi.com/downloads/>>.

URL <https://choi-phd.github.io/TestDesign/> (documentation)

BugReports <https://github.com/choi-phd/TestDesign/issues/>

License GPL (>= 2)

Depends R (>= 2.10)

biocViews

Imports Rcpp (>= 1.0.0), methods, lpSolve, foreach, logitnorm, crayon

SystemRequirements C++11

Suggests lpsymphony, Rsymphony, gurobi, Rglpk, mirt, progress, shiny, shinythemes, shinyWidgets, shinyjs, DT, knitr, rmarkdown, kableExtra, testthat (>= 2.1.0), pkgdown, pkgload

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo

RoxygenNote 7.2.0

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

VignetteBuilder knitr

Collate 'RcppExports.R' 'import.R' 'extensions.R' 'item_class.R'
 'item_functions.R' 'loading_functions.R' 'static_class.R'
 'shadow_class.R' 'item_pool_operators.R'
 'item_attrib_operators.R' 'st_attrib_operators.R'
 'constraints_operators.R' 'static_functions.R'
 'shadow_functions.R' 'bayes_functions.R'
 'constraint_functions.R' 'cpp_documents.R' 'datasets.R'
 'eligibility_functions.R' 'exposure_control_functions.R'
 'solver_functions.R' 'helper_functions.R'
 'item_pool_cluster_operators.R' 'other_functions.R'
 'partitioning_class.r' 'partitioning_functions.r'
 'plot_functions.R' 'summary_class.R' 'print_functions.R'
 'runshiny.R' 'shadowtest_functions.R' 'summary_functions.R'
 'show_functions.R' 'test_operators.R' 'theta_functions.R'
 'xdata_functions.R'

NeedsCompilation yes

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app	<i>Open TestDesign app</i>
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Description

[app](#) and [OAT](#) are aliases of [TestDesign](#).

Usage

```
app()
```

```
OAT()
```

Details

[TestDesign](#) is a caller function to open the Shiny interface of TestDesign package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
if (interactive()) {
  TestDesign()
}

## End(Not run)
```

buildConstraints	<i>Build constraints (shortcut to other loading functions)</i>
------------------	--

Description

`buildConstraints` is a data loading function to create a `constraints` object. `buildConstraints` is a shortcut that calls other data loading functions. The constraints must be in the expected format; see the vignette in `vignette("constraints")`.

Usage

```
buildConstraints(  
  object,  
  item_pool,  
  item_attrib,  
  st_attrib = NULL,  
  pool = NULL,  
  constraints = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	constraint specifications. Can be a data.frame or the file path of a .csv file. See the vignette for the expected format.
<code>item_pool</code>	item parameters. Can be a <code>item_pool</code> object, a data.frame or the file path of a .csv file.
<code>item_attrib</code>	item attributes. Can be an <code>item_attrib</code> object, a data.frame or the file path of a .csv file.
<code>st_attrib</code>	(optional) stimulus attributes. Can be an <code>st_attrib</code> object, a data.frame or the file path of a .csv file.
<code>pool</code>	(deprecated) use <code>item_pool</code> argument instead.
<code>constraints</code>	(deprecated) use <code>object</code> argument instead.

Value

`buildConstraints` returns a `constraints` object. This object is used in `Static` and `Shadow`.

Examples

```
## Read from objects:  
constraints_science <- buildConstraints(constraints_science_data,  
  itempool_science, itemattrib_science)  
constraints_reading <- buildConstraints(constraints_reading_data,  
  itempool_reading, itemattrib_reading, stimattrib_reading)  
  
## Read from data.frame:
```

```

constraints_science <- buildConstraints(constraints_science_data,
  itempool_science_data, itemattrib_science_data)
constraints_reading <- buildConstraints(constraints_reading_data,
  itempool_reading_data, itemattrib_reading_data, stimattrib_reading_data)

## Read from file: write to tempdir() for illustration and clean afterwards
f1 <- file.path(tempdir(), "constraints_science.csv")
f2 <- file.path(tempdir(), "itempool_science.csv")
f3 <- file.path(tempdir(), "itemattrib_science.csv")
write.csv(constraints_science_data, f1, row.names = FALSE)
write.csv(itempool_science_data , f2, row.names = FALSE)
write.csv(itemattrib_science_data , f3, row.names = FALSE)
constraints_science <- buildConstraints(f1, f2, f3)
file.remove(f1)
file.remove(f2)
file.remove(f3)

```

calcEscore

Calculate expected scores

Description

`calcEscore` is a function to calculate expected scores.

Usage

```

calcEscore(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_1PL,numeric'
calcEscore(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_2PL,numeric'
calcEscore(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_3PL,numeric'
calcEscore(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_PC,numeric'
calcEscore(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_GPC,numeric'
calcEscore(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_GR,numeric'
calcEscore(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool,numeric'
calcEscore(object, theta)

```

```
## S4 method for signature 'item_1PL,matrix'  
calcEscore(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_2PL,matrix'  
calcEscore(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_3PL,matrix'  
calcEscore(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_PC,matrix'  
calcEscore(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_GPC,matrix'  
calcEscore(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_GR,matrix'  
calcEscore(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_pool,matrix'  
calcEscore(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_pool_cluster,numeric'  
calcEscore(object, theta)
```

Arguments

object an [item](#) or an [item_pool](#) object.
theta theta values to use.

Value

item object: [calcEscore](#) a vector containing expected score of the item at the theta values.

item_pool object: [calcEscore](#) returns a vector containing the pool-level expected score at the theta values.

References

Rasch, G. (1960). *Probabilistic models for some intelligence and attainment tests*. Copenhagen: Danish Institute for Educational Research.

Lord, F. M. (1952). A theory of test scores (Psychometric Monograph No. 7). Richmond, VA: Psychometric Corporation.

Birnbaum, A. (1957). *Efficient design and use of tests of mental ability for various decision-making problems* (Series Report No. 58-16. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.

Birnbaum, A. (1958). *On the estimation of mental ability* (Series Report No. 15. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.

- Birnbaum, A. (1958). *Further considerations of efficiency in tests of a mental ability* (Series Report No. 17. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1968). Some latent trait models and their use in inferring an examinee's ability. In Lord, F. M., Novick, M. R. (eds.), *Statistical Theories of Mental Test Scores*, 397-479. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- Masters, G. N. (1982). A Rasch model for partial credit scoring. *Psychometrika*, 47(2), 149-174.
- Andrich, D. (1978). A rating formulation for ordered response categories. *Psychometrika*, 43(4), 561-573.
- Muraki, E. (1992). A generalized partial credit model: Application of an EM algorithm. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 16(2), 159-176.
- Samejima, F. (1969). Estimation of latent ability using a response pattern of graded scores. *Psychometrika Monograph*, 17.

Examples

```

item_1    <- new("item_1PL", difficulty = 0.5)
item_2    <- new("item_2PL", slope = 1.0, difficulty = 0.5)
item_3    <- new("item_3PL", slope = 1.0, difficulty = 0.5, guessing = 0.2)
item_4    <- new("item_PC", threshold = c(-1, 0, 1), ncat = 4)
item_5    <- new("item_GPC", slope = 1.2, threshold = c(-0.8, -1.0, 0.5), ncat = 4)
item_6    <- new("item_GR", slope = 0.9, category = c(-1, 0, 1), ncat = 4)

ICC_item_1 <- calcEScore(item_1, seq(-3, 3, 1))
ICC_item_2 <- calcEScore(item_2, seq(-3, 3, 1))
ICC_item_3 <- calcEScore(item_3, seq(-3, 3, 1))
ICC_item_4 <- calcEScore(item_4, seq(-3, 3, 1))
ICC_item_5 <- calcEScore(item_5, seq(-3, 3, 1))
ICC_item_6 <- calcEScore(item_6, seq(-3, 3, 1))
TCC_pool  <- calcEScore(itempool_science, seq(-3, 3, 1))

```

calcFisher

Calculate Fisher information

Description

`calcFisher` is a function to calculate Fisher information.

Usage

```

calcFisher(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_1PL,numeric'
calcFisher(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_2PL,numeric'
calcFisher(object, theta)

```



```
## S4 method for signature 'item_3PL,numeric'  
calcFisher(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_PC,numeric'  
calcFisher(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_GPC,numeric'  
calcFisher(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_GR,numeric'  
calcFisher(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_pool,numeric'  
calcFisher(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_1PL,matrix'  
calcFisher(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_2PL,matrix'  
calcFisher(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_3PL,matrix'  
calcFisher(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_PC,matrix'  
calcFisher(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_GPC,matrix'  
calcFisher(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_GR,matrix'  
calcFisher(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_pool,matrix'  
calcFisher(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_pool_cluster,numeric'  
calcFisher(object, theta)
```

Arguments

object	an item or an item_pool object.
theta	theta values to use.

Value

item object: `calcFisher` returns a (nq, I) matrix of information values.

item_pool object: `calcProb` returns a (nq, ni) matrix of information values.

- notations**
- nq denotes the number of theta values.
 - ni denotes the number of items in the `item_pool` object.

A vector of Fisher information values over theta (nq values) for a single item or a matrix of dimension (nq, ni) for an "item_pool".

References

- Rasch, G. (1960). *Probabilistic models for some intelligence and attainment tests*. Copenhagen: Danish Institute for Educational Research.
- Lord, F. M. (1952). A theory of test scores (Psychometric Monograph No. 7). Richmond, VA: Psychometric Corporation.
- Birnbaum, A. (1957). *Efficient design and use of tests of mental ability for various decision-making problems* (Series Report No. 58-16. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1958). *On the estimation of mental ability* (Series Report No. 15. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1958). *Further considerations of efficiency in tests of a mental ability* (Series Report No. 17. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1968). Some latent trait models and their use in inferring an examinee's ability. In Lord, F. M., Novick, M. R. (eds.), *Statistical Theories of Mental Test Scores*, 397-479. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- Masters, G. N. (1982). A Rasch model for partial credit scoring. *Psychometrika*, 47(2), 149-174.
- Andrich, D. (1978). A rating formulation for ordered response categories. *Psychometrika*, 43(4), 561-573.
- Muraki, E. (1992). A generalized partial credit model: Application of an EM algorithm. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 16(2), 159-176.
- Samejima, F. (1969). Estimation of latent ability using a response pattern of graded scores. *Psychometrika Monograph*, 17.

Examples

```

item_1      <- new("item_1PL", difficulty = 0.5)
item_2      <- new("item_2PL", slope = 1.0, difficulty = 0.5)
item_3      <- new("item_3PL", slope = 1.0, difficulty = 0.5, guessing = 0.2)
item_4      <- new("item_PC", threshold = c(-1, 0, 1), ncat = 4)
item_5      <- new("item_GPC", slope = 1.2, threshold = c(-0.8, -1.0, 0.5), ncat = 4)
item_6      <- new("item_GR", slope = 0.9, category = c(-1, 0, 1), ncat = 4)

info_item_1 <- calcFisher(item_1, seq(-3, 3, 1))
info_item_2 <- calcFisher(item_2, seq(-3, 3, 1))
info_item_3 <- calcFisher(item_3, seq(-3, 3, 1))
info_item_4 <- calcFisher(item_4, seq(-3, 3, 1))
info_item_5 <- calcFisher(item_5, seq(-3, 3, 1))
info_item_6 <- calcFisher(item_6, seq(-3, 3, 1))

```

```
info_pool <- calcFisher(itempool_science, seq(-3, 3, 1))
```

calcHessian	<i>Calculate second derivative of log-likelihood</i>
-------------	--

Description

`calcHessian` is a function to calculate the second derivative of the log-likelihood function.

Usage

```
calcHessian(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_1PL,numeric,numeric'
calcHessian(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_2PL,numeric,numeric'
calcHessian(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_3PL,numeric,numeric'
calcHessian(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_PC,numeric,numeric'
calcHessian(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_GPC,numeric,numeric'
calcHessian(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_GR,numeric,numeric'
calcHessian(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool,numeric,numeric'
calcHessian(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool_cluster,numeric,list'
calcHessian(object, theta, resp)
```

Arguments

object	an <code>item</code> or an <code>item_pool</code> object.
theta	theta values to use.
resp	the response data to use. This must be a single value for an <code>item</code> , or a length <i>ni</i> vector for an <code>item_pool</code> .

Details

- notations**
- nq denotes the number of theta values.
 - ni denotes the number of items in the `item_pool` object.

Value

item object: `calcHessian` returns a length nq vector containing the second derivative of the log-likelihood function, of observing the response at each theta.

item_pool object: `calcHessian` returns a (nq, ni) matrix containing the second derivative of the log-likelihood function, of observing the response at each theta.

References

- Rasch, G. (1960). *Probabilistic models for some intelligence and attainment tests*. Copenhagen: Danish Institute for Educational Research.
- Lord, F. M. (1952). A theory of test scores (Psychometric Monograph No. 7). Richmond, VA: Psychometric Corporation.
- Birnbaum, A. (1957). *Efficient design and use of tests of mental ability for various decision-making problems* (Series Report No. 58-16. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1958). *On the estimation of mental ability* (Series Report No. 15. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1958). *Further considerations of efficiency in tests of a mental ability* (Series Report No. 17. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1968). Some latent trait models and their use in inferring an examinee's ability. In Lord, F. M., Novick, M. R. (eds.), *Statistical Theories of Mental Test Scores*, 397-479. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- Masters, G. N. (1982). A Rasch model for partial credit scoring. *Psychometrika*, 47(2), 149-174.
- Andrich, D. (1978). A rating formulation for ordered response categories. *Psychometrika*, 43(4), 561-573.
- Muraki, E. (1992). A generalized partial credit model: Application of an EM algorithm. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 16(2), 159-176.
- Samejima, F. (1969). Estimation of latent ability using a response pattern of graded scores. *Psychometrika Monograph*, 17.

Examples

```

item_1 <- new("item_1PL", difficulty = 0.5)
item_2 <- new("item_2PL", slope = 1.0, difficulty = 0.5)
item_3 <- new("item_3PL", slope = 1.0, difficulty = 0.5, guessing = 0.2)
item_4 <- new("item_PC", threshold = c(-1, 0, 1), ncat = 4)
item_5 <- new("item_GPC", slope = 1.2, threshold = c(-0.8, -1.0, 0.5), ncat = 4)
item_6 <- new("item_GR", slope = 0.9, category = c(-1, 0, 1), ncat = 4)

h_item_1 <- calcHessian(item_1, seq(-3, 3, 1), 0)

```

```

h_item_2 <- calcHessian(item_2, seq(-3, 3, 1), 0)
h_item_3 <- calcHessian(item_3, seq(-3, 3, 1), 0)
h_item_4 <- calcHessian(item_4, seq(-3, 3, 1), 0)
h_item_5 <- calcHessian(item_5, seq(-3, 3, 1), 0)
h_item_6 <- calcHessian(item_6, seq(-3, 3, 1), 0)
h_pool  <- calcHessian(
  itempool_science, seq(-3, 3, 1),
  rep(0, itempool_science@ni)
)

```

calcJacobian

Calculate first derivative of log-likelihood

Description

[calcJacobian](#) is a function to calculate the first derivative of the log-likelihood function.

Usage

```

calcJacobian(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_1PL,numeric,numeric'
calcJacobian(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_2PL,numeric,numeric'
calcJacobian(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_3PL,numeric,numeric'
calcJacobian(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_PC,numeric,numeric'
calcJacobian(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_GPC,numeric,numeric'
calcJacobian(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_GR,numeric,numeric'
calcJacobian(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool,numeric,numeric'
calcJacobian(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool_cluster,numeric,list'
calcJacobian(object, theta, resp)

```

Arguments

object	an <code>item</code> or an <code>item_pool</code> object.
theta	theta values to use.
resp	the response data to use.

Value

item object: `calcJacobian` returns a length nq vector containing the first derivative of the log-likelihood function, of observing the response at each theta.

item_pool object: `calcJacobian` returns a (nq, ni) matrix containing the first derivative of the log-likelihood function, of observing the response at each theta.

- notations**
- nq denotes the number of theta values.
 - ni denotes the number of items in the `item_pool` object.

References

- Rasch, G. (1960). *Probabilistic models for some intelligence and attainment tests*. Copenhagen: Danish Institute for Educational Research.
- Lord, F. M. (1952). A theory of test scores (Psychometric Monograph No. 7). Richmond, VA: Psychometric Corporation.
- Birnbaum, A. (1957). *Efficient design and use of tests of mental ability for various decision-making problems* (Series Report No. 58-16. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1958). *On the estimation of mental ability* (Series Report No. 15. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1958). *Further considerations of efficiency in tests of a mental ability* (Series Report No. 17. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1968). Some latent trait models and their use in inferring an examinee's ability. In Lord, F. M., Novick, M. R. (eds.), *Statistical Theories of Mental Test Scores*, 397-479. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- Masters, G. N. (1982). A Rasch model for partial credit scoring. *Psychometrika*, 47(2), 149-174.
- Andrich, D. (1978). A rating formulation for ordered response categories. *Psychometrika*, 43(4), 561-573.
- Muraki, E. (1992). A generalized partial credit model: Application of an EM algorithm. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 16(2), 159-176.
- Samejima, F. (1969). Estimation of latent ability using a response pattern of graded scores. *Psychometrika Monograph*, 17.

Examples

```

item_1 <- new("item_1PL", difficulty = 0.5)
item_2 <- new("item_2PL", slope = 1.0, difficulty = 0.5)
item_3 <- new("item_3PL", slope = 1.0, difficulty = 0.5, guessing = 0.2)
item_4 <- new("item_PC", threshold = c(-1, 0, 1), ncat = 4)

```

```
item_5 <- new("item_GPC", slope = 1.2, threshold = c(-0.8, -1.0, 0.5), ncat = 4)
item_6 <- new("item_GR", slope = 0.9, category = c(-1, 0, 1), ncat = 4)

j_item_1 <- calcJacobian(item_1, seq(-3, 3, 1), 0)
j_item_2 <- calcJacobian(item_2, seq(-3, 3, 1), 0)
j_item_3 <- calcJacobian(item_3, seq(-3, 3, 1), 0)
j_item_4 <- calcJacobian(item_4, seq(-3, 3, 1), 0)
j_item_5 <- calcJacobian(item_5, seq(-3, 3, 1), 0)
j_item_6 <- calcJacobian(item_6, seq(-3, 3, 1), 0)
j_pool <- calcJacobian(
  itempool_science, seq(-3, 3, 1),
  rep(0, itempool_science@ni)
)
```

calcLocation-methods *Calculate central location (overall difficulty)*

Description

[calcLocation](#) is a function to calculate the central location (overall difficulty) of items.

Usage

```
calcLocation(object)

## S4 method for signature 'item_1PL'
calcLocation(object)

## S4 method for signature 'item_2PL'
calcLocation(object)

## S4 method for signature 'item_3PL'
calcLocation(object)

## S4 method for signature 'item_PC'
calcLocation(object)

## S4 method for signature 'item_GPC'
calcLocation(object)

## S4 method for signature 'item_GR'
calcLocation(object)

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool'
calcLocation(object)
```

Arguments

object an `item` or an `item_pool` object.

Value

item object: `calcLocation` returns a theta value representing the central location.

item_pool object: `calcProb` returns a length *ni* list, each containing the central location of the item.

notations • *ni* denotes the number of items in the `item_pool` object.

References

Rasch, G. (1960). *Probabilistic models for some intelligence and attainment tests*. Copenhagen: Danish Institute for Educational Research.

Lord, F. M. (1952). A theory of test scores (Psychometric Monograph No. 7). Richmond, VA: Psychometric Corporation.

Birnbaum, A. (1957). *Efficient design and use of tests of mental ability for various decision-making problems* (Series Report No. 58-16. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.

Birnbaum, A. (1958). *On the estimation of mental ability* (Series Report No. 15. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.

Birnbaum, A. (1958). *Further considerations of efficiency in tests of a mental ability* (Series Report No. 17. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.

Birnbaum, A. (1968). Some latent trait models and their use in inferring an examinee's ability. In Lord, F. M., Novick, M. R. (eds.), *Statistical Theories of Mental Test Scores*, 397-479. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.

Masters, G. N. (1982). A Rasch model for partial credit scoring. *Psychometrika*, 47(2), 149-174.

Andrich, D. (1978). A rating formulation for ordered response categories. *Psychometrika*, 43(4), 561-573.

Muraki, E. (1992). A generalized partial credit model: Application of an EM algorithm. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 16(2), 159-176.

Samejima, F. (1969). Estimation of latent ability using a response pattern of graded scores. *Psychometrika Monograph*, 17.

Examples

```

item_1      <- new("item_1PL", difficulty = 0.5)
item_2      <- new("item_2PL", slope = 1.0, difficulty = 0.5)
item_3      <- new("item_3PL", slope = 1.0, difficulty = 0.5, guessing = 0.2)
item_4      <- new("item_PC", threshold = c(-1, 0, 1), ncat = 4)
item_5      <- new("item_GPC", slope = 1.2, threshold = c(-0.8, -1.0, 0.5), ncat = 4)
item_6      <- new("item_GR", slope = 0.9, category = c(-1, 0, 1), ncat = 4)

loc_item_1 <- calcLocation(item_1)
loc_item_2 <- calcLocation(item_2)

```



```
loc_item_3 <- calcLocation(item_3)
loc_item_4 <- calcLocation(item_4)
loc_item_5 <- calcLocation(item_5)
loc_item_6 <- calcLocation(item_6)
loc_pool   <- calcLocation(itempool_science)
```

calcLogLikelihood *Calculate log-likelihood*

Description

`calcLogLikelihood` is a function to calculate log-likelihood values.

Usage

```
calcLogLikelihood(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool,numeric,numeric'
calcLogLikelihood(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool,numeric,matrix'
calcLogLikelihood(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool,matrix,numeric'
calcLogLikelihood(object, theta, resp)

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool,matrix,matrix'
calcLogLikelihood(object, theta, resp)
```

Arguments

object	an <code>item_pool</code> object.
theta	theta values to use.
resp	the response data to use.

Value

`calcLogLikelihood` returns values of log-likelihoods.

References

Rasch, G. (1960). *Probabilistic models for some intelligence and attainment tests*. Copenhagen: Danish Institute for Educational Research.

Lord, F. M. (1952). A theory of test scores (Psychometric Monograph No. 7). Richmond, VA: Psychometric Corporation.

Birnbaum, A. (1957). *Efficient design and use of tests of mental ability for various decision-making problems* (Series Report No. 58-16. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.

Birnbaum, A. (1958). *On the estimation of mental ability* (Series Report No. 15. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.

Birnbaum, A. (1958). *Further considerations of efficiency in tests of a mental ability* (Series Report No. 17. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.

Birnbaum, A. (1968). Some latent trait models and their use in inferring an examinee's ability. In Lord, F. M., Novick, M. R. (eds.), *Statistical Theories of Mental Test Scores*, 397-479. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.

Masters, G. N. (1982). A Rasch model for partial credit scoring. *Psychometrika*, 47(2), 149-174.

Andrich, D. (1978). A rating formulation for ordered response categories. *Psychometrika*, 43(4), 561-573.

Muraki, E. (1992). A generalized partial credit model: Application of an EM algorithm. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 16(2), 159-176.

Samejima, F. (1969). Estimation of latent ability using a response pattern of graded scores. *Psychometrika Monograph*, 17.

Examples

```
j_pool <- calcLogLikelihood(itempool_science, seq(-3, 3, 1), 0)
```

calcProb-methods	<i>Calculate item response probabilities</i>
------------------	--

Description

`calcProb` is a function to calculate item response probabilities.

Usage

```
calcProb(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_1PL,numeric'
calcProb(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_2PL,numeric'
calcProb(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_3PL,numeric'
calcProb(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_PC,numeric'
calcProb(object, theta)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'item_GPC,numeric'  
calcProb(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_GR,numeric'  
calcProb(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_pool,numeric'  
calcProb(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_1PL,matrix'  
calcProb(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_2PL,matrix'  
calcProb(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_3PL,matrix'  
calcProb(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_PC,matrix'  
calcProb(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_GPC,matrix'  
calcProb(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_GR,matrix'  
calcProb(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_pool,matrix'  
calcProb(object, theta)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_pool_cluster,numeric'  
calcProb(object, theta)
```

Arguments

object an [item](#) or an [item_pool](#) object.
theta theta values to use.

Value

item object: [calcProb](#) returns a $(nq, ncat)$ matrix of probability values.

item_pool object: [calcProb](#) returns a length ni list, each containing a matrix of probability values.

- notations**
- nq denotes the number of theta values.
 - $ncat$ denotes the number of response categories.
 - ni denotes the number of items in the [item_pool](#) object.

References

- Rasch, G. (1960). *Probabilistic models for some intelligence and attainment tests*. Copenhagen: Danish Institute for Educational Research.
- Lord, F. M. (1952). A theory of test scores (Psychometric Monograph No. 7). Richmond, VA: Psychometric Corporation.
- Birnbaum, A. (1957). *Efficient design and use of tests of mental ability for various decision-making problems* (Series Report No. 58-16. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1958). *On the estimation of mental ability* (Series Report No. 15. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1958). *Further considerations of efficiency in tests of a mental ability* (Series Report No. 17. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1968). Some latent trait models and their use in inferring an examinee's ability. In Lord, F. M., Novick, M. R. (eds.), *Statistical Theories of Mental Test Scores*, 397-479. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- Masters, G. N. (1982). A Rasch model for partial credit scoring. *Psychometrika*, 47(2), 149-174.
- Andrich, D. (1978). A rating formulation for ordered response categories. *Psychometrika*, 43(4), 561-573.
- Muraki, E. (1992). A generalized partial credit model: Application of an EM algorithm. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 16(2), 159-176.
- Samejima, F. (1969). Estimation of latent ability using a response pattern of graded scores. *Psychometrika Monograph*, 17.

Examples

```

item_1      <- new("item_1PL", difficulty = 0.5)
item_2      <- new("item_2PL", slope = 1.0, difficulty = 0.5)
item_3      <- new("item_3PL", slope = 1.0, difficulty = 0.5, guessing = 0.2)
item_4      <- new("item_PC", threshold = c(-1, 0, 1), ncat = 4)
item_5      <- new("item_GPC", slope = 1.2, threshold = c(-0.8, -1.0, 0.5), ncat = 4)
item_6      <- new("item_GR", slope = 0.9, category = c(-1, 0, 1), ncat = 4)

prob_item_1 <- calcProb(item_1, seq(-3, 3, 1))
prob_item_2 <- calcProb(item_2, seq(-3, 3, 1))
prob_item_3 <- calcProb(item_3, seq(-3, 3, 1))
prob_item_4 <- calcProb(item_4, seq(-3, 3, 1))
prob_item_5 <- calcProb(item_5, seq(-3, 3, 1))
prob_item_6 <- calcProb(item_6, seq(-3, 3, 1))
prob_pool   <- calcProb(itempool_science, seq(-3, 3, 1))

```

calc_info	<i>Calculate Fisher information (multiple items)</i>
-----------	--

Description

calc_info and calc_info_matrix are functions to calculate Fisher information. These functions are designed for multiple items.

Usage

```
calc_info(x, item_parm, ncat, model)
```

```
calc_info_matrix(x, item_parm, ncat, model)
```

Arguments

x	the theta value. This must be a column vector in matrix form for array_info_* functions.
item_parm	a matrix containing item parameters. Each row represents each item.
ncat	a vector containing the number of response categories of each item.
model	a vector indicating item models of each item, using <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: 1PL model • 2: 2PL model • 3: 3PL model • 4: PC model • 5: GPC model • 6: GR model

Details

calc_info accepts a single theta value, and calc_info_matrix accepts multiple theta values. Currently supports unidimensional models.

References

- Rasch, G. (1960). *Probabilistic models for some intelligence and attainment tests*. Copenhagen: Danish Institute for Educational Research.
- Lord, F. M. (1952). A theory of test scores (Psychometric Monograph No. 7). Richmond, VA: Psychometric Corporation.
- Birnbaum, A. (1957). *Efficient design and use of tests of mental ability for various decision-making problems* (Series Report No. 58-16. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1958). *On the estimation of mental ability* (Series Report No. 15. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.

Birnbaum, A. (1958). *Further considerations of efficiency in tests of a mental ability* (Series Report No. 17. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.

Birnbaum, A. (1968). Some latent trait models and their use in inferring an examinee's ability. In Lord, F. M., Novick, M. R. (eds.), *Statistical Theories of Mental Test Scores*, 397-479. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.

Masters, G. N. (1982). A Rasch model for partial credit scoring. *Psychometrika*, 47(2), 149-174.

Andrich, D. (1978). A rating formulation for ordered response categories. *Psychometrika*, 43(4), 561-573.

Muraki, E. (1992). A generalized partial credit model: Application of an EM algorithm. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 16(2), 159-176.

Samejima, F. (1969). Estimation of latent ability using a response pattern of graded scores. *Psychometrika Monograph*, 17.

Examples

```
# item parameters
item_parm <- matrix(c(
  1, NA,  NA,
  1,  2,  NA,
  1,  2, 0.25,
  0,  1,  NA,
  2,  0,  1,
  2,  0,  2),
  nrow = 6,
  byrow = TRUE
)

ncat <- c(2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3)
model <- c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

# single theta example
x <- 0.5
calc_info(x, item_parm, ncat, model)
# same as
info_1pl(x, 1)
info_2pl(x, 1, 2)
info_3pl(x, 1, 2, 0.25)
info_pc(x, c(0, 1))
info_gpc(x, 2, c(0, 1))
info_gr(x, 2, c(0, 2))

# multiple thetas example
x <- matrix(seq(0.1, 0.5, 0.1)) # column vector in matrix form
calc_info_matrix(x, item_parm, ncat, model)
# same as
array_info_1pl(x, 1)
array_info_2pl(x, 1, 2)
array_info_3pl(x, 1, 2, 0.25)
array_info_pc(x, c(0, 1))
array_info_gpc(x, 2, c(0, 1))
```

```
array_info_gr(x, 2, c(0, 2))
```

calc_info_EB	<i>Calculate the Fisher information using empirical Bayes</i>
--------------	---

Description

Calculate the Fisher information using empirical Bayes.

Usage

```
calc_info_EB(x, item_parm, ncat, model)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector of MCMC sampled theta values.
item_parm	A numeric matrix of item parameters.
ncat	a numeric vector specifying the number of response categories in each item.
model	a numeric vector indicating the IRT models of each item (1: 1PL, 2: 2PL, 3: 3PL, 4: PC, 5: GPC, 6: GR).

calc_info_FB	<i>Calculate the Fisher information using full Bayesian</i>
--------------	---

Description

Calculate the Fisher information using full Bayesian.

Usage

```
calc_info_FB(x, items_list, ncat, model, useEAP = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector of MCMC sampled theta values.
items_list	A list of item parameter matrices.
ncat	a numeric vector specifying the number of response categories in each item.
model	a numeric vector indicating the IRT models of each item (1: 1PL, 2: 2PL, 3: 3PL, 4: PC, 5: GPC, 6: GR).
useEAP	TRUE to use the mean of MCMC theta draws.

calc_likelihood	<i>Calculate likelihoods</i>
-----------------	------------------------------

Description

calc_likelihood and calc_likelihood_function are functions to calculate likelihoods.

Usage

```
calc_likelihood(x, item_parm, resp, ncat, model)
```

```
calc_likelihood_function(theta_grid, item_parm, resp, ncat, model)
```

```
calc_log_likelihood(x, item_parm, resp, ncat, model, prior, prior_parm)
```

```
calc_log_likelihood_function(
  theta_grid,
  item_parm,
  resp,
  ncat,
  model,
  prior,
  prior_parm
)
```

Arguments

x, theta_grid	the theta value. This must be a column vector in matrix form for calc_*_function functions.
item_parm	a matrix containing item parameters. Each row represents each item.
resp	a vector containing responses on each item.
ncat	a vector containing the number of response categories of each item.
model	a vector indicating item models of each item, using <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: 1PL model • 2: 2PL model • 3: 3PL model • 4: PC model • 5: GPC model • 6: GR model
prior	an integer indicating the type of prior distribution, using <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: normal distribution • 2: uniform distribution
prior_parm	a vector containing parameters for the prior distribution.

Details

calc_log_likelihood and calc_log_likelihood_function are functions to calculate log likelihoods.

These functions are designed for multiple items.

calc_* functions accept a single theta value, and calc_*_function functions accept multiple theta values.

Currently supports unidimensional models.

References

Rasch, G. (1960). *Probabilistic models for some intelligence and attainment tests*. Copenhagen: Danish Institute for Educational Research.

Lord, F. M. (1952). A theory of test scores (Psychometric Monograph No. 7). Richmond, VA: Psychometric Corporation.

Birnbaum, A. (1957). *Efficient design and use of tests of mental ability for various decision-making problems* (Series Report No. 58-16. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.

Birnbaum, A. (1958). *On the estimation of mental ability* (Series Report No. 15. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.

Birnbaum, A. (1958). *Further considerations of efficiency in tests of a mental ability* (Series Report No. 17. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.

Birnbaum, A. (1968). Some latent trait models and their use in inferring an examinee's ability. In Lord, F. M., Novick, M. R. (eds.), *Statistical Theories of Mental Test Scores*, 397-479. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.

Masters, G. N. (1982). A Rasch model for partial credit scoring. *Psychometrika*, 47(2), 149-174.

Andrich, D. (1978). A rating formulation for ordered response categories. *Psychometrika*, 43(4), 561-573.

Muraki, E. (1992). A generalized partial credit model: Application of an EM algorithm. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 16(2), 159-176.

Samejima, F. (1969). Estimation of latent ability using a response pattern of graded scores. *Psychometrika Monograph*, 17.

Examples

```
# item parameters
item_parm <- matrix(c(
  1, NA, NA,
  1, 2, NA,
  1, 2, 0.25,
  0, 1, NA,
  2, 0, 1,
  2, 0, 2),
  nrow = 6,
  byrow = TRUE
)
```

```

ncat <- c(2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3)
model <- c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
resp <- c(0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1)

x <- 3
l <- calc_likelihood(x, item_parm, resp, ncat, model)
ll <- calc_log_likelihood(x, item_parm, resp, ncat, model, 2, NA)
log(l) == ll

theta_grid <- matrix(seq(-3, 3, .1))
l <- calc_likelihood_function(theta_grid, item_parm, resp, ncat, model)
ll <- calc_log_likelihood_function(theta_grid, item_parm, resp, ncat, model, 2, NA)
all(log(l) == ll)

```

calc_MI_FB

Calculate the mutual information using full Bayesian

Description

Calculate the mutual information using full Bayesian.

Usage

```
calc_MI_FB(x, items_list, ncat, model)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector of MCMC sampled theta values.
items_list	A list of item parameter matrices.
ncat	a numeric vector specifying the number of response categories in each item.
model	a numeric vector indicating the IRT models of each item (1: 1PL, 2: 2PL, 3: 3PL, 4: PC, 5: GPC, 6: GR).

calc_posterior

Calculate a posterior value of theta

Description

Calculate a posterior value of theta.

Usage

```
calc_posterior(x, item_parm, resp, ncat, model, prior, prior_parm)
```

Arguments

x	A length-one numeric vector for a theta value.
item_parm	A numeric matrix of item parameters.
resp	a numeric vector containing item responses.
ncat	A numeric vector of the number of response categories by item.
model	A numeric vector indicating the IRT models of each item (1: 1PL, 2: 2PL, 3: 3PL, 4: PC, 5: GPC, 6: GR).
prior	The type of prior distribution (1: normal, 2: uniform).
prior_parm	A numeric vector of hyperparameters for the prior distribution, c(mu, sigma) or c(ll, ul).

 calc_posterior_function

Calculate a posterior distribution of theta

Description

Calculate a posterior distribution of theta.

Usage

```
calc_posterior_function(
  theta_grid,
  item_parm,
  resp,
  ncat,
  model,
  prior,
  prior_parm
)
```

Arguments

theta_grid	An equi-spaced grid of theta values.
item_parm	A numeric matrix of item parameters.
resp	a numeric vector containing item responses.
ncat	A numeric vector of the number of response categories by item.
model	A numeric vector indicating the IRT models of each item (1: 1PL, 2: 2PL, 3: 3PL, 4: PC, 5: GPC, 6: GR).
prior	The type of prior distribution (1: normal, 2: uniform).
prior_parm	A numeric vector of hyperparameters for the prior distribution, c(mu, sigma) or c(ll, ul).

`calc_posterior_single` *Calculate a posterior value of theta for a single item*

Description

Calculate a posterior value of theta for a single item.

Usage

```
calc_posterior_single(x, item_parm, resp, ncat, model, prior, prior_parm)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A length-one numeric vector for a theta value.
<code>item_parm</code>	A numeric vector of item parameters (for one item).
<code>resp</code>	A length-one numeric vector of item responses.
<code>ncat</code>	A length-one numeric vector of the number of response categories by item.
<code>model</code>	A length-one numeric vector of the IRT model by item (1: 1PL, 2: 2PL, 3: 3PL, 4: PC, 5: GPC, 6: GR).
<code>prior</code>	The type of prior distribution (1: normal, 2: uniform).
<code>prior_parm</code>	A numeric vector of hyperparameters for the prior distribution, <code>c(mu, sigma)</code> or <code>c(ll, ul)</code> .

`checkConstraints` *Check the consistency of constraints and item usage*

Description

Check the consistency of constraints and item usage.

Usage

```
checkConstraints(constraints, usage_matrix, true_theta = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>constraints</code>	A constraints object generated by loadConstraints .
<code>usage_matrix</code>	A matrix of item usage data from Shadow .
<code>true_theta</code>	A vector of true theta values.

config_Shadow-class *Create a config_Shadow object*

Description

`createShadowTestConfig` is a config function to create a `config_Shadow` object for Shadow test assembly. Default values are used for any unspecified parameters/slots.

Usage

```
createShadowTestConfig(
  item_selection = NULL,
  content_balancing = NULL,
  MIP = NULL,
  MCMC = NULL,
  exclude_policy = NULL,
  refresh_policy = NULL,
  exposure_control = NULL,
  stopping_criterion = NULL,
  interim_theta = NULL,
  final_theta = NULL,
  theta_grid = seq(-4, 4, 0.1)
)
```

Arguments

- `item_selection` a named list containing item selection criteria.
- `method` the type of selection criteria. Accepts MFI, MPWI, FB, EB, GFI. (default = MFI)
 - `info_type` the type of information. Accepts FISHER. (default = FISHER)
 - `initial_theta` (optional) initial theta values to use.
 - `fixed_theta` (optional) fixed theta values to use throughout all item positions.
 - `target_value` (optional) the target value to use for method = 'GFI'.
- `content_balancing` a named list containing content balancing options.
- `method` the type of balancing method. Accepts NONE, STA. (default = STA)
- `MIP` a named list containing solver options.
- `solver` the type of solver. Accepts lpsymphony, Rsymphony, gurobi, lpSolve, Rglpk. (default = LPSOLVE)
 - `verbosity` verbosity level of the solver. (default = -2)
 - `time_limit` time limit in seconds. Used in solvers lpsymphony, Rsymphony, gurobi, Rglpk. (default = 60)
 - `gap_limit` search termination criterion. Gap limit in relative scale passed onto the solver. Used in solver gurobi. (default = .05)

- `gap_limit_abs` search termination criterion. Gap limit in absolute scale passed onto the solver. Used in solvers `lpsymphony`, `Rsymphony`. (default = 0.05)
 - `obj_tol` search termination criterion. The lower bound to use on the minimax deviation variable. Used when `item_selection$method` is `GFI`, and ignored otherwise. (default = 0.05)
 - `retry` number of times to retry running the solver if the solver returns no solution. Some solvers incorrectly return no solution even when a solution exists. This is the number of attempts to verify that the problem is indeed infeasible in such cases. Set to 0 to not retry. (default = 5)
- `MCMC` a named list containing Markov-chain Monte Carlo configurations for obtaining posterior samples.
- `burn_in` the number of chains from the start to discard. (default = 100)
 - `post_burn_in` the number of chains to use after discarding the first `burn_in` chains. (default = 500)
 - `thin` thinning interval to apply. 1 represents no thinning. (default = 1)
 - `jump_factor` the jump factor to use. 1 represents no jumping. (default = 1)
- `exclude_policy` a named list containing the exclude policy for use with the `exclude` argument in [Shadow](#).
- `method` the type of policy. Accepts `HARD`, `SOFT`. (default = `HARD`)
 - `M` the Big M penalty to use on item information. Used in the `SOFT` method.
- `refresh_policy` a named list containing the refresh policy for when to obtain a new shadow test.
- `method` the type of policy. Accepts `ALWAYS`, `POSITION`, `INTERVAL`, `THRESHOLD`, `INTERVAL-THRESHOLD`, `STIMULUS`, `SET`, `PASSAGE`. (default = `ALWAYS`)
 - `interval` used in methods `INTERVAL`, `INTERVAL-THRESHOLD`. Set to 1 to refresh at each position, 2 to refresh at every two positions, and so on. (default = 1)
 - `threshold` used in methods `THRESHOLD`, `INTERVAL-THRESHOLD`. The absolute change in between interim theta estimates to trigger the refresh. (default = 0.1)
 - `position` used in methods `POSITION`. Item positions to trigger the refresh. (default = 1)
- `exposure_control` a named list containing exposure control settings.
- `method` the type of exposure control method. Accepts `NONE`, `ELIGIBILITY`, `BIGM`, `BIGM-BAYESIAN`. (default = `ELIGIBILITY`)
 - `M` used in methods `BIGM`, `BIGM-BAYESIAN`. the Big M penalty to use on item information.
 - `max_exposure_rate` target exposure rates for each segment. (default = `rep(0.25, 7)`)
 - `acceleration_factor` the acceleration factor to apply. (default = 1)
 - `n_segment` the number of theta segments to use. (default = 7)
 - `first_segment` (optional) the theta segment assumed at the beginning of test for all participants.

- `segment_cut` theta segment cuts. (default = `c(-Inf, seq(-2.5, 2.5, 1), Inf)`)
- `initial_eligibility_stats` (optional) initial eligibility statistics to use.
- `fading_factor` the fading factor to apply. (default = `.999`)
- `diagnostic_stats` set to TRUE to generate segment-wise diagnostic statistics. (default = FALSE)

`stopping_criterion`

a named list containing stopping criterion.

- `method` the type of stopping criterion. Accepts FIXED. (default = FIXED)
- `test_length` test length.
- `min_ni` the maximum number of items to administer.
- `max_ni` the minimum number of items to administer.
- `se_threshold` standard error threshold. Item administration is stopped when theta estimate standard error becomes lower than this value.

`interim_theta`

a named list containing interim theta estimation options.

- `method` the type of estimation. Accepts EAP, MLE, MLEF, EB, FB. (default = EAP)
- `shrinkage_correction` set TRUE to apply shrinkage correction. Used when method is EAP. (default = FALSE)
- `prior_dist` the type of prior distribution. Accepts NORMAL, UNIFORM. (default = NORMAL)
- `prior_par` distribution parameters for `prior_dist`. (default = `c(0, 1)`)
- `bound_ML` theta bound in `c(lower_bound, upper_bound)` format. Used when method is MLE. (default = `-4, 4`)
- `truncate_ML` set TRUE to truncate ML estimate within `bound_ML`. (default = FALSE)
- `max_iter` maximum number of Newton-Raphson iterations. Used when method is MLE. (default = `50`)
- `crit` convergence criterion. Used when method is MLE. (default = `1e-03`)
- `max_change` maximum change in ML estimates between iterations. Changes exceeding this value is clipped to this value. Used when method is MLE. (default = `1.0`)
- `use_step_size` set TRUE to use `step_size`. Used when method is MLE or MLEF. (default = FALSE)
- `step_size` upper bound to impose on the absolute change in initial theta and estimated theta. Absolute changes exceeding this value will be capped to `step_size`. Used when method is MLE or MLEF. (default = `0.5`)
- `do_Fisher` set TRUE to use Fisher's method of scoring. Used when method is MLE. (default = TRUE)
- `fence_slope` slope parameter to use for method = 'MLEF'. This must have two values in total, for the lower and upper bound item respectively. Use one value to use the same value for both bounds. (default = `5`)
- `fence_difficulty` difficulty parameters to use for method = 'MLEF'. This must have two values in total, for the lower and upper bound item respectively. (default = `c(-5, 5)`)

- `final_theta` a named list containing final theta estimation options.
- `method` the type of estimation. Accepts EAP, MLE, MLEF, EB, FB. (default = EAP)
 - `shrinkage_correction` set TRUE to apply shrinkage correction. Used when method is EAP. (default = FALSE)
 - `prior_dist` the type of prior distribution. Accepts NORMAL, UNIFORM. (default = NORMAL)
 - `prior_par` distribution parameters for `prior_dist`. (default = `c(0, 1)`)
 - `bound_ML` theta bound in `c(lower_bound, upper_bound)` format. Used when method is MLE. (default = `-4, 4`)
 - `truncate_ML` set TRUE to truncate ML estimate within `bound_ML`. (default = FALSE)
 - `max_iter` maximum number of Newton-Raphson iterations. Used when method is MLE. (default = 50)
 - `crit` convergence criterion. Used when method is MLE. (default = `1e-03`)
 - `max_change` maximum change in ML estimates between iterations. Changes exceeding this value is clipped to this value. Used when method is MLE. (default = `1.0`)
 - `use_step_size` set TRUE to use `step_size`. Used when method is MLE or MLEF. (default = FALSE)
 - `step_size` upper bound to impose on the absolute change in initial theta and estimated theta. Absolute changes exceeding this value will be capped to `step_size`. Used when method is MLE or MLEF. (default = `0.5`)
 - `do_Fisher` set TRUE to use Fisher's method of scoring. Used when method is MLE. (default = TRUE)
 - `fence_slope` slope parameter to use for method = 'MLEF'. This must have two values in total, for the lower and upper bound item respectively. Use one value to use the same value for both bounds. (default = 5)
 - `fence_difficulty` difficulty parameters to use for method = 'MLEF'. This must have two values in total, for the lower and upper bound item respectively. (default = `c(-5, 5)`)
- `theta_grid` the theta grid to use as quadrature points.

Examples

```

cfg1 <- createShadowTestConfig(refresh_policy = list(
  method = "STIMULUS"
))
cfg2 <- createShadowTestConfig(refresh_policy = list(
  method = "POSITION",
  position = c(1, 5, 9)
))

```

config_Static-class *Create a config_Static object*

Description

`createStaticTestConfig` is a config function to create a `config_Static` object for Static (fixed-form) test assembly. Default values are used for any unspecified parameters/slots.

Usage

```
createStaticTestConfig(item_selection = NULL, MIP = NULL)
```

Arguments

`item_selection` a named list containing item selection criteria.

- `method` the type of selection criteria. Accepts MAXINFO, TIF, TCC. (default = MAXINFO)
- `info_type` the type of information. Accepts FISHER. (default = FISHER)
- `target_location` a numeric vector containing the locations of target theta points. (e.g. `c(-1, 0, 1)`) (default = `c(-1.2, 0, 1.2)`)
- `target_value` a numeric vector containing the target values at each theta location. This should have the same length with `target_location`. Ignored if method is MAXINFO. (default = NULL)
- `target_weight` a numeric vector containing the weights for each theta location. This should have the same length with `target_location`. (default = `rep(1, length(target_location))`)

`MIP`

a named list containing solver options.

- `solver` the type of solver. Accepts `lpsymphony`, `Rsymphony`, `gurobi`, `lpSolve`, `Rglpk`. (default = LPSOLVE)
- `verbosity` verbosity level of the solver. (default = -2)
- `time_limit` time limit in seconds. Used in solvers `lpsymphony`, `Rsymphony`, `gurobi`, `Rglpk`. (default = 60)
- `gap_limit` search termination criterion. Gap limit in relative scale passed onto the solver. Used in solver `gurobi`. (default = .05)
- `gap_limit_abs` search termination criterion. Gap limit in absolute scale passed onto the solver. Used in solvers `lpsymphony`, `Rsymphony`. (default = 0.05)
- `obj_tol` search termination criterion. The lower bound to use on the min-max deviation variable. Used when `item_selection$method` is TIF or TCC. (default = 0.05)
- `retry` number of times to retry running the solver if the solver returns no solution. Some solvers incorrectly return no solution even when a solution exists. This is the number of attempts to verify that the problem is indeed infeasible in such cases. Set to 0 to not retry. (default = 5)

Value

`createStaticTestConfig` returns a `config_Static` object. This object is used in `Static`.

Examples

```

cfg1 <- createStaticTestConfig(
  list(
    method = "MAXINFO",
    info_type = "FISHER",
    target_location = c(-1, 0, 1),
    target_weight = c(1, 1, 1)
  )
)

cfg2 <- createStaticTestConfig(
  list(
    method = "TIF",
    info_type = "FISHER",
    target_location = c(-1, 0, 1),
    target_weight = c(1, 1, 1),
    target_value = c(8, 10, 12)
  )
)

cfg3 <- createStaticTestConfig(
  list(
    method = "TCC",
    info_type = "FISHER",
    target_location = c(-1, 0, 1),
    target_weight = c(1, 1, 1),
    target_value = c(10, 15, 20)
  )
)

```

constraint-class

Class 'constraint': a single constraint

Description

`constraint` is an S4 class to represent a single constraint.

Slots

`constraint` the numeric index of the constraint.

`constraint_id` the character ID of the constraint.

`nc` the number of MIP-format constraints translated from this constraint.

`mat`, `dir`, `rhs` these represent MIP-format constraints. A single MIP-format constraint is associated with a row in `mat`, a value in `rhs`, and a value in `dir`.

- the i -th row of `mat` represents LHS coefficients to use on decision variables in the i -th MIP-format constraint.
 - the i -th value of `rhs` represents RHS values to use in the i -th MIP-format constraint.
 - the i -th value of `dir` represents the imposed constraint between LHS and RHS.
- `suspend` TRUE if the constraint is not to be imposed.

`constraints-class` *Class 'constraints': a set of constraints*

Description

`constraints` is an S4 class to represent a set of constraints and its associated objects.

Details

See `constraints-operators` for object manipulation functions.

Slots

`constraints` a `data.frame` containing the constraint specifications.

`list_constraints` a list containing the `constraint` object representation of each constraint.

`pool` the `item_pool` object associated with the constraints.

`item_attrib` the `item_attrib` object associated with the constraints.

`st_attrib` the `st_attrib` object associated with the constraints.

`test_length` the test length specified in the constraints.

`nv` the number of decision variables. Equals $n_i + n_s$.

`n_i` the number of items to search from.

`n_s` the number of stimulus to search from.

`id` the item/stimulus ID string of each item/stimulus.

`index, mat, dir, rhs` these represent MIP-format constraints. A single MIP-format constraint is associated with a value in `index`, a row in `mat`, a value in `rhs`, and a value in `dir`.

- the i -th value of `index` represents which constraint specification in the `constraints` argument it was translated from.
- the i -th row of `mat` represents LHS coefficients to use on decision variables in the i -th MIP-format constraint.
- the i -th value of `rhs` represents RHS values to use in the i -th MIP-format constraint.
- the i -th value of `dir` represents the imposed constraint between LHS and RHS.

`set_based` TRUE if the constraint is set-based. FALSE otherwise.

`item_order` the item attribute of each item to use in imposing an item order constraint, if any.

`item_order_by` the name of the item attribute to use in imposing an item order constraint, if any.

`stim_order` the stimulus attribute of each stimulus to use in imposing a stimulus order constraint, if any.

`stim_order_by` the name of the stimulus attribute to use in imposing a stimulus order constraint, if any.

`item_index_by_stimulus` a list containing item indices of each stimulus.

`stimulus_index_by_item` the stimulus indices of each item.

constraints-operators *Basic operators for constraints objects*

Description

Create a subset of a `constraints` object:

- `constraints[i]`
- `subsetConstraints(constraints, 1:10)`

Combine two `constraints` objects:

- `c(constraints1, constraints2)`
- `combineConstraints(constraints1, constraints2)`

Usage

```
subsetConstraints(x, i = NULL)
```

```
combineConstraints(x1, x2)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'constraints,numeric'
x[i, j, ..., drop = TRUE]
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'constraints'
c(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x, x1, x2</code>	a <code>constraints</code> object.
<code>i, j</code>	indices to use in subsetting.
<code>...</code>	not used, exists for compatibility.
<code>drop</code>	not used, exists for compatibility.

Examples

```
c1 <- constraints_science
c2 <- c1[1:10]
c3 <- c1[c(1, 11:36)] # keep constraint 1 for test length
c4 <- c(c2, c3)
```

dataset_bayes	<i>Bayes dataset</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Item-based example item pool with standard errors (320 items).

Details

This pool is associated with the following objects:

- `itempool_bayes` an `item_pool` object containing 320 items.
- `itemattrib_bayes` a `item_attrib` object containing 5 item-level attributes.
- `constraints_bayes` a `constraints` object containing 14 constraints.

Also, the following objects are intended for illustrating expected data structures.

- `itempool_bayes_data` a `data.frame` containing item parameters.
- `itempool_se_bayes_data` a `data.frame` containing item parameter standard errors.
- `itemattrib_bayes_data` a `data.frame` containing item attributes.
- `constraints_bayes_data` a `data.frame` containing constraint specifications.

Examples

```
itempool_bayes <- loadItemPool(itempool_bayes_data, itempool_se_bayes_data)
itemattrib_bayes <- loadItemAttrib(itemattrib_bayes_data, itempool_bayes)
constraints_bayes <- loadConstraints(constraints_bayes_data,
  itempool_bayes, itemattrib_bayes)
```

dataset_fatigue	<i>Fatigue dataset</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Item-based example pool with item contents (95 items).

Details

This pool is associated with the following objects:

- `itempool_fatigue` an `item_pool` object containing 95 items.
- `itemattrib_fatigue` an `item_attrib` object containing 7 item-level attributes.
- `constraints_fatigue` a `constraints` object containing 111 constraints.

Also, the following objects are intended for illustrating expected data structures.

- `itempool_fatigue_data` a `data.frame` containing item parameters.
- `itemattrib_fatigue_data` a `data.frame` containing item attributes.
- `itemtext_fatigue_data` a `data.frame` containing item texts.
- `constraints_fatigue_data` a `data.frame` containing constraint specifications.
- `resp_fatigue_data` a `data.frame` containing raw response data.

Examples

```
itempool_fatigue <- loadItemPool(itempool_fatigue_data)
itemattrib_fatigue <- loadItemAttrib(itemattrib_fatigue_data, itempool_fatigue)
constraints_fatigue <- loadConstraints(constraints_fatigue_data,
  itempool_fatigue, itemattrib_fatigue)
```

dataset_reading	<i>Reading dataset</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Stimulus-based example item pool (303 items, 35 stimuli).

Details

This pool is associated with the following objects:

- `itempool_reading` an `item_pool` object containing 303 items.
- `itemattrib_reading` an `item_attrib` object containing 12 item-level attributes.
- `stimattrib_reading` a `st_attrib` object containing 4 stimulus-level attributes.
- `constraints_reading` a `constraints` object containing 18 constraints.

Also, the following objects are intended for illustrating expected data structures.

- `itempool_reading_data` a `data.frame` containing item parameters.
- `itemattrib_reading_data` a `data.frame` containing item attributes.
- `stimattrib_reading_data` a `data.frame` containing stimulus attributes.
- `constraints_reading_data` a `data.frame` containing constraint specifications.

Examples

```
itempool_reading <- loadItemPool(itempool_reading_data)
itemattrib_reading <- loadItemAttrib(itemattrib_reading_data, itempool_reading)
stimattrib_reading <- loadStAttrib(stimattrib_reading_data, itemattrib_reading)
constraints_reading <- loadConstraints(constraints_reading_data,
  itempool_reading, itemattrib_reading, stimattrib_reading)
```

dataset_science	<i>Science dataset</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Item-based example item pool (1000 items).

Details

This pool is associated with the following objects:

- `itempool_science` an `item_pool` object containing 1000 items.
- `itemattrib_science` an `item_attrib` object containing 9 item-level attributes.
- `constraints_science` a `constraints` object containing 36 constraints.

Also, the following objects are intended for illustrating expected data structures.

- `itempool_science_data` a `data.frame` containing item parameters.
- `itemattrib_science_data` a `data.frame` containing item attributes.
- `constraints_science_data` a `data.frame` containing constraint specifications.

Examples

```
itempool_science <- loadItemPool(itempool_science_data)
itemattrib_science <- loadItemAttrib(itemattrib_science_data, itempool_science)
constraints_science <- loadConstraints(constraints_science_data,
  itempool_science, itemattrib_science)
```

<code>eap</code>	<i>Compute expected a posteriori estimates of theta</i>
------------------	---

Description

`eap` is a function to compute expected a posteriori estimates of theta.

Usage

```
eap(
  object,
  select = NULL,
  resp,
  theta_grid = seq(-4, 4, 0.1),
  prior = rep(1/81, 81)
)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'item_pool'
eap(
  object,
  select = NULL,
  resp,
  theta_grid = seq(-4, 4, 0.1),
  prior = rep(1/81, 81)
)

EAP(object, select = NULL, prior, reset_prior = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'test'
EAP(object, select = NULL, prior, reset_prior = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'test_cluster'
EAP(object, select = NULL, prior, reset_prior = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	an item_pool object.
select	(optional) if item indices are supplied, only the specified items are used.
resp	item response on all (or selected) items in the object argument. Can be a vector, a matrix, or a data frame. <code>length(resp)</code> or <code>ncol(resp)</code> must be equal to the number of all (or selected) items.
theta_grid	the theta grid to use as quadrature points. (default = <code>seq(-4, 4, .1)</code>)
prior	a prior distribution, a numeric vector for a common prior or a matrix for individualized priors. (default = <code>rep(1 / 81, 81)</code>)
reset_prior	used for test_cluster objects. If TRUE, to reset the prior distribution before each test.

Value

[eap](#) returns a list containing estimated values.

- th theta value.
- se standard error.

Examples

```
eap(itempool_fatigue, resp = resp_fatigue_data[10, ])
eap(itempool_fatigue, select = 1:20, resp = resp_fatigue_data[10, 1:20])
```

find_segment	<i>Classify theta into segments</i>
--------------	-------------------------------------

Description

find_segment is a function to classify theta values into segments based on supplied cutpoints.

Usage

```
find_segment(x, segment)
```

Arguments

x	the theta value. This can be a vector.
segment	segment cutpoints.

Examples

```
cuts <- c(-Inf, -2, 0, 2, Inf)

find_segment(-3, cuts)
find_segment(-1, cuts)
find_segment(1, cuts)
find_segment(3, cuts)
find_segment(seq(-3, 3, 2), cuts)
```

getSolution	<i>Print solution items</i>
-------------	-----------------------------

Description

Print solution items

Usage

```
getSolution(object, examinee = NA, position = NA, index_only = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
getSolution(object, examinee = NA, position = NA, index_only = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'output_Static'
getSolution(object, examinee = NA, position = NA, index_only = TRUE)
```

Arguments

object	an output_Static object or an output_Shadow object.
examinee	(optional) the examinee index to display the solution. Used when the 'object' argument is an output_Shadow object.
position	(optional) if supplied, display the item attributes of the assembled test at that item position. If not supplied, display the item attributes of the administered items. Used when the 'object' argument is an output_Shadow object.
index_only	if TRUE, only print item indices. if FALSE, print all item attributes. (default = TRUE)

Value

Item attributes of solution items.

getSolutionAttributes *Retrieve constraints-related attributes from solution*

Description

[getSolutionAttributes](#) is a helper function to retrieve constraints-related attributes from a solution.

Usage

```
getSolutionAttributes(constraints, item_idx, all_values = FALSE)
```

Arguments

constraints	a constraints object.
item_idx	item indices from a solution.
all_values	if TRUE, return all values as-is without taking the mean when there are multiple values. If FALSE, return the mean when there are multiple values. This has an effect when there is a constraint on items per stimulus, where there are multiple values of number of items per stimulus. In this case, if TRUE, the number of items for every stimuli are returned as-is. If FALSE, the average number of items across stimuli is returned. (default = FALSE)

Value

- If `all_values == FALSE`, [getSolutionAttributes](#) returns a [data.frame](#) containing constraints data and their associated attributes.
- If `all_values == TRUE`, [getSolutionAttributes](#) returns a [list](#) containing attributes associated to each constraint.

Examples

```
item_idx <-  
  c( 29, 33, 26, 36, 34,  
     295, 289, 296, 291, 126,  
     133, 124, 134, 129, 38,  
     47, 39, 41, 46, 45,  
     167, 166, 170, 168, 113,  
     116, 119, 117, 118, 114)  
  
getSolutionAttributes(constraints_reading, item_idx, FALSE)  
getSolutionAttributes(constraints_reading, item_idx, TRUE)
```

info_1pl

Calculate Fisher information (single item)

Description

info_* and array_info_* are functions to calculate Fisher information.

Usage

```
info_1pl(x, b)  
  
info_2pl(x, a, b)  
  
info_3pl(x, a, b, c)  
  
info_pc(x, b)  
  
info_gpc(x, a, b)  
  
info_gr(x, a, b)  
  
array_info_1pl(x, b)  
  
array_info_2pl(x, a, b)  
  
array_info_3pl(x, a, b, c)  
  
array_info_pc(x, b)  
  
array_info_gpc(x, a, b)  
  
array_info_gr(x, a, b)
```

Arguments

x	the theta value. This must be a column vector in matrix form for array_info_* functions.
b	the *b*-parameter.
a	the *a*-parameter.
c	the *c*-parameter.

Details

info_* functions accept a single theta value, and array_info_* functions accept multiple theta values.

Currently supports unidimensional models.

- info_1pl, array_info_1pl: 1PL models
- info_2pl, array_info_2pl: 2PL models
- info_3pl, array_info_3pl: 3PL models
- info_pc, array_info_pc: PC (partial credit) models
- info_gpc, array_info_gpc: GPC (generalized partial credit) models
- info_gr, array_info_gr: GR (graded response) models

References

- Rasch, G. (1960). *Probabilistic models for some intelligence and attainment tests*. Copenhagen: Danish Institute for Educational Research.
- Lord, F. M. (1952). A theory of test scores (Psychometric Monograph No. 7). Richmond, VA: Psychometric Corporation.
- Birnbaum, A. (1957). *Efficient design and use of tests of mental ability for various decision-making problems* (Series Report No. 58-16. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1958). *On the estimation of mental ability* (Series Report No. 15. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1958). *Further considerations of efficiency in tests of a mental ability* (Series Report No. 17. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1968). Some latent trait models and their use in inferring an examinee's ability. In Lord, F. M., Novick, M. R. (eds.), *Statistical Theories of Mental Test Scores*, 397-479. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- Masters, G. N. (1982). A Rasch model for partial credit scoring. *Psychometrika*, 47(2), 149-174.
- Andrich, D. (1978). A rating formulation for ordered response categories. *Psychometrika*, 43(4), 561-573.
- Muraki, E. (1992). A generalized partial credit model: Application of an EM algorithm. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 16(2), 159-176.
- Samejima, F. (1969). Estimation of latent ability using a response pattern of graded scores. *Psychometrika Monograph*, 17.

Examples

```
x <- 0.5

info_1pl(x, 1)
info_2pl(x, 1, 2)
info_3pl(x, 1, 2, 0.25)
info_pc(x, c(0, 1))
info_gpc(x, 2, c(0, 1))
info_gr(x, 2, c(0, 2))

x <- matrix(seq(0.1, 0.5, 0.1)) # column vector in matrix form

array_info_1pl(x, 1)
array_info_2pl(x, 1, 2)
array_info_3pl(x, 1, 2, 0.25)
array_info_pc(x, c(0, 1))
array_info_gpc(x, 2, c(0, 1))
array_info_gr(x, 2, c(0, 2))
```

iparPosteriorSample *Sample item parameter estimates from their posterior distributions*

Description

Sample item parameter estimates from their posterior distributions.

Usage

```
iparPosteriorSample(pool, n_sample = 500)
```

Arguments

pool	An <code>item_pool</code> object.
n_sample	An integer as the number of sampled parameters.

Examples

```
ipar <- iparPosteriorSample(itempool_science, 5)
```

item-classes

*Item classes***Description**

- `item_1PL` class represents a 1PL item.
- `item_2PL` class represents a 2PL item.
- `item_3PL` class represents a 3PL item.
- `item_PC` class represents a partial credit item.
- `item_GPC` class represents a generalized partial credit item.
- `item_GR` class represents a graded response item.

Slots

`slope` a slope parameter value
`difficulty` a difficulty parameter value
`guessing` a guessing parameter value
`threshold` a vector of threshold parameter values
`category` a vector of category boundary values
`ncat` the number of response categories

References

- Rasch, G. (1960). *Probabilistic models for some intelligence and attainment tests*. Copenhagen: Danish Institute for Educational Research.
- Lord, F. M. (1952). A theory of test scores (Psychometric Monograph No. 7). Richmond, VA: Psychometric Corporation.
- Birnbaum, A. (1957). *Efficient design and use of tests of mental ability for various decision-making problems* (Series Report No. 58-16. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1958). *On the estimation of mental ability* (Series Report No. 15. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1958). *Further considerations of efficiency in tests of a mental ability* (Series Report No. 17. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1968). Some latent trait models and their use in inferring an examinee's ability. In Lord, F. M., Novick, M. R. (eds.), *Statistical Theories of Mental Test Scores*, 397-479. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- Masters, G. N. (1982). A Rasch model for partial credit scoring. *Psychometrika*, 47(2), 149-174.
- Andrich, D. (1978). A rating formulation for ordered response categories. *Psychometrika*, 43(4), 561-573.
- Muraki, E. (1992). A generalized partial credit model: Application of an EM algorithm. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 16(2), 159-176.
- Samejima, F. (1969). Estimation of latent ability using a response pattern of graded scores. *Psychometrika Monograph*, 17.

Examples

```

item_1 <- new("item_1PL", difficulty = 0.5)
item_2 <- new("item_2PL", slope = 1.0, difficulty = 0.5)
item_3 <- new("item_3PL", slope = 1.0, difficulty = 0.5, guessing = 0.2)
item_4 <- new("item_PC", threshold = c(-0.5, 0.5), ncat = 3)
item_5 <- new("item_GPC", slope = 1.0, threshold = c(-0.5, 0.0, 0.5), ncat = 4)
item_6 <- new("item_GR", slope = 1.0, category = c(-2.0, -1.0, 0, 1.0, 2.0), ncat = 6)

```

item_attrib-class *Load item attributes*

Description

`loadItemAttrib` is a data loading function to create an `item_attrib` object. `loadItemAttrib` can read item attributes a `data.frame` or a `.csv` file.

Usage

```
loadItemAttrib(object, pool, file = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	item attributes. Can be a <code>data.frame</code> or the file path of a <code>.csv</code> file. The content should at least include column 'ID' that matches with the <code>item_pool</code> object.
<code>pool</code>	an <code>item_pool</code> object. Use <code>loadItemPool</code> for this.
<code>file</code>	(deprecated) use <code>object</code> argument instead.

Value

`loadItemAttrib` returns an `item_attrib` object.

- data a `data.frame` containing item attributes.

See Also

`dataset_science`, `dataset_reading`, `dataset_fatigue`, `dataset_bayes` for examples.

Examples

```

## Read from data.frame:
itempool_science <- loadItemPool(itempool_science_data)
itemattrib_science <- loadItemAttrib(itemattrib_science_data, itempool_science)

## Read from file: write to tempdir() for illustration and clean afterwards
f <- file.path(tempdir(), "itemattrib_science.csv")
write.csv(itemattrib_science_data, f, row.names = FALSE)
itemattrib_science <- loadItemAttrib(f, itempool_science)

```

```

file.remove(f)

## TestDesign 1.1.0 - Deprecated arguments
## Not run:
loadItemAttrib(object = "iatt.csv", pool) # is equivalent to
loadItemAttrib(file = "iatt.csv", pool) # pre 1.1.0

## End(Not run)

```

item_attrib-operators *Basic functions for item attribute objects*

Description

Basic functions for item attribute objects

Usage

```

## S4 method for signature 'item_attrib,numeric'
x[i, j, ..., drop = TRUE]

## S4 method for signature 'item_attrib'
dim(x)

## S4 method for signature 'item_attrib'
colnames(x)

## S4 method for signature 'item_attrib'
rownames(x)

## S4 method for signature 'item_attrib'
names(x)

## S4 method for signature 'item_attrib'
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, optional = FALSE, ...)

```

Arguments

x	an <code>item_attrib</code> object.
i, j	indices to use in subsetting.
...	not used, exists for compatibility.
drop	not used, exists for compatibility.
row.names	not used, exists for compatibility.
optional	not used, exists for compatibility.

Examples

```
x <- itemattrib_science
x[1:10]
dim(x)
ncol(x)
nrow(x)
colnames(x)
rownames(x)
names(x)
as.data.frame(x)
```

item_pool-class	<i>Class 'item_pool': an item pool</i>
-----------------	--

Description

[item_pool](#) is an S4 class to represent an item pool.

Details

See [item_pool-operators](#) for object manipulation functions.

Slots

`ni` the number of items in the pool.

`max_cat` the maximum number of response categories across the pool.

`index` the numeric index of each item.

`id` the ID string of each item.

`model` the item class name of each item. See [item-classes](#).

`NCAT` the number of response categories of each item.

`parms` a list containing item class objects. See [item-classes](#).

`ipar` a matrix containing item parameters.

`se` a matrix containing item parameter standard errors.

`raw` the raw input [data.frame](#) used in [loadItemPool](#) to create this object.

`raw_se` the raw input [data.frame](#) used in [loadItemPool](#) to create this object.

`unique` whether item IDs must be unique for this object to be a valid object.

 item_pool-operators *Basic operators for item pool objects*

Description

Create a subset of an `item_pool` object:

- `pool[i]`
- `subsetItemPool(pool, i)`

Combine two `item_pool` objects:

- `c(pool1, pool2)`
- `combineItemPool(pool1, pool2)`
- `pool1 + pool2`

`pool1 - pool2` excludes items in `pool2` from `pool1`.

`pool1 == pool2` tests whether two `item_pool` objects are identical.

Usage

```
subsetItemPool(x, i = NULL)

combineItemPool(x1, x2, unique = TRUE, verbose = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool,numeric'
x[i, j, ..., drop = TRUE]

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool'
c(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'item_pool'
x1 + x2

## S3 method for class 'item_pool'
x1 - x2

## S3 method for class 'item_pool'
x1 == x2
```

Arguments

<code>x, x1, x2</code>	an <code>item_pool</code> object.
<code>i</code>	item indices to use in subsetting.
<code>unique</code>	if TRUE, remove items with duplicate IDs after combining. (default = TRUE)
<code>verbose</code>	if TRUE, raise a warning if duplicate IDs are found after combining. (default = TRUE)
<code>j, drop, ...</code>	not used, exists for compatibility.

Examples

```
p1 <- itempool_science[1:100]
p2 <- c(itempool_science, itempool_reading)
p3 <- p2 - p1
```

```
p1 <- itempool_science[1:500]
p2 <- itempool_science - p1
p3 <- itempool_science[501:1000]
identical(p2, p3) ## TRUE
```

```
p <- p1 + p3
p == itempool_science ## TRUE
```

```
item_pool_cluster-class
```

Class 'item_pool_cluster': an item pool

Description

`item_pool_cluster` is an S4 class to represent a group of item pools.

Slots

`np` the number of item pools.
`pools` a list of `item_pool` objects.
`names` a vector containing item pool names.

```
lnHyperPars
```

Calculate hyperparameters for log-normal distribution

Description

Calculate hyperparameters for log-normal distribution.

Usage

```
lnHyperPars(mean, sd)
```

Arguments

`mean` Mean of the distribution.
`sd` Standard deviation of the distribution.

Examples

```
lnHyperPars(.5, 1)
```

loadConstraints	<i>Load constraints</i>
-----------------	-------------------------

Description

`loadConstraints` is a data loading function to create a `constraints` object. `loadConstraints` can read constraints from a `data.frame` or a `.csv` file. The contents must be in the expected format; see the vignette in `vignette("constraints")`.

Usage

```
loadConstraints(object, pool, item_attrib, st_attrib = NULL, file = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	constraint specifications. Can be a <code>data.frame</code> or the file path of a <code>.csv</code> file. See the vignette for the expected format.
<code>pool</code>	an <code>item_pool</code> object. Use <code>loadItemPool</code> for this.
<code>item_attrib</code>	an <code>item_attrib</code> object. Use <code>loadItemAttrib</code> for this.
<code>st_attrib</code>	(optional) an <code>st_attrib</code> object. Use <code>loadStAttrib</code> for this.
<code>file</code>	(deprecated) use <code>object</code> argument instead.

Value

`loadConstraints` returns a `constraints` object. This object is used in `Static` and `Shadow`.

See Also

`dataset_science`, `dataset_reading`, `dataset_fatigue`, `dataset_bayes` for examples.

Examples

```
## Read from data.frame:
itempool_science <- loadItemPool(itempool_science_data)
itemattrib_science <- loadItemAttrib(itemattrib_science_data, itempool_science)
constraints_science <- loadConstraints(constraints_science_data,
  itempool_science, itemattrib_science)

## Read from file: write to tempdir() for illustration and clean afterwards
f <- file.path(tempdir(), "constraints_science.csv")
write.csv(constraints_science_data, f, row.names = FALSE)
constraints_science <- loadConstraints(f,
  itempool_science, itemattrib_science)
file.remove(f)

## TestDesign 1.1.0 - Deprecated arguments
## Not run:
loadConstraints(object = "consts.csv", pool, item_attrib) # is equivalent to
```

```
loadConstraints(file = "consts.csv", pool, item_attr) # pre 1.1.0
## End(Not run)
```

loadItemPool	<i>Load item pool</i>
--------------	-----------------------

Description

`loadItemPool` is a data loading function to create an `item_pool` object. `loadItemPool` can read item parameters and standard errors from a `data.frame` or a `.csv` file.

Usage

```
loadItemPool(ipar, ipar_se = NULL, file = NULL, se_file = NULL, unique = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>ipar</code>	item parameters. Can be a <code>data.frame</code> or the file path of a <code>.csv</code> file. The content should at least include columns 'ID' and 'MODEL'.
<code>ipar_se</code>	(optional) standard errors. Can be a <code>data.frame</code> or the file path of a <code>.csv</code> file.
<code>file</code>	(deprecated) use <code>ipar</code> argument instead.
<code>se_file</code>	(deprecated) use <code>ipar_se</code> argument instead.
<code>unique</code>	if TRUE, item IDs must be unique to create a valid <code>item_pool</code> object. (default = FALSE)

Value

`loadItemPool` returns an `item_pool` object.

- `ni` the number of items in the pool.
- `max_cat` the maximum number of response categories across all items in the pool.
- `index` the numeric item index of each item.
- `id` the item ID string of each item.
- `model` the object class names of each item representing an item model type. Can be `item_1PL`, `item_2PL`, `item_3PL`, `item_PC`, `item_GPC`, or `item_GR`.
- `NCAT` the number of response categories of each item.
- `parms` a list containing the item object of each item.
- `ipar` a matrix containing all item parameters.
- `se` a matrix containing all item parameter standard errors. The values will be 0 if the argument `ipar_se` was not supplied.
- `raw` the original input `data.frame` used to create this object.

See Also

[dataset_science](#), [dataset_reading](#), [dataset_fatigue](#), [dataset_bayes](#) for examples.

Examples

```
## Read from data.frame:
itempool_science <- loadItemPool(itempool_science_data)

## Read from file: write to tempdir() for illustration and clean afterwards
f <- file.path(tempdir(), "itempool_science.csv")
write.csv(itempool_science_data, f, row.names = FALSE)
itempool_science <- loadItemPool(f)
file.remove(f)

## TestDesign 1.1.0 - Deprecated arguments
## Not run:
loadItemPool(ipar = "ipar.csv", ipar_se = "se.csv") # is equivalent to
loadItemPool(file = "ipar.csv", se_file = "se.csv") # pre 1.1.0

## End(Not run)
```

logitHyperPars

Calculate hyperparameters for logit-normal distribution

Description

Calculate hyperparameters for logit-normal distribution.

Usage

```
logitHyperPars(mean, sd)
```

Arguments

mean	Mean of the distribution.
sd	Standard deviation of the distribution.

Examples

```
logitHyperPars(.5, 1)
```

makeItemPoolCluster *Create an item pool cluster object*

Description

Create a `item_pool_cluster` object.

`item_pool_cluster1 == item_pool_cluster2` tests equality of two `item_pool_cluster` objects.

Usage

```
makeItemPoolCluster(x, ..., names = NULL)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'item_pool'
makeItemPoolCluster(x, ..., names = NULL)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'item_pool_cluster'
item_pool_cluster1 == item_pool_cluster2
```

Arguments

`x, ...` `item_pool` objects.

`names` (optional) names to use for `item_pool`.

`item_pool_cluster1`
 an `item_pool_cluster` object.

`item_pool_cluster2`
 an `item_pool_cluster` object.

Examples

```
cluster <- makeItemPoolCluster(itempool_science, itempool_reading)
cluster1 <- makeItemPoolCluster(itempool_science, itempool_reading)
cluster2 <- makeItemPoolCluster(cluster1@pools[[1]], cluster1@pools[[2]])
cluster1 == cluster2    ## TRUE
```

makeTest *Generate a test object*

Description

`makeTest` is a function for creating a `test` object. This is used in `Shadow` to determine all necessary data prior to the main simulation, so that they are not affected by random number generation.

Usage

```

makeTest(
  object,
  theta = seq(-4, 4, 0.1),
  info_type = "FISHER",
  true_theta = NULL
)

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool'
makeTest(
  object,
  theta = seq(-4, 4, 0.1),
  info_type = "FISHER",
  true_theta = NULL
)

```

Arguments

object an [item_pool](#) object.

theta a grid of theta values.

info_type the type of information.

true_theta (optional) true theta values to simulate response data.

Examples

```
test <- makeTest(itempool_science, seq(-3, 3, 1))
```

makeTestCluster	<i>Generate a test cluster object</i>
-----------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Generate a [test_cluster](#) object

Usage

```

makeTestCluster(object, theta, true_theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool_cluster,numeric,numeric'
makeTestCluster(object, theta, true_theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool_cluster,numeric,list'
makeTestCluster(object, theta, true_theta)

```


Arguments

object	An <code>item_pool_cluster</code> object
theta	A grid of theta values
true_theta	An optional vector of true theta values to simulate response data

mle	<i>Compute maximum likelihood estimates of theta</i>
-----	--

Description

`mle` is a function to compute maximum likelihood estimates of theta.

Usage

```
mle(  
  object,  
  select = NULL,  
  resp,  
  start_theta = NULL,  
  max_iter = 100,  
  crit = 0.001,  
  truncate = FALSE,  
  theta_range = c(-4, 4),  
  max_change = 1,  
  use_step_size = FALSE,  
  step_size = 0.5,  
  do_Fisher = TRUE  
)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_pool'  
mle(  
  object,  
  select = NULL,  
  resp,  
  start_theta = NULL,  
  max_iter = 50,  
  crit = 0.005,  
  truncate = FALSE,  
  theta_range = c(-4, 4),  
  max_change = 1,  
  use_step_size = FALSE,  
  step_size = 0.5,  
  do_Fisher = TRUE  
)  
  
MLE(  
  object,  
  select = NULL,  
  resp,  
  start_theta = NULL,  
  max_iter = 100,  
  crit = 0.001,  
  truncate = FALSE,  
  theta_range = c(-4, 4),  
  max_change = 1,  
  use_step_size = FALSE,  
  step_size = 0.5,  
  do_Fisher = TRUE  
)
```

```

object,
select = NULL,
start_theta = NULL,
max_iter = 100,
crit = 0.001,
theta_range = c(-4, 4),
truncate = FALSE,
max_change = 1,
do_Fisher = TRUE
)

## S4 method for signature 'test'
MLE(
  object,
  select = NULL,
  start_theta = NULL,
  max_iter = 100,
  crit = 0.001,
  theta_range = c(-4, 4),
  truncate = FALSE,
  max_change = 1,
  do_Fisher = TRUE
)

## S4 method for signature 'test_cluster'
MLE(object, select = NULL, start_theta = NULL, max_iter = 100, crit = 0.001)

```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	an <code>item_pool</code> object.
<code>select</code>	(optional) if item indices are supplied, only the specified items are used.
<code>resp</code>	item response on all (or selected) items in the <code>object</code> argument. Can be a vector, a matrix, or a data frame. <code>length(resp)</code> or <code>ncol(resp)</code> must be equal to the number of all (or selected) items.
<code>start_theta</code>	(optional) initial theta values. If not supplied, EAP estimates using uniform priors are used as initial values. Uniform priors are computed using the <code>theta_range</code> argument below, with increments of <code>.1</code> .
<code>max_iter</code>	maximum number of iterations. (default = 100)
<code>crit</code>	convergence criterion to use. (default = 0.001)
<code>truncate</code>	set TRUE to impose a bound using <code>theta_range</code> on the estimate. (default = FALSE)
<code>theta_range</code>	a range of theta values to bound the estimate. Only effective when <code>truncate</code> is TRUE. (default = <code>c(-4, 4)</code>)
<code>max_change</code>	upper bound to impose on the absolute change in theta between iterations. Absolute changes exceeding this value will be capped to <code>max_change</code> . (default = 1.0)

use_step_size	set TRUE to use step_size. (default = FALSE)
step_size	upper bound to impose on the absolute change in initial theta and estimated theta. Absolute changes exceeding this value will be capped to step_size. (default = 0.5)
do_Fisher	set TRUE to use Fisher scoring instead of Newton-Raphson method. (default = TRUE)

Value

`mle` returns a list containing estimated values.

- th theta value.
- se standard error.
- conv TRUE if estimation converged.
- trunc TRUE if truncation was applied on th.

Examples

```
mle(itempool_fatigue, resp = resp_fatigue_data[10, ])
mle(itempool_fatigue, select = 1:20, resp = resp_fatigue_data[10, 1:20])
```

mlef

Compute maximum likelihood estimates of theta using fence items

Description

`mlef` is a function to compute maximum likelihood estimates of theta using fence items.

Usage

```
mlef(
  object,
  select = NULL,
  resp,
  fence_slope = 5,
  fence_difficulty = c(-5, 5),
  start_theta = NULL,
  max_iter = 100,
  crit = 0.001,
  truncate = FALSE,
  theta_range = c(-4, 4),
  max_change = 1,
  use_step_size = FALSE,
  step_size = 0.5,
  do_Fisher = TRUE
)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'item_pool'
mlef(
  object,
  select = NULL,
  resp,
  fence_slope = 5,
  fence_difficulty = c(-5, 5),
  start_theta = NULL,
  max_iter = 50,
  crit = 0.005,
  truncate = FALSE,
  theta_range = c(-4, 4),
  max_change = 1,
  use_step_size = FALSE,
  step_size = 0.5,
  do_Fisher = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	an <code>item_pool</code> object.
<code>select</code>	(optional) if item indices are supplied, only the specified items are used.
<code>resp</code>	item response on all (or selected) items in the <code>object</code> argument. Can be a vector, a matrix, or a data frame. <code>length(resp)</code> or <code>ncol(resp)</code> must be equal to the number of all (or selected) items.
<code>fence_slope</code>	the slope parameter to use on fence items. Can be one value, or two values for the lower and the upper fence respectively. (default = 5)
<code>fence_difficulty</code>	the difficulty parameter to use on fence items. Must have two values for the lower and the upper fence respectively. (default = <code>c(-5, 5)</code>)
<code>start_theta</code>	(optional) initial theta values. If not supplied, EAP estimates using uniform priors are used as initial values. Uniform priors are computed using the <code>theta_range</code> argument below, with increments of .1.
<code>max_iter</code>	maximum number of iterations. (default = 100)
<code>crit</code>	convergence criterion to use. (default = 0.001)
<code>truncate</code>	set TRUE to impose a bound using <code>theta_range</code> on the estimate. (default = FALSE)
<code>theta_range</code>	a range of theta values to bound the estimate. Only effective when <code>truncate</code> is TRUE. (default = <code>c(-4, 4)</code>)
<code>max_change</code>	upper bound to impose on the absolute change in theta between iterations. Absolute changes exceeding this value will be capped to <code>max_change</code> . (default = 1.0)
<code>use_step_size</code>	set TRUE to use <code>step_size</code> . (default = FALSE)

step_size	upper bound to impose on the absolute change in initial theta and estimated theta. Absolute changes exceeding this value will be capped to step_size. (default = 0.5)
do_Fisher	set TRUE to use Fisher scoring instead of Newton-Raphson method. (default = TRUE)

Value

`mlef` returns a list containing estimated values.

- th theta value.
- se standard error.
- conv TRUE if estimation converged.
- trunc TRUE if truncation was applied on th.

References

Han, K. T. (2016). Maximum likelihood score estimation method with fences for short-length tests and computerized adaptive tests. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 40(4), 289-301.

Examples

```
mlef(itempool_fatigue, resp = resp_fatigue_data[10, ])
mlef(itempool_fatigue, select = 1:20, resp = resp_fatigue_data[10, 1:20])
```

output_Shadow-class *Class 'output_Shadow': adaptive assembly solution for one simulee*

Description

`output_Shadow` is an S4 class to represent the adaptive assembly solution for one simulee.

Slots

`simulee_id` the numeric ID of the simulee.
`true_theta` the true theta of the simulee, if was specified.
`true_theta_segment` the segment number of the true theta.
`final_theta_est` final theta estimate.
`final_se_est` the standard error of `final_theta_est`.
`administered_item_index` item IDs administered at each position.
`administered_item_resp` item responses from the simulee at each position.
`administered_item_ncat` the number of categories of each administered item.
`administered_stimulus_index` stimulus IDs administered at each position.
`shadow_test_refreshed` TRUE indicates the shadow test was refreshed for the position.

`shadow_test_feasible` TRUE indicates the MIP was feasible with all constraints.
`solve_time` elapsed time in running the solver at each position.
`initial_theta_est` initial theta estimate.
`interim_theta_est` interim theta estimates at each position.
`interim_se_est` the standard error of the interim estimate at each position.
`theta_segment_index` segment numbers of interim theta estimates.
`prior` prior distribution, if was specified.
`prior_par` prior parameters, if were specified.
`posterior` the posterior distribution after completing test.
`posterior_sample` posterior samples of interim theta before the estimation of final theta. `mean(posterior_sample) == interim_theta_est[test_length]` holds.
`likelihood` the likelihood distribution after completing test.
`shadow_test` the list containing the item IDs within the shadow test used in each position.
`max_cat_pool` the maximum number of response categories the item pool had.
`ni_pool` the total number of items the item pool had.
`ns_pool` the total number of stimuli the item pool had.
`test_length_constraints` the test length constraint used in assembly.
`set_based` whether the item pool was set-based.
`item_index_by_stimulus` the list of items by each stimulus the item pool had.

output_Shadow_all-class

Class 'output_Shadow_all': a set of adaptive assembly solutions

Description

`output_Shadow_all` is an S4 class to represent a set of adaptive assembly solutions.

Details

- notations**
- `ni` denotes the number of items in the `item_pool` object.
 - `ns` denotes the number of stimuli.
 - `nj` denotes the number of participants.

Slots

`output` a length-`*nj*` list of `output_Shadow` objects, containing the assembly results for each participant.
`final_theta_est` a length-`*nj*` vector containing final theta estimates for each participant.
`final_se_est` a length-`*nj*` vector standard errors of the final theta estimates for each participant.

exposure_rate a matrix containing item-level exposure rates of all items in the pool. Also contains stimulus-level exposure rates if the assembly was set-based.
 usage_matrix a $*nj*$ by $(*ni* + *ns*)$ matrix representing whether the item/stimulus was administered to each participant. Stimuli representations are appended to the right side of the matrix.
 true_segment_count a length- $*nj*$ vector containing the how many examinees are now in their segment based on the true theta. This will tend to increase. This can be reproduced with true theta values alone.
 est_segment_count a length- $*nj*$ vector containing the how many examinees are now in their segment based on the estimated theta. This will tend to increase. This can be reproduced with estimated theta values alone.
 eligibility_stats exposure record for diagnostics.
 check_eligibility_stats detailed segment-wise exposure record for diagnostics. available when `config_Shadow@exposure_control$diagnostic_stats` is TRUE.
 no_fading_eligibility_stats detailed segment-wise exposure record without fading for diagnostics. available when `config_Shadow@exposure_control$diagnostic_stats` is TRUE.
 freq_infeasible a table representing the number of times the assembly was initially infeasible.
 pool the `item_pool` used in the assembly.
 config the `config_Shadow` used in the assembly.
 constraints the `constraints` used in the assembly.
 true_theta the `true_theta` argument used in the assembly.
 data the `data` argument used in the assembly.
 prior the `prior` argument used in the assembly.
 prior_par the `prior_par` argument used in the assembly.

output_Split-class *Class 'output_Split': partitioning solution*

Description

`output_Split` is an S4 class to represent the partitioning solution of an item pool.

Slots

output a list containing item/set indices of each partition.
 feasible for partitioning into sub-pools, TRUE indicates the complete assignment problem was feasible.
 solve_time elapsed time in running the solver.
 set_based whether the item pool is set-based.
 config the `config_Static` used in the assembly.
 constraints the `constraints` used in the assembly.
 partition_size_range the partition size range for splitting into sub-pools.
 partition_type the partition type. Can be a test or a pool.

output_Static-class *Class 'output_Static': fixed-form assembly solution*

Description

`output_Static` is an S4 class to represent a fixed-form assembly solution.

Slots

MIP a list containing the result from MIP solver.
 selected a `data.frame` containing the selected items and their attributes.
 obj_value the objective value of the solution.
 solve_time the elapsed time in running the solver.
 achieved a `data.frame` containing attributes of the assembled test, by each constraint.
 pool the `item_pool` used in the assembly.
 config the `config_Static` used in the assembly.
 constraints the `constraints` used in the assembly.

plot *Extension of plot() for objects in TestDesign package*

Description

Extension of `plot()` for objects in TestDesign package

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'item_pool'
plot(
  x,
  y,
  type = "info",
  theta = seq(-3, 3, 0.1),
  info_type = "FISHER",
  plot_sum = TRUE,
  select = NULL,
  examinee_id = 1,
  position = NULL,
  theta_range = c(-5, 5),
  ylim = NULL,
  color = "blue",
  z_ci = 1.96,
  simple = TRUE,
```



```
theta_type = "Estimated",
color_final = "blue",
segment = NULL,
rmse = FALSE,
use_segment_label = TRUE,
use_par = TRUE,
...
)

## S4 method for signature 'output_Static'
plot(
  x,
  y,
  type = NULL,
  theta = seq(-3, 3, 0.1),
  info_type = "FISHER",
  plot_sum = TRUE,
  select = NULL,
  examinee_id = 1,
  position = NULL,
  theta_range = c(-5, 5),
  ylim = NULL,
  color = "blue",
  z_ci = 1.96,
  simple = TRUE,
  use_par = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'constraints'
plot(
  x,
  y,
  type = "info",
  theta = seq(-3, 3, 0.1),
  info_type = "FISHER",
  plot_sum = TRUE,
  select = NULL,
  examinee_id = 1,
  position = NULL,
  theta_range = c(-5, 5),
  ylim = NULL,
  color = "blue",
  z_ci = 1.96,
  simple = TRUE,
  use_par = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'output_Shadow'  
plot(  
  x,  
  y,  
  type = "audit",  
  theta = seq(-3, 3, 0.1),  
  info_type = "FISHER",  
  plot_sum = TRUE,  
  select = NULL,  
  examinee_id = 1,  
  theta_range = c(-5, 5),  
  ylim = NULL,  
  color = "blue",  
  z_ci = 1.96,  
  simple = FALSE,  
  theta_type = "Estimated",  
  use_par = TRUE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'output_Shadow_all'  
plot(  
  x,  
  y,  
  type = "audit",  
  theta = seq(-3, 3, 0.1),  
  info_type = "FISHER",  
  plot_sum = TRUE,  
  select = NULL,  
  examinee_id = 1,  
  position = NULL,  
  theta_range = c(-5, 5),  
  ylim = NULL,  
  color = "blue",  
  z_ci = 1.96,  
  simple = FALSE,  
  theta_type = "Estimated",  
  color_final = "blue",  
  segment = NULL,  
  rmse = FALSE,  
  use_segment_label = TRUE,  
  use_par = TRUE,  
  theta_segment = NULL,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'output_Split'
```

```

plot(
  x,
  y,
  type = NULL,
  theta = seq(-3, 3, 0.1),
  info_type = "FISHER",
  plot_sum = TRUE,
  select = NULL,
  examinee_id = 1,
  position = NULL,
  theta_range = c(-5, 5),
  ylim = NULL,
  color = "blue",
  z_ci = 1.96,
  simple = TRUE,
  use_par = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

x	<p>accepts the following signatures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>item_pool</code>: plot information and expected scores. • <code>constraints</code>: plot information range based on the test length constraint. • <code>output_Static</code>: plot information and expected scores based on the fixed assembly solution. • <code>output_Shadow_all</code>: plot audit trail, shadow test chart, and exposure rates from the adaptive assembly solution. • <code>output_Shadow</code>: plot audit trail and shadow test chart from the adaptive assembly solution.
y	not used, exists for compatibility with <code>plot</code> in the base R package.
type	<p>the type of plot.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • info plots information from <code>item_pool</code>, <code>output_Static</code>, and <code>output_Shadow_all</code>. • score plots expected scores from <code>item_pool</code> and <code>output_Static</code>. • audit plots audit trail from <code>output_Shadow_all</code> and <code>output_Shadow</code>. • shadow plots shadow test chart from <code>output_Shadow_all</code> and <code>output_Shadow</code>. • exposure plots exposure rates from <code>output_Shadow_all</code>.
theta	the theta grid to use in plotting. (default = <code>seq(-3, 3, .1)</code>)
info_type	the type of information. Currently accepts FISHER. (default = FISHER)
plot_sum	<p>used in <code>item_pool</code> objects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if TRUE then plot pool-level values. • if FALSE then plot item-level values, and repeat for all items in the pool. • (default = TRUE)
select	used in <code>item_pool</code> objects. Item indices to subset.

examinee_id	used in <code>output_Shadow</code> and <code>output_Shadow_all</code> with type = 'audit' and type = 'shadow'. The examinee numeric ID to draw the plot.
position	used in <code>output_Shadow_all</code> with type = 'info'. The item position to draw the plot.
theta_range	used in <code>output_Shadow</code> and <code>output_Shadow_all</code> with type = 'audit'. The theta range to plot. (default = c(-5, 5))
ylim	(optional) the y-axis plot range. Used in most plot types.
color	the color of the curve.
z_ci	used in <code>output_Shadow</code> and <code>output_Shadow_all</code> with type = 'audit'. The range to use for confidence intervals. (default = 1.96)
simple	used in <code>output_Shadow</code> and <code>output_Shadow_all</code> with type = 'shadow'. If TRUE, simplify the chart by hiding unused items.
theta_type	used in <code>output_Shadow_all</code> with type = 'exposure'. The type of theta to determine exposure segments. Accepts Estimated or True. (default = Estimated)
color_final	used in <code>output_Shadow_all</code> with type = 'exposure'. The color of item-wise exposure rates, only counting the items administered in the final theta segment as exposed.
segment	used in <code>output_Shadow_all</code> with type = 'exposure'. (optional) The segment index to draw the plot. Leave empty to use all segments.
rmse	used in <code>output_Shadow_all</code> with type = 'exposure'. If TRUE, display the RMSE value for each segment. (default = FALSE)
use_segment_label	used in <code>output_Shadow_all</code> with type = 'exposure'. If TRUE, display the segment label for each segment. (default = TRUE)
use_par	if FALSE, graphical parameters are not overridden inside the function. (default = TRUE)
...	arguments to pass onto <code>plot</code> .
theta_segment	(deprecated) use <code>theta_type</code> argument instead.

Examples

```

subitempool <- itempool_science[1:8]

## Plot item information of a pool
plot(subitempool)
plot(itempool_science, select = 1:8)

## Plot expected score of a pool
plot(subitempool, type = "score")
plot(itempool_science, type = "score", select = 1:8)

## Plot assembly results from Static()
cfg <- createStaticTestConfig()
solution <- Static(cfg, constraints_science)
plot(solution) # defaults to the objective type

```

```
plot(solution, type = "score") # plot expected scores

## Plot attainable information range from constraints
plot(constraints_science)

## Plot assembly results from Shadow()
cfg <- createShadowTestConfig()
set.seed(1)
solution <- Shadow(cfg, constraints_science, true_theta = rnorm(1))
plot(solution, type = 'audit' , examinee_id = 1)
plot(solution, type = 'shadow', examinee_id = 1, simple = TRUE)

## plot(solution, type = 'exposure')
```

print

Extension of print() for objects in TestDesign package

Description

Extension of print() for objects in TestDesign package

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'item_1PL'
print(x)

## S4 method for signature 'item_2PL'
print(x)

## S4 method for signature 'item_3PL'
print(x)

## S4 method for signature 'item_PC'
print(x)

## S4 method for signature 'item_GPC'
print(x)

## S4 method for signature 'item_GR'
print(x)

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool'
print(x)

## S4 method for signature 'item_attrib'
print(x)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'st_attrib'  
print(x)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'summary_item_attrib'  
print(x)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'summary_st_attrib'  
print(x)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'constraints'  
print(x)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'config_Static'  
print(x)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'config_Shadow'  
print(x)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'output_Static'  
print(x, index_only = TRUE)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'output_Shadow'  
print(x)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'output_Shadow_all'  
print(x)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'exposure_rate_plot'  
print(x)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'summary_item_pool'  
print(x)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'summary_constraints'  
print(x)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'summary_output_Static'  
print(x, digits = 3)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'summary_output_Shadow_all'  
print(x, digits = 3)
```

Arguments

x	an object to print.
index_only	if TRUE then only print item indices. If FALSE then print all item attributes. (default = TRUE)
digits	minimal number of <i>*significant*</i> digits. See print.default .

p_1pl

Calculate item response probability

Description

p_* and array_p_* are functions to calculate item response probability.

Usage

p_1pl(x, b)

p_2pl(x, a, b)

p_3pl(x, a, b, c)

p_pc(x, b)

p_gpc(x, a, b)

p_gr(x, a, b)

array_p_1pl(x, b)

array_p_2pl(x, a, b)

array_p_3pl(x, a, b, c)

array_p_pc(x, b)

array_p_gpc(x, a, b)

array_p_gr(x, a, b)

Arguments

x	the theta value. This must be a column vector in matrix form for array_p_* functions.
b	the *b*-parameter.
a	the *a*-parameter.
c	the *c*-parameter.

Details

p_* functions accept a single theta value, and array_p_* functions accept multiple theta values. Currently supports unidimensional models.

- p_1pl, array_p_1pl: 1PL models
- p_2pl, array_p_2pl: 2PL models
- p_3pl, array_p_3pl: 3PL models
- p_pc, array_p_pc: PC (partial credit) models
- p_gpc, array_p_gpc: GPC (generalized partial credit) models
- p_gr, array_p_gr: GR (graded response) models

References

- Rasch, G. (1960). *Probabilistic models for some intelligence and attainment tests*. Copenhagen: Danish Institute for Educational Research.
- Lord, F. M. (1952). A theory of test scores (Psychometric Monograph No. 7). Richmond, VA: Psychometric Corporation.
- Birnbaum, A. (1957). *Efficient design and use of tests of mental ability for various decision-making problems* (Series Report No. 58-16. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1958). *On the estimation of mental ability* (Series Report No. 15. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1958). *Further considerations of efficiency in tests of a mental ability* (Series Report No. 17. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1968). Some latent trait models and their use in inferring an examinee's ability. In Lord, F. M., Novick, M. R. (eds.), *Statistical Theories of Mental Test Scores*, 397-479. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- Masters, G. N. (1982). A Rasch model for partial credit scoring. *Psychometrika*, 47(2), 149-174.
- Andrich, D. (1978). A rating formulation for ordered response categories. *Psychometrika*, 43(4), 561-573.
- Muraki, E. (1992). A generalized partial credit model: Application of an EM algorithm. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 16(2), 159-176.
- Samejima, F. (1969). Estimation of latent ability using a response pattern of graded scores. *Psychometrika Monograph*, 17.

Examples

```
x <- 0.5

p_1pl(x, 1)
p_2pl(x, 1, 2)
p_3pl(x, 1, 2, 0.25)
p_pc(x, c(0, 1))
p_gpc(x, 2, c(0, 1))
p_gr(x, 2, c(0, 2))

x <- matrix(seq(0.1, 0.5, 0.1)) # column vector in matrix form

array_p_1pl(x, 1)
array_p_2pl(x, 1, 2)
```



```

array_p_3pl(x, 1, 2, 0.25)
array_p_pc(x, c(0, 1))
array_p_gpc(x, 2, c(0, 1))
array_p_gr(x, 2, c(0, 2))

```

RE *Calculate Relative Errors*

Description

Calculate Relative Errors.

Usage

```
RE(RMSE_foc, RMSE_ref)
```

Arguments

RMSE_foc A vector of RMSE values for the focal group.
 RMSE_ref A vector of RMSE values for the reference group.

RMSE *Calculate Root Mean Squared Error*

Description

Calculate Root Mean Squared Error.

Usage

```
RMSE(x, y, conditional = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x A vector of values.
 y A vector of values.
 conditional If TRUE, calculate RMSE conditional on x.

runAssembly	<i>Run Test Assembly</i>
-------------	--------------------------

Description

`runAssembly` is a function to perform test assembly. This function is used internally in `Static` and `Shadow`.

Usage

```
runAssembly(config, constraints, xdata = NULL, objective = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>config</code>	a <code>config_Static</code> or a <code>config_Shadow</code> object containing configuration options. Use <code>createStaticTestConfig</code> and <code>createShadowTestConfig</code> for this.
<code>constraints</code>	a <code>constraints</code> object. Use <code>loadConstraints</code> for this.
<code>xdata</code>	a list containing extra constraints in MIP form, to force-include previously administered items.
<code>objective</code>	the information value for each item in the pool.

Value

a list containing the following entries:

- `MIP` a list containing the result from MIP solver.
- `status` the MIP status value, indicating whether an optimal solution was found.
- `shadow_test` the attributes of the selected items.
- `obj_value` the objective value of the solution.
- `solve_time` the elapsed time in running the solver.

References

van der Linden, W. J. (2005). *Linear models for optimal test design*. Springer Science & Business Media.

Shadow

Run adaptive test assembly

Description

[Shadow](#) is a test assembly function to perform adaptive test assembly based on the generalized shadow-test framework.

Usage

```
Shadow(  
    config,  
    constraints = NULL,  
    true_theta = NULL,  
    data = NULL,  
    prior = NULL,  
    prior_par = NULL,  
    exclude = NULL,  
    include_items_for_estimation = NULL,  
    force_solver = FALSE,  
    session = NULL,  
    seed = NULL  
)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'config_Shadow'  
Shadow(  
    config,  
    constraints = NULL,  
    true_theta = NULL,  
    data = NULL,  
    prior = NULL,  
    prior_par = NULL,  
    exclude = NULL,  
    include_items_for_estimation = NULL,  
    force_solver = FALSE,  
    session = NULL,  
    seed = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

<code>config</code>	a config_Shadow object. Use createShadowTestConfig for this.
<code>constraints</code>	a constraints object representing test specifications. Use loadConstraints for this.
<code>true_theta</code>	(optional) true theta values to use in simulation. Either <code>true_theta</code> or <code>data</code> must be supplied.

data	(optional) a matrix containing item response data to use in simulation. Either <code>true_theta</code> or <code>data</code> must be supplied.
prior	(optional) prior density at each <code>config@theta_grid</code> . This overrides <code>prior_par</code> . Can be a vector to use the same prior for all n_j participants, or a n_j -row matrix to use a different prior for each participant.
prior_par	(optional) normal distribution parameters <code>c(mean, sd)</code> to use as prior. Can be a vector to use the same prior for all n_j participants, or a n_j -row matrix to use a different prior for each participant.
exclude	(optional) a list containing item names in <code>\$i</code> and set names in <code>\$s</code> to exclude from selection for each participant. The length of the list must be equal to the number of participants.
include_items_for_estimation	(optional) an examinee-wise list containing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>administered_item_pool</code> items to include in theta estimation as <code>item_pool</code> object. • <code>administered_item_resp</code> item responses to include in theta estimation.
force_solver	if TRUE, do not check whether the solver is one of recommended solvers for complex problems (set-based assembly, partitioning). (default = FALSE)
session	(optional) used to communicate with Shiny app <code>TestDesign</code> .
seed	(optional) used to perform data generation internally.

Value

`Shadow` returns an `output_Shadow_all` object containing assembly results.

References

- van der Linden, W. J., Reese, L. M. (1998). A model for optimal constrained adaptive testing. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 22, 259-270.
- van der Linden, W. J. (1998). Optimal assembly of psychological and educational tests. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 22, 195-211.
- van der Linden, W. J. (2000). Optimal assembly of tests with item sets. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 24, 225-240.
- van der Linden, W. J. (2005). *Linear models for optimal test design*. Springer Science & Business Media.

Examples

```
config <- createShadowTestConfig()
true_theta <- rnorm(1)
solution <- Shadow(config, constraints_science, true_theta)
solution@output
```

show

Extension of show() for objects in TestDesign package

Description

Extension of show() for objects in TestDesign package

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'item_1PL'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_2PL'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_3PL'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_PC'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_GPC'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_GR'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_pool'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_pool_cluster'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_attrib'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'st_attrib'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'constraints'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'summary_item_pool'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'summary_item_attrib'  
show(object)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'summary_st_attrib'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'summary_constraints'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'config_Static'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'config_Shadow'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'output_Static'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'output_Shadow'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'output_Shadow_all'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'summary_output_Static'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'summary_output_Shadow_all'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'exposure_rate_plot'  
show(object)
```

Arguments

object an object to display.

simResp	<i>Simulate item response data</i>
---------	------------------------------------

Description

`simResp` is a function to simulate item response data.

Usage

```
simResp(object, theta)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'item_1PL,numeric'
```

```
simResp(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_2PL,numeric'
simResp(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_3PL,numeric'
simResp(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_PC,numeric'
simResp(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_GPC,numeric'
simResp(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_GR,numeric'
simResp(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool,numeric'
simResp(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool_cluster,numeric'
simResp(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool_cluster,list'
simResp(object, theta)

## S4 method for signature 'item_pool_cluster,list'
simResp(object, theta)
```

Arguments

object an [item](#) or an [item_pool](#) object.
theta theta values to use.

Details

notations • nq denotes the number of theta values.
 • ni denotes the number of items in the [item_pool](#) object.

Value

item object: `simResp` returns a length nq vector containing simulated item response data.
item_pool object: `simResp` returns a (nq, ni) matrix containing simulated item response data.

References

Rasch, G. (1960). *Probabilistic models for some intelligence and attainment tests*. Copenhagen: Danish Institute for Educational Research.

- Lord, F. M. (1952). A theory of test scores (Psychometric Monograph No. 7). Richmond, VA: Psychometric Corporation.
- Birnbaum, A. (1957). *Efficient design and use of tests of mental ability for various decision-making problems* (Series Report No. 58-16. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1958). *On the estimation of mental ability* (Series Report No. 15. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1958). *Further considerations of efficiency in tests of a mental ability* (Series Report No. 17. Project No. 7755-23). Randolph Air Force Base, TX: USAF School of Aviation Medicine.
- Birnbaum, A. (1968). Some latent trait models and their use in inferring an examinee's ability. In Lord, F. M., Novick, M. R. (eds.), *Statistical Theories of Mental Test Scores*, 397-479. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- Masters, G. N. (1982). A Rasch model for partial credit scoring. *Psychometrika*, 47(2), 149-174.
- Andrich, D. (1978). A rating formulation for ordered response categories. *Psychometrika*, 43(4), 561-573.
- Muraki, E. (1992). A generalized partial credit model: Application of an EM algorithm. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 16(2), 159-176.
- Samejima, F. (1969). Estimation of latent ability using a response pattern of graded scores. *Psychometrika Monograph*, 17.

Examples

```

item_1 <- new("item_1PL", difficulty = 0.5)
item_2 <- new("item_2PL", slope = 1.0, difficulty = 0.5)
item_3 <- new("item_3PL", slope = 1.0, difficulty = 0.5, guessing = 0.2)
item_4 <- new("item_PC", threshold = c(-1, 0, 1), ncat = 4)
item_5 <- new("item_GPC", slope = 1.2, threshold = c(-0.8, -1.0, 0.5), ncat = 4)
item_6 <- new("item_GR", slope = 0.9, category = c(-1, 0, 1), ncat = 4)

sim_item_1 <- simResp(item_1, seq(-3, 3, 1))
sim_item_2 <- simResp(item_2, seq(-3, 3, 1))
sim_item_3 <- simResp(item_3, seq(-3, 3, 1))
sim_item_4 <- simResp(item_4, seq(-3, 3, 1))
sim_item_5 <- simResp(item_5, seq(-3, 3, 1))
sim_item_6 <- simResp(item_6, seq(-3, 3, 1))
sim_pool <- simResp(itempool_science, seq(-3, 3, 1))

```

Split

Split an item pool into partitions

Description

Split is a function to split a pool into multiple parallel tests or pools. When constructing parallel tests, each test is constructed to satisfy all constraints. When constructing parallel pools, each pool is constructed so that it contains a test that satisfies all constraints.

Usage

```

Split(
  config,
  constraints,
  n_partition,
  partition_type,
  partition_size_range = NULL,
  force_solver = FALSE
)

## S4 method for signature 'config_Static'
Split(
  config,
  constraints,
  n_partition,
  partition_type,
  partition_size_range = NULL,
  force_solver = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

config a [config_Static](#) object. Use [createStaticTestConfig](#) for this.

constraints a [constraints](#) object representing test specifications. Use [loadConstraints](#) for this.

n_partition the number of partitions to create.

partition_type test to create tests, or pool to create pools.

partition_size_range (optional) two integer values for the desired range for the size of a partition. Has no effect when **partition_type** is test. For discrete item pools, the default partition size is (pool size / number of partitions). For set-based item pools, the default partition size is (pool size / number of partitions) +/- smallest set size.

force_solver if TRUE, do not check whether the solver is one of recommended solvers for complex problems (set-based assembly, partitioning). (default = FALSE)

Value

[partition](#) returns an [output_Split](#) object containing item/set indices of created tests/pools.

Examples

```

## Not run:
config <- createStaticTestConfig(MIP = list(solver = "LPSYMPHONY"))
constraints <- constraints_science[1:10]

solution <- Split(config, constraints, n_partition = 4, partition_type = "test")
plot(solution)
solution <- Split(config, constraints, n_partition = 4, partition_type = "pool")

```

```
plot(solution)

## End(Not run)
```

Static	<i>Run fixed-form test assembly</i>
--------	-------------------------------------

Description

`Static` is a test assembly function to perform fixed-form test assembly based on the generalized shadow-test framework.

Usage

```
Static(config, constraints, force_solver = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'config_Static'
Static(config, constraints, force_solver = FALSE)
```

Arguments

config	a <code>config_Static</code> object. Use <code>createStaticTestConfig</code> for this.
constraints	a <code>constraints</code> object representing test specifications. Use <code>loadConstraints</code> for this.
force_solver	if TRUE, do not check whether the solver is one of recommended solvers for complex problems (set-based assembly, partitioning). (default = FALSE)

Value

`Static` returns a `output_Static` object containing the selected items.

References

van der Linden, W. J. (2005). *Linear models for optimal test design*. Springer Science & Business Media.

Examples

```
config_science <- createStaticTestConfig(
  list(
    method = "MAXINFO",
    target_location = c(-1, 1)
  )
)
solution <- Static(config_science, constraints_science)
```

st_attrib-class	<i>Load set/stimulus/passage attributes</i>
-----------------	---

Description

`loadStAttrib` is a data loading function to create an `st_attrib` object. `loadStAttrib` can read stimulus attributes a `data.frame` or a .csv file.

Usage

```
loadStAttrib(object, item_attrib, file = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	set attributes. Can be a <code>data.frame</code> or the file path of a .csv file. The content should at least include the column 'STID' referring to the column 'STID' in the data slot of the <code>item_attrib</code> object.
<code>item_attrib</code>	an <code>item_attrib</code> object. Use <code>loadItemAttrib</code> for this.
<code>file</code>	(deprecated) use <code>object</code> argument instead.

Value

`loadStAttrib` returns a `st_attrib` object.

- data a `data.frame` containing stimulus attributes.

See Also

`dataset_reading` for examples.

Examples

```
## Read from data.frame:
itempool_reading <- loadItemPool(itempool_reading_data)
itemattrib_reading <- loadItemAttrib(itemattrib_reading_data, itempool_reading)
stimattrib_reading <- loadStAttrib(stimattrib_reading_data, itemattrib_reading)

## Read from file: write to tempdir() for illustration and clean afterwards
f <- file.path(tempdir(), "stimattrib_reading.csv")
write.csv(stimattrib_reading_data, f, row.names = FALSE)
stimattrib_reading <- loadStAttrib(f, itemattrib_reading)
file.remove(f)

## TestDesign 1.1.0 - Deprecated arguments
## Not run:
loadStAttrib(object = "satt.csv", item_attrib) # is equivalent to
loadStAttrib(file = "satt.csv", item_attrib) # pre 1.1.0

## End(Not run)
```

st_attrib-operators *Basic functions for stimulus attribute objects*

Description

Basic functions for stimulus attribute objects

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'st_attrib,numeric'  
x[i, j, ..., drop = TRUE]  
  
## S4 method for signature 'st_attrib'  
dim(x)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'st_attrib'  
colnames(x)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'st_attrib'  
rownames(x)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'st_attrib'  
names(x)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'st_attrib'  
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, optional = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a <code>st_attrib</code> object.
i, j	indices to use in subsetting.
...	not used, exists for compatibility.
drop	not used, exists for compatibility.
row.names	not used, exists for compatibility.
optional	not used, exists for compatibility.

Examples

```
x <- stimattrib_reading  
x[1:10]  
dim(x)  
ncol(x)  
nrow(x)  
colnames(x)  
rownames(x)  
names(x)
```

```
as.data.frame(x)
```

summary

Extension of summary() for objects in TestDesign package

Description

Extension of summary() for objects in TestDesign package

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'item_pool'  
summary(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'item_attrib'  
summary(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'st_attrib'  
summary(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'constraints'  
summary(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'output_Static'  
summary(object, simple = FALSE)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'output_Shadow_all'  
summary(object, simple = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	an object to summarize.
simple	if TRUE, do not print constraints. (default = FALSE)

Examples

```
summary(itempool_science)  
summary(itemattrib_science)  
  
cfg <- createStaticTestConfig()  
solution <- Static(cfg, constraints_science)  
summary(solution)  
summary(solution, simple = TRUE)  
  
cfg <- createShadowTestConfig()  
solution <- Shadow(cfg, constraints_science, true_theta = seq(-1, 1, 1))  
summary(solution)
```

```
summary(solution, simple = TRUE)
```

summary-classes	<i>Summary classes</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Summary classes

test-class	<i>Class 'test': data for test assembly</i>
------------	---

Description

`test` is an S4 class to represent data for test assembly.

Slots

`pool` the `item_pool` object.
`theta` the theta grid to use as quadrature points.
`prob` the list containing item response probabilities.
`info` the matrix containing item information values.
`true_theta` (optional) the true theta values.
`data` (optional) the matrix containing item responses.

TestDesign	<i>Open TestDesign app</i>
------------	----------------------------

Description

`TestDesign` is a caller function to open the Shiny interface of TestDesign package.

Usage

```
TestDesign()
```

Examples

```
## Not run:
if (interactive()) {
  TestDesign()
}

## End(Not run)
```

testSolver	<i>Test solver</i>
------------	--------------------

Description

Test solver

Usage

```
testSolver(solver)
```

Arguments

solver	a solver package name. Accepts lpSolve, Rsymphony, lpsymphony, gurobi, Rglpk.
--------	---

Value

empty string "" if solver works. A string containing error messages otherwise.

test_cluster-class	<i>Class 'test_cluster': data for test assembly</i>
--------------------	---

Description

[test_cluster](#) is an S4 class to represent data for test assembly.

Slots

nt the number of [test](#) objects in this cluster.

tests the list containing [test](#) objects.

names test ID strings for each [test](#) object.

test_operators	<i>Basic operators for test objects</i>
----------------	---

Description

Create a subset of a `test` object.

Usage

```
subsetTest(x, i = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'test,ANY'
x[i, j, ..., drop = TRUE]
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a <code>test</code> object.
<code>i</code>	item indices to use in subsetting.
<code>j, drop, ...</code>	not used, exists for compatibility.

theta_EAP	<i>Calculate an EAP estimate of theta for one examinee</i>
-----------	--

Description

Calculate an expected a posterior estimate of theta for one examinee.

Usage

```
theta_EAP(theta_grid, item_parm, resp, ncat, model, prior, prior_parm)
```

Arguments

<code>theta_grid</code>	An equi-spaced theta grid.
<code>item_parm</code>	A numeric matrix of item parameters.
<code>resp</code>	a numeric vector containing item responses.
<code>ncat</code>	A numeric vector of the number of response categories by item.
<code>model</code>	A numeric vector indicating the IRT models of each item (1: 1PL, 2: 2PL, 3: 3PL, 4: PC, 5: GPC, 6: GR).
<code>prior</code>	The type of prior distribution (1: normal, 2: uniform).
<code>prior_parm</code>	A numeric vector of hyperparameters for the prior distribution, $c(\mu, \sigma)$ or $c(l, ul)$.

theta_EAP_matrix	<i>Calculate EAP estimates of theta for a group of examinees</i>
------------------	--

Description

Calculate expected a posteriori estimates of theta for a group of examinees.

Usage

```
theta_EAP_matrix(theta_grid, item_parm, resp, ncat, model, prior, prior_parm)
```

Arguments

theta_grid	An equi-spaced theta grid.
item_parm	A numeric matrix of item parameters.
resp	A numeric matrix of item responses.
ncat	A numeric vector of the number of response categories by item.
model	A numeric vector of the IRT model by item (1: 1PL, 2: 2PL, 3: 3PL, 4: PC, 5: GPC, 6: GR).
prior	The type of prior distribution (1: normal, 2: uniform).
prior_parm	A numeric vector of hyperparameters for the prior distribution, c(mu, sigma) or c(ll, ul).

theta_EB	<i>Calculate theta estimates using EB (Empirical Bayes) method</i>
----------	--

Description

theta_EB_single and theta_EB are functions to calculate theta estimates using EB (Empirical Bayes) method.

Usage

```
theta_EB(
  nx,
  theta_init,
  theta_prop,
  item_parm,
  resp,
  ncat,
  model,
  prior,
  prior_parm)
```

```

)

theta_EB_single(
  nx,
  theta_init,
  theta_prop,
  item_parm,
  resp,
  ncat,
  model,
  prior,
  prior_parm
)

```

Arguments

<code>nx</code>	the number of MCMC draws.
<code>theta_init</code>	initial estimate of theta.
<code>theta_prop</code>	SD of the proposal distribution.
<code>item_parm</code>	a matrix containing item parameters. Each row represents each item.
<code>resp</code>	a vector (or a value if for one item) containing responses on each item.
<code>ncat</code>	a vector (or a value if for one item) containing the number of response categories of each item.
<code>model</code>	a vector (or a value if for one item) indicating item models of each item, using <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: 1PL model • 2: 2PL model • 3: 3PL model • 4: PC model • 5: GPC model • 6: GR model
<code>prior</code>	an integer indicating the type of prior distribution, using <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: normal distribution • 2: uniform distribution
<code>prior_parm</code>	a vector containing parameters for the prior distribution.

Details

`theta_EB_single` is designed for one item, and `theta_EB` is designed for multiple items. Currently supports unidimensional models.

References

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Andrich, D. (1978). A rating formulation for ordered response categories. *Psychometrika*, 43(4), 561-573.

Muraki, E. (1992). A generalized partial credit model: Application of an EM algorithm. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 16(2), 159-176.

Samejima, F. (1969). Estimation of latent ability using a response pattern of graded scores. *Psychometrika Monograph*, 17.

Examples

```
# item parameters
item_parm <- matrix(c(
  1, NA,  NA,
  1,  2,  NA,
  1,  2, 0.25,
  0,  1,  NA,
  2,  0,  1,
  2,  0,  2),
  nrow = 6,
  byrow = TRUE
)

ncat <- c(2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3)
model <- c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
resp <- c(0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1)

nx <- 100
theta_init <- 0
theta_prop <- 1.0
set.seed(1)
theta_EB_single(nx, theta_init, theta_prop, item_parm[1, ], resp[1], ncat[1], model[1], 1, c(0, 1))
theta_EB(nx, theta_init, theta_prop, item_parm, resp, ncat, model, 1, c(0, 1))
```

theta_FB

Calculate a fully Bayesian estimate of theta for an examinee

Description

Calculate a fully Bayesian estimate of theta for an examinee.

Usage

```
theta_FB(
  nx,
  theta_init,
  theta_prop,
  items_list,
  item_init,
  resp,
  ncat,
  model,
  prior,
  prior_parm
)
```

Arguments

nx	The number of MCMC draws.
theta_init	A value for initial estimate of theta.
theta_prop	SD of the proposal distribution.
items_list	A list of item_parm matrices.
item_init	A matrix of item parameter estimates (one row per item).
resp	a numeric vector containing item responses.
ncat	A numeric vector of the number of response categories by item.
model	A numeric vector indicating the IRT models of each item (1: 1PL, 2: 2PL, 3: 3PL, 4: PC, 5: GPC, 6: GR).
prior	The type of prior distribution (1: normal, 2: uniform).
prior_parm	A numeric vector of hyperparameters for the prior distribution, c(mu, sigma) or c(ll, ul).

theta_FB_single	<i>Calculate a fully Bayesian estimate of theta for a single item</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Calculate a fully Bayesian estimate of theta for a single item.

Usage

```
theta_FB_single(
  nx,
  theta_init,
  theta_prop,
  item_mcmc,
  item_init,
  resp,
  ncat,
  model,
  prior,
  prior_parm
)
```

Arguments

nx	The number of MCMC draws.
theta_init	A value for initial estimate of theta.
theta_prop	SD of the proposal distribution.
item_mcmc	A matrix of sampled item parameters for a single item.
item_init	A matrix of item parameter estimates (one row per item).
resp	a numeric vector containing item responses.
ncat	A numeric vector of the number of response categories by item.
model	A numeric vector indicating the IRT models of each item (1: 1PL, 2: 2PL, 3: 3PL, 4: PC, 5: GPC, 6: GR).
prior	The type of prior distribution (1: normal, 2: uniform).
prior_parm	A numeric vector of hyperparameters for the prior distribution, c(mu, sigma) or c(ll, ul).

toggleConstraints *Toggle constraints*

Description

`toggleConstraints` is a function to toggle individual constraints in a `constraints` object.

Usage

```
toggleConstraints(object, on = NULL, off = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	a <code>constraints</code> object from <code>loadConstraints</code> .
<code>on</code>	constraint indices to mark as active. Also accepts character IDs.
<code>off</code>	constraint indices to mark as inactive. Also accepts character IDs.

Value

`toggleConstraints` returns the updated `constraints` object.

Examples

```
constraints_science2 <- toggleConstraints(constraints_science, off = 32:36)
constraints_science3 <- toggleConstraints(constraints_science2, on = 32:36)
constraints_science4 <- toggleConstraints(constraints_science, off = "C32")
```

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