

# Package ‘cde’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Constrained Dual Scaling for Detecting Response Styles

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**Description** This is an implementation of constrained dual scaling for detecting response styles in categorical data, including utility functions. The procedure involves adding additional columns to the data matrix representing the boundaries between the rating categories. The resulting matrix is then doubled and analyzed by dual scaling. One-dimensional solutions are sought which provide optimal scores for the rating categories. These optimal scores are constrained to follow monotone quadratic splines. Clusters are introduced within which the response styles can vary. The type of response style present in a cluster can be diagnosed from the optimal scores for said cluster, and this can be used to construct an imputed version of the data set which adjusts for response styles.

**Depends** R(>= 3.2.1), parallel

**Imports** MASS, limSolve, clue, colorspace, copula, graphics, methods, stats

**LazyLoad** yes

**LazyData** yes

**ByteCompile** yes

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**NeedsCompilation** no

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cds-package

*Constrained Dual Scaling for Successive Categories*


---

### Description

Fit constrained dual scaling for detecting response styles.

### Author(s)

Pieter C. Schoonees

## References

Departmental report available

Schoonees, P.C., Velden, M. van de & Groenen, P.J.F. (2013). Constrained Dual Scaling for Detecting Response Styles in Categorical Data. (EI report series EI 2013-10). Rotterdam: Econometric Institute.

---

addbounds

*Augment with Boundaries Between Rating Scale Categories and Rank*

---

## Description

Adds  $q - 1$  boundaries between the  $q$  ratings to the columns of matrix  $x$ , and convert the rows to rankings, starting with 0 for the lowest ranking. Ties are handled by averaging the total rank for all tied observations.

## Usage

```
addbounds(x, q = max(x), ties = "average")
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	matrix (or data frame) of $n$ rows and $m$ columns, or an object that can be coerced to a matrix via <code>as.matrix</code> .
<code>q</code>	scalar; the number of rating scale categories. Defaults to the maximum entry in $x$ .
<code>ties</code>	character; handling of ties in rank

## Details

Any  $x$  which is not a matrix or data frame will cause an error.

## Value

A matrix of size  $n$  by  $m + q - 1$

## Author(s)

Pieter C. Schoonees

## Examples

```
set.seed(1234)
mat <- matrix(sample(1:9, 12, replace = TRUE), nrow = 4, ncol = 3)
addbounds(mat, q = 9)
```

---

 approxloads

*Low Rank Approximation  $LL'$  of a Square Symmetric Matrix  $R$* 


---

### Description

Uses the eigendecomposition of a square, symmetric matrix  $R$  to obtain the loadings matrix  $L$  such that  $R$  is approximated by  $LL'$ , with  $L$  restricted to have  $r$  columns. Hence  $LL'$  is a rank  $r$  approximation of  $R$ . The eigendecomposition of  $R$  is used to obtain  $L$  from the first  $r$  eigenvectors and eigenvalues. In case `procr.target` is not `NULL`,  $L$  is further rotated through orthogonal Procrustes analysis to match as closely as possible the matrix `procr.target` through `orthprocr`.

### Usage

```
approxloads(R, r = 3, procr.target = NULL, refl.target = NULL)
```

### Arguments

<code>R</code>	Square, symmetric matrix $R$ to be approximated
<code>r</code>	The required rank of the approximation
<code>procr.target</code>	Optional; the target matrix for $L$ in the orthogonal Procrustes analysis
<code>refl.target</code>	Optional; the matrix to check against for possible reflections of the loading vectors.

### Examples

```
R <- rcormat(10, r = 3)
all.equal(R$L, approxloads(R$R, r = 3, procr.target = R$L))
```

---

 calc.wt.bubbles

*Calculate the Weights for Bubble Plots*


---

### Description

Calculate weights for the bubbles in the plot method of `cds` objects. The relative frequencies within a `dset` of groups are used to calculate the size of the bubble so that the area of the bubble is proportional to the relative frequency of the rating category within that group.

### Usage

```
calc.wt.bubbles(dat, grp, q, fact = 0.12)
```

**Arguments**

dat	A data set from which to derive the relative frequencies
grp	A vector giving the group memberships.
q	An integer such that the rating scale is 1 : q.
fact	A shrinkage factor.

**Author(s)**

Pieter Schoonees

---

cds

---

*Constrained Dual Scaling for Successive Categories with Groups*


---

**Description**

Uses an alternating nonnegative least squares algorithm combined with a k-means-type algorithm to optimize the constrained group dual scaling criterion outlined in the reference. Parallel computations for random starts of the grouping matrix is supported via package **parallel**.

**Usage**

```
cds(x, K = 4, q = NULL, eps.ALS = 0.001, eps.G = 1e-07,
    nr.starts.G = 20, nr.starts.a = 5, maxit.ALS = 20, maxit = 50,
    Gstarts = NULL, astarts = NULL, parallel = FALSE, random.G = FALSE,
    times.a.multistart = 1, info.level = 1, mc.preschedule = TRUE,
    seed = NULL, LB = FALSE, reorder.grps = TRUE, rescale.a = TRUE,
    tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps))
```

**Arguments**

x	an object of class "dsdata" (see <code>cds.sim()</code> ), or a matrix (or object coercible to a matrix) containing the data for n individuals on m objects. The data does not yet contain any additional columns for the rating scale.
K	The number of response style groups to look for. If a vector of length greater than one is given, the algorithm is run for each element and a list of class <code>cdslist</code> is returned.
q	The maximum rating (the scale is assumed to be 1 : q).
eps.ALS	Numerical convergence criterion for the alternating least squares part of the algorithm (updates for row and column scores).
eps.G	Numerical convergence criterion for the k-means part of the algorithm.
nr.starts.G	Number of random starts for the grouping matrix.
nr.starts.a	Number of random starts for the row scores.

<code>maxit.ALS</code>	Maximum number of iterations for the ALS part of the algorithm. A warning is given if this maximum is reached. Often it is not a concern if this maximum is reached.
<code>maxit</code>	Maximum number of iterations for the k-means part of the algorithm.
<code>Gstarts</code>	Facility to supply a list of explicit starting values for the grouping matrix G.
<code>astarts</code>	Supply explicit starts for the a vectors, as a list.
<code>parallel</code>	logical. Should parallelization over starts for the grouping matrix be used?
<code>random.G</code>	logical. Should the k-means part consider the individuals in a random order?
<code>times.a.multistart</code>	The number of times that random starts for the row scores are used. If == 1, then random starts are only used once for each start of the grouping matrix.
<code>info.level</code>	Verbosity of the output. Options are 1, 2, 3 and 4.
<code>mc.preschedule</code>	Argument to <code>mclapply</code> under Unix.
<code>seed</code>	Random seed for random number generators. Only partially implemented.
<code>LB</code>	logical. Load-balancing used in parallelization or not? Windows only.
<code>reorder.grps</code>	logical. Use the Hungarian algorithm to reorder group names so that the trace of the confusion matrix is maximized.
<code>rescale.a</code>	logical. Rescale row score to length $\sqrt{2n}$ if TRUE (after the algorithm has converged).
<code>tol</code>	tolerance <code>tol</code> passed to <code>lsei</code> of the <b>limSolve</b> package. Defaults to <code>sqrt(.Machine\$double.eps)</code>

### Details

See the reference for more details.

### Value

Object of class `ds` with elements:

<code>G</code>	Grouping indicator matrix.
<code>K</code>	Number of groups K.
<code>opt.crit</code>	Optimum value of the criterion.
<code>a</code>	The $2n$ -vector of row scores.
<code>bstar</code>	The $m$ -vector of object scores.
<code>bkmat</code>	The matrix of group-specific boundary scores for the ratings.
<code>alphamat</code>	The estimated spline coefficients for each group.
<code>iter</code>	The number of iterations used for the optimal random start wrt the grouping matrix.
<code>time.G.start</code>	The number of seconds it took for the algorithm to converge for this optimal random start.
<code>grp</code>	The grouping of the individuals as obtained by the algorithm.
<code>kloss</code>	Loss value from G update (not equivalent to that of ALS updates).

hitrate, confusion	Confusion and hitrates of original data object contained a grouping vector.
loss.G	Optimality criterion values for the random starts of G.
q	The number of ratings in the Likert scale 1 : q
time.total	Total time taken for the algorithm over all random starts
call	The function call.
data	The input data object.

**Author(s)**

Pieter C. Schoonees

**References**

Schoonees, P.C., Velden, M. van de & Groenen, P.J.F. (2013). Constrained Dual Scaling for Detecting Response Styles in Categorical Data. (EI report series EI 2013-10). Rotterdam: Econometric Institute.

**Examples**

```
set.seed(1234)
dat <- cds.sim()
out <- cds(dat)
```

---

cds.sim

*Grouped Simulation with Response Styles*


---

**Description**

Simulate response data for a group of response styles.

**Usage**

```
cds.sim(nr.indv = c(100, 100, 100), m = 25, scales = 1:7,
  err.coeff = 0.1, alphamat = rbind(c(4, 4, 1), c(1, 4, 4), c(1, 2, 1)),
  true.mu = NULL, random = TRUE, same.mu = TRUE, use.copula = FALSE,
  reverse.thresh = 1)
```

**Arguments**

nr.indv	A vector giving the number of respondents in each group.
m	The number of objects.
scales	The rating scale used, 1:q.
err.coeff	The standard error used in the underlying normal noise.
alphamat	The matrix of spline parameters defining the response styles, with each row containing a response style. No intercepts should be included.

<code>true.mu</code>	Optional; a matrix or vector giving the true underlying preferences for the objects.
<code>random</code>	Logical indicating whether to apply the response styles in random order
<code>same.mu</code>	Logical indicating whether a universal value for mu should be assumed.
<code>use.copula</code>	Logical indicating whether to use a correlated dependence structure through a copula.
<code>reverse.thresh</code>	A numeric value giving the proportion of observations for which the dependence structure should be reversed. Only applicable when <code>copula</code> is TRUE.

### Value

An object of class `cdsdata`, inheriting from class `icdsdata`, which is a list with the following slots:

**prers** The pre-response style simulated data

**postrs** The data after adding the response styles

**postbl** The same as `postrs` in this case

**Fr.cent.rs** The centred Fr matrix for `postrs`

**Fr.rs** The Fr matrix for `postrs`

**Fr.cent.bl** The same as `Fr.cent.rs`, for compatibility with `icds`

**Fr.bl** The same as `Fr.rs`, for compatibility with `icds`

**mu** Matrix of the true underlying preference structure for the objects

**block** Numeric vector identifying the different blocks for incompleteness, in this case a vector of ones

**grp.rs** The response style grouping vector

**alphamat** Matrix of spline parameters for the response styles

**scales** The rating scale 1:q used

**m** Number of objects

**munique** The number of objects seen within each block - equal to zero in this case

**m0** The number of objects seen by all subjects - equal to `m` in this case

**true.tau** Actual tau used in the simulation with copulae

**call** The function call

### See Also

[createcdsdata](#)



---

clean.scales	<i>Impute Optimal Scores for Rating Categories</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

Replace original ratings with optimal scores based on [cds](#) output..

**Usage**

```
clean.scales(object, data, K, col.subset = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cds'
clean.scales(object, data, K, col.subset = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cdslist'
clean.scales(object, data, K, col.subset = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	An object of class cds
data	An object of class cdsdata to be cleaned, or the original data.
K	The number of classes in the solution that must be kept.
col.subset	An optional subset
...	Additional arguments.

---

cl_class_ids.cds	<i>S3 Methods for Integration into <b>clue</b> Framework</i>
------------------	--

---

**Description**

These methods integrate the class cds into the framework set out in package **clue**. Use can therefore be made of [cl\\_agreement](#) to calculate concordance measures between different solutions.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'cds'
cl_class_ids(x)

## S3 method for class 'cds'
is.cl_partition(x)

## S3 method for class 'cds'
is.cl_hard_partition(x)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'cdsdata'
cl_class_ids(x)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'cdsdata'
is.cl_partition(x)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'cdsdata'
is.cl_hard_partition(x)
```

### Arguments

x                    An object of class cds

---

create.ind                    *Create Indicator Matrix*

---

### Description

Create an indicator matrix.

### Usage

```
create.ind(grp)
```

### Arguments

grp                    A grouping vector.

---

create.rs                    *Create a response style*

---

### Description

Creates a response style by cutting up a quadratic monotone spline.

### Usage

```
create.rs(alpha = matrix(c(1, 2, 1), nrow = 1), nr.scale = 7, tvec = c(0,
  0.5, 1), xvec = 0:nr.scale/nr.scale, scale = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

alpha                    vector of spline coefficients  
nr.scale                    number of rating categories; numeric  
tvec                    knots for spline functions  
xvec                    evaluation points for basis functions  
scale                    logical; scale or not

**Author(s)**

Pieter C. Schoonees

---

createcdsdata	<i>Create a cdsdata Object</i>
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---

**Description**

Create a cdsdata object from a data frame or matrix.

**Usage**

```
createcdsdata(x, q = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

x	A data frame or matrix containing the data.
q	Optional; the maximum rating category, so that the rating scale used for all items are 1:q.

---

datstim	<i>Simulate Data for a Single Response Style</i>
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---

**Description**

Simulate data containing a single response style.

**Usage**

```
datstim(nr.indv = 100, m = 5, scales = 1:7, err.coeff = 0.1,
  resp.style = c(-Inf, 1/7, 2/7, 3/7, 4/7, 5/7, 6/7, Inf), true.mu = NULL,
  a = 0, b = 1, plot.graph = FALSE, use.copula = FALSE,
  reverse.thresh = 1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

nr.indv	Integer giving the number of individuals required in the sample.
m	The number of items.
scales	The rating scale used for all items.
err.coeff	The standard error used in simulating the truncated normal distribution.
resp.style	A set of cut points across the interval [0, 1] defining the response style transformation.
true.mu	Optional vector of length m giving the true preferences for the items.

a	Lower boundary of the truncation interval for the simulated true preferences.
b	Upper boundary for the truncation interval for the simulated true preferences.
plot.graph	Logical indicating whether to visualize the response style in a plot.
use.copula	Logical indicating whether to simulate dependent items using a copula.
reverse.thresh	A proportion giving the proportion of item preferences which should be reversed to induce a negative association.
...	Additional arguments passed to <code>plot</code> .

**Author(s)**

Pieter C. Schoonees

**References**

Schoonees, P.C., Velden, M. van de & Groenen, P.J.F. (2013). Constrained Dual Scaling for Detecting Response Styles in Categorical Data. (EI report series EI 2013-10). Rotterdam: Econometric Institute.

---

G.start

*Constrained Dual Scaling for a Single Random G Start*

---

**Description**

Run algorithm for a single G matrix.

**Usage**

```
G.start(X, nr.starts.a, astarts, maxit, n, m, q, Fr.cent, maxit.ALS, Mmat,
        eps.G, info.level, times.a.multistart, eps.ALS, const, K, random.G, tol)
```

**Arguments**

X	List of two elements, namely i giving the number of the start and G given the starting configuration
nr.starts.a	The number or random starts for a to use in the ALS.
astarts	Explicit starts for a, if applicable.
maxit	The maximum number of iterations with respect to G.
n	The number of respondents.
m	The number of items.
q	The maximum rating category such that the rating scale is 1 : q.
Fr.cent	The centred Fr matrix.
maxit.ALS	The maximum number of ALS iterations.
Mmat	The basis matrix for the quadratic monotone splines.

eps.G	The absolute error tolerance for the G updates.
info.level	Integer controlling the amount of information printed.
times.a.multistart	The number of times random starts for a is used.
eps.ALS	The absolute error tolerance for the ALS.
const	The constant part of the loss function.
K	The number of groups.
random.G	The random argument passed to <a href="#">updateG</a> .
tol	tolerance tol passed to <a href="#">lsei</a> of the <b>limSolve</b> package)

---

 gen.cop

*Generate a Copula*


---

### Description

Generate correlated data multivariate categorical data via a copula.

### Usage

```
gen.cop(n, tauvek = c(0.2, 0.35), nr.cols = c(10, 10),
  true.mu = runif(sum(nr.cols)), err.coeff = 0.1, random = FALSE,
  reverse = TRUE, reverse.thresh = 0.75)
```

### Arguments

n	Integer; the number of samples to draw.
tauvek	A vector of association parameters for each of the Clayton copulae (see <a href="#">copClayton</a> ), of the same length as nr.cols.
nr.cols	A vector giving the number of columns to draw from each of the copulae.
true.mu	A vector giving the mean for each of the columns in the data.
err.coeff	The standard errors for underlying normal distribution.
random	Logical indicating whether or not the samples should be presented in random order.
reverse	Logical indicating whether some of the simulated variables should be reversed to have negative association or not.
reverse.thresh	The proportion of columns to reverse.

genPCA

*Generate PCA data and Calculates Correlation Matrices***Description**

Generate a response style data set from a specific correlation matrix, clean the data with constrained dual scaling and report the original, cleaned and contaminated correlation matrices in a list.

**Usage**

```
genPCA(nr.indv = rep(100, 5), m = 10, q = 7, r = 3, err.coeff = 0.1,
       alphamat = rbind(c(0.5, 2, 4), c(10, 2, 10), c(1, 2, 1), c(4, 2, 0.5),
                        c(0.1, 2, 0.1))[1:length(nr.indv), ], randomize = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

nr.indv	Vector; number of individuals in each response style group. It is passed to <a href="#">simpca</a> .
m	scalar; Number of items.
q	scalar; Number of rating categories, such that the rating scale is 1:q.
r	scalar; Rank of simulated correlation matrices.
err.coeff	scalar; Standard deviation used in simulations that is passed on to <a href="#">simpca</a> .
alphamat	matrix; Contains the spline parameters for the different response styles that is passed to <a href="#">simpca</a> .
randomize	logical; See <a href="#">simpca</a> .
...	Arguments passed to <a href="#">cde</a> .

**Value**

A list with components:

Rsim	Correlation matrix from which the sample was generated
Rclean	Correlation matrix for the cleaned data
Rcont	Correlation matrix for the contaminated data

**Author(s)**

Pieter C. Schoonees

---

group.ALS	<i>Alternating Least Squares with Groups for Constrained Dual Scaling</i>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

Alternating least-squares for estimating row and column scores in constrained dual scaling, where different groups are allowed for.

**Usage**

```
group.ALS(a, m, q, G, Fr.cent, eps = 0.1, maxit = 50, Mmat,
  info.level = 2, const, K, n, tol)
```

**Arguments**

a	A 2n-vector of row scores.
m	Integer; the number of items.
q	Integer; the rating scale from 1 : q.
G	An indicator matrix of size n by K.
Fr.cent	The centred F_r matrix.
eps	The numerical tolerance level for the loss.
maxit	Integer; the maximum number of iterations allowed.
Mmat	Matrix of spline basis functions.
info.level	Integer controlling the amount of information printed.
const	The constant part of the loss function.
K	The number of latent classes.
n	The number of samples.
tol	tolerance tol passed to <a href="#">lsei</a> of the <b>limSolve</b> package

---

indmat	<i>Create an Indicator Matrix</i>
--------	-----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Creates an indicator matrix from a grouping vector.

**Usage**

```
indmat(grp.vec, K = length(unique(grp.vec)))
```

**Arguments**

grp.vec	Numeric vector giving the group membership.
K	Scalar indicating the number of groups. Defaults to the number of unique elements in grp.vec.

---

ispline	<i>Quadratic monotone spline basis function for given knots.</i>
---------	--

---

**Description**

Calculate basis functions for monotone quadratic splines.

**Usage**

```
ispline(xvec, tvec = c(0, 0.5, 1), intercept = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

xvec	Vector at which to evaluate the basis functions.
tvec	Vector of spline knots: lower endpoint, interior knot, upper endpoint.
intercept	Logical; should an intercept be included or not?

---

Lfun	<i>Calculate Constrained Dual Scaling Loss</i>
------	--

---

**Description**

Calculate the loss function for constrained dual scaling.

**Usage**

```
Lfun(a.cur, bkmat, G, Fr.cent, n, m, q, const, K)
```

**Arguments**

a.cur	The current value for a.
bkmat	Current value of bkmat.
G	Current value G.
Fr.cent	Current value of the centred Fr.
n	Number of respondents.
m	Number of items.
q	Number for rating scale categories so that the rating scale is 1 : q.
const	Constant part of the loss function
K	Number of response style groups.



---

Lfun.G.upd

*Calculate Loss for G Update*


---

**Description**

Loss function used for updating G. This is not equivalent to the original loss function, as only a part of the total loss depends on G.

**Usage**

Lfun.G.upd(G, a.cur, bwts2, Fr.bk, n, m, q, K)

**Arguments**

G	The current value for G.
a.cur	The current value for a.
bwts2	The current value of the squared b weights.
Fr.bk	Current product between Fr.cent and bk.
n	Number of respondents.
m	Number of items.
q	Number for rating scale categories so that the rating scale is 1 : q.
K	Number of response style groups.

---

orthprocr

*Orthogonal Procrustes Analysis*


---

**Description**

Simple function to rotate matrix X so that it matches the target matrix Z as closely as possible, by minimizing  $\|Z - XQ\|$  where Z and X are of the same size and Q is an orthogonal matrix. The algorithm is based on the singular value decomposition (SVD) (see e.g. the reference).

**Usage**

orthprocr(Z, X)

**Arguments**

Z	The target matrix
X	The matrix to be rotated, which must be of the same size as Z.

**Value**

A list with the following 2 elements:

Q	The rotation matrix
XQ	The matrix X after rotation

**References**

Gower, J. C. and Hand, D.J. (1996). *Biplots* (Vol. 54). CRC Press.

---

plot.cds

*Plot cds Objects*

---

**Description**

Plot method for cds objects

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'cds'
plot(x, which = 1L:3L, type = "l", lty = 1, lwd = 2,
     show.legend = TRUE, col = colorspace::rainbow_hcl(nr), bty.legend = "n",
     intercept = ncol(x$alphamat) == 4, scale = FALSE, add = FALSE,
     exp.factor = 1.2, bubble.fact = 0.12, cont.factor = 0.01, pch = 15,
     ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	An object of class cds.
which	A numeric vector: a subset of 1:3 specifying the plots to produce.
type	Passed to <a href="#">matplot</a> .
lty	Passed to <a href="#">matplot</a> .
lwd	Passed to <a href="#">matplot</a> .
show.legend	Logical; should a legend be added to the plot or not.
col	Passed to <a href="#">matplot</a> .
bty.legend	Passed to <a href="#">legend</a> .
intercept	Logical indicating whether to plot the intercept.
scale	Logical indicating whether an intercept should be included or not.
add	Logical; add to plot or not?
exp.factor	Factor for expanding the x- and y-limits.
bubble.fact	Passed to <a href="#">calc.wt.bubbles</a> as argument fact.
cont.factor	Continuity correction to apply in case one of the alpha's are equal to zero.
pch	Plotting character to use.
...	Additional arguments passed to <a href="#">points</a> .

---

plot.cdslst	<i>Plot a cdslst Object</i>
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---

**Description**

Create a scree plot and bubble plots for all elements in a cdslst object.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'cdslst'  
plot(x, which = 2L, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	An object of class cdslst.
which	The which argument passed to <a href="#">plot.cds</a> .
...	Additional arguments passed to <a href="#">plot.cds</a> .

---

print.cds	<i>Print cds Object</i>
-----------	-------------------------

---

**Description**

Print method for cds objects.

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

x	A cds object.
...	Unimplemented.

---

```
print.cdsdata          Print dsdata Objects
```

---

### Description

This is a simple print method for object that inherits from the class cdsdata.

### Usage

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

### Arguments

x	A cdsdata object
...	Unimplemented.

---

```
rcormat                Randomly Generate Low-Rank Correlation Matrix
```

---

### Description

Generate a correlation matrix as  $R = LL'$  where the rows of L are of length 1, L is of rank r and the matrix L is sparse (depending on `sparse.prop`). The loadings in L are sampled from a standard normal distribution, after which `sparse.prop` is used to set a randomly chosen number of loadings in each row equal to zero. To ensure that a correlation matrix results, the rows are normalized.

### Usage

```
rcormat(m, r = 3L, sparse.prop = 0.5)
```

### Arguments

m	integer; the number of variables.
r	integer; the required rank.
sparse.prop	the proportion of zeros in the rows of the matrix.

### Value

A list with the following components:

R	The sampled correlation matrix
L	The loading matrix

### Examples

```
R <- rcormat(m = 10)$R
eigen(R)
```

---

rcovmat

*Construct a Structured Covariance Matrix for Simulations*


---

**Description**

Construct a low-rank covariance matrix with specified eigenvalues, where the eigenvectors are simulated from uniform distributions.

**Usage**

```
rcovmat(eigs = k:1, m = 10, k = 2, perc = list(c(0.4, 0.2, 0.4), c(0.2,
  0.4, 0.4)), limits = list(l1 = c(0.5, 1), l2 = c(-1, -0.5), l3 = c(-0.1,
  0.1)), random = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

eigs	Vector of $k$ eigenvalues.
m	Integer; the number of rows and columns of the matrix.
k	Integer; the rank of the matrix.
perc	List of $k$ vectors giving the sampling proportions for the uniform sampling of the eigenvectors, for each dimension.
limits	List of length 2 vectors, one for each uniform sample, giving the lower and upper bounds of the uniform distribution.
random	Logical; randomize the order of the loading per dimension or not.

---

sensory

*sensory Data*


---

**Description**

Data from 268 panellists rating each of 20 different products on 7 attributes. It is presented in a `data.frame` with 268 observations on 140 variables. Each observation represents a different trained panellist. The columns correspond to products and items. The 20 different products are coded by alphabetic letters from A to T, and the items are coded from 1 to 7. So item C5 corresponds to product C being rated on item 5.

**Examples**

```
data(sensory)
```

---

 sensory.aux

*Auxiliary Information for [sensory Data](#)*


---

### Description

Auxiliary Information for [sensory Data](#)

### Format

A data frame with 268 observations on the following 3 variables.

**Gender** a factor with levels F for females and M for males

**Age** a factor for age with levels 14 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, and 45 to 55

**Consumption** a factor for consumption with levels Heavy consumer, Light consumer, and Medium consumer

### Source

obtained ~~

### Examples

```
data(sensory.aux)
```

---

 simpca

*Simulate Data with a Specific Principal Components Structure and Response Style Contamination*


---

### Description

Simulate normally distributed data with specific covariance structure and randomly sampled means. Adds response style contamination.

### Usage

```
simpca(nr.indv = rep(200, 5), m = 10, q = 7, R = rcormat(m = m),
  err.coeff = 0.1, alphas = rbind(c(0.5, 2, 4), c(10, 2, 10), c(1, 2, 1),
  c(4, 2, 0.5), c(0.1, 2, 0.1))[1:length(nr.indv), ], randomize = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

nr.indv	Numeric vector of group sizes.
m	Integer; then number of variables to simulate.
q	Integer; the rating scale used 1 : q.
R	List with entry named 'R' which is the simulated correlation matrix
err.coeff	Standard error for each variable, added unto R.
alphamat	Matrix containing splines coefficients for te construction of response styles.
randomize	logical; should the rows of the data be randomly permuted or not?

---

trQnorm	<i>Truncated Normal Quantiles</i>
---------	-----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Quantile function of the truncated normal distribution.

**Usage**

```
trQnorm(p, mean = 1, sd = 1, a = 0, b = 1)
```

**Arguments**

p	Vector of probabilities.
mean	The mean of the distribution.
sd	The standard deviation.
a	Lower truncation point.
b	Upper truncation point.

**Author(s)**

Pieter C. Schoonees

---

trRnorm	<i>Truncated Normal Sampling</i>
---------	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Random numbers from truncated univariate normal.

**Usage**

```
trRnorm(n, mu = 0, sd = 1, a = -Inf, b = Inf)
```

**Arguments**

n	The number of points to sample.
mu	The mean of the distribution.
sd	The standard deviation.
a	The lower truncation point.
b	The upper truncation point.

---

updateG	<i>Update the Grouping Matrix</i>
---------	-----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Updates the grouping matrix.

**Usage**

```
updateG(G, a, bwts2, Fr.bk, const, n, m, q, random = FALSE, info.level = 3)
```

**Arguments**

G	Grouping matrix.
a	Current value of the row scores.
bwts2	Squared column weights.
Fr.bk	Product of Fr and bkmat.
const	Constant part of the loss function.
n	The number of observations.
m	The number of items.
q	The number of rating categories.
random	Logical indicating whether to randomize the observations.
info.level	Integer controlling the amount of printed.



*updateG*

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**Author(s)**

Pieter Schoonees

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