Package 'simCAT'

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Title Implements Computerized Adaptive Testing Simulations
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Description What the package does (one paragraph).
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2 calc.prob

calc.info

Compute item information

Description

Calculate information of each item in the bank for a theta

Usage

```
calc.info(bank, theta)
```

Arguments

bank matrix with item parameters (a, b, c)

theta current theta

Value

A vector with the information of each item

Author(s)

Alexandre Jaloto

calc.prob

Compute probability

Description

Calculate probability of observing certain answer to a dicotomic item, given a theta

Usage

```
calc.prob(theta, bank, u = 1)
```

Arguments

theta theta

bank matrix with item parameters (a, b, c)

u 1 for rigth, 0 for wrong

Value

A vector with the probability of seein determined responsein each item

Author(s)

cat.evaluation 3

cat.evaluation CAT Evaluation

Description

Evaluate a CAT simulation

Usage

```
cat.evaluation(results, true.scores, item.name, rmax)
```

Arguments

results list with restults of a CAT simulation from simCAT

true.scores true scores

item. name vector with the name of all items in the bank

rmax item maximum exposure rate

Value

a list with two elements.

evaluate is a data. frame with the mean of the following variables (in reference to all replications):

- rmse root mean square error between true and estimated score
- · se standard error of measurement
- correlation correlation between true and estimated score
- · bias bias between true and estimated score
- overlap overlap rate
- min_exp minimum exposure rate
- max_exp maximum exposure rate
- n_exp0 number of items not administered
- n_exp_rmax number of items with exposure rate higher than rmax
- length_mean average mean of test length
- · length_sd standard deviation of test length
- length_median average median of test length
- min_length minimum test length
- max_length maximum test length

conditional is a data.frame with the same variables conditioned to the true scores. The colnames are the thetas in each decil, that is, quantile(true.scores,probs = seq(.1,1,length.out = 10)).

Author(s)

4 content.balancing

content.balancing Content balancing

Description

Constricts the selection with content balancing (CCAT or MCCAT)

Usage

```
content.balancing(
  bank,
  administered = NULL,
  content.names,
  content.props,
  content.items,
  met.content = "MCCAT"
)
```

Arguments

bank matrix with item parameters (a, b, c)

administered vector with administered items, NULL if it is the first item (default)

content.names vector with the contents of the test

content.props desirable proportion of each content in test, in the same order of content.names

content.items vector indicating the content of each item

met.content content balancing method

- MCCAT (default): the function picks all subgroups with proportions most distant from desirable.
- CCAT: if there is any subgroup without administered item, the function will
 randomly pick one. If all subgroups has at least one applied item, the function randomly picks one from those with the proportions most distant from
 desirable.

Value

A numeric vector with the items that will be excluded for selection. That is, it returns the unavailable items. If all items are available, it returns NULL.

Author(s)

eap 5

eap *EAP estimation*

Description

Estimates theta with Expected a Posteriori

Usage

```
eap(pattern, bank)
```

Arguments

pattern response pattern (0 and 1) with the number of columns corresponding to the

number of items

bank data.frame with item parameters (a, b, c)

Details

40 quadrature points, ranging from -4 to 4. Priori with normal distribution (mean = 0, sd = 1).

Value

data.frame with estimated theta and SE.

Author(s)

Alexandre Jaloto

exposure.rate

Compute exposure rates

Description

Calculate exposure rate of items in a bank

Usage

```
exposure.rate(previous, item.name)
```

Arguments

previous list with previous responses. Each element corresponds to a person and has the

names of the applied items.

item. name vector with the name of all items in the bank

6 rmse

Value

data.frame with

- items name of the items
- Freq exposure rate

Author(s)

Alexandre Jaloto

gen.resp

Generate response pattern

Description

Generate response pattern based on probability of answering correct a dicotomic item, given a theta and an item bank

Usage

```
gen.resp(theta, bank)
```

Arguments

theta theta

bank matrix with item parameters (a, b, c)

Value

A vector with the probability of seeing determined response in each item

Author(s)

Alexandre Jaloto

rmse

Root Mean square Error

Description

Calculate the root mean square error

Usage

```
rmse(true, estimated)
```

Arguments

true true values
estimate estimated values

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Value

A numeric vector

Author(s)

Alexandre Jaloto

select.item

Select next item

Description

Select next item to be administered

Usage

```
select.item(
 bank,
  theta,
 administered = NULL,
  sel.method = "MFI",
  cat.type = "variable",
  threshold = 0.3,
 SE,
  acceleration = 1,
 met.weight = "mcclarty",
 max.items = 45,
  content.names = NULL,
  content.props = NULL,
 content.items = NULL,
 met.content = "MCCAT"
)
```

Arguments

bank matrix with item parameters (a, b, c)

theta current theta

administered vector with administered items, NULL if it is the first item

sel.method selection method

cat.type CAT with variable or fixed length. Necessary only for progressive method.

threshold threshold for cat. type. Necessary only for progressive method.

SE current standard error. Necessary only for progressive method, with cat.type

= "variable"

acceleration acceleration parameter. Necessary only for progressive method.

met.weight the procedure to calculate the progressive's weight in variable-length CAT. It

can be "magis" or "mcclarty" (default). See datails.

max.items maximum number of items to be administered. Necessary only for progressive

method, with cat.type = "variable"

8 select.item

content.names vector with the contents of the test

content.props desirable proportion of each content in test, in the same order of content.names

content.items vector indicating the content of each item

met.content content balancing method: MCCAT (default) or CCAT

Details

In the progressive, the administered item is the one that has the highest weight. The weight of the item i is calculated as following:

$$W_i = (1 - s)R_i + sI_i$$

where R is a random number between zero and the maximum information of an item in the bank for the current theta, I is the item information and s is the importance of the component. As the application progresses, the random component loses importance. There are some ways to calculate s. For fixed-length CAT, Barrada et al. (2008) uses

$$s = 0$$

if it is the first item of the test. For the other administering items,

$$s = \frac{\sum_{f=1}^{q} (f-1)^k}{\sum_{f=1}^{Q} (f-1)^k}$$

where q is the number of the item position in the test, Q is the test length and k is the acceleration parameter. simCAT uses these two equations for fixed-length CAT. For variable-length, simCAT can use "magis" (Magis & Barrada, 2017):

$$s = \max[\frac{I(\theta)}{I_{stop}}, \frac{q}{M-1}]^k$$

where I(\theta) is the item information for the current theta, I_{stop} is the information corresponding to the stopping error value, and M is the maximum length of the test. simCAT uses as default "mcclarty" (adapted from McClarty et al., 2006):

$$s = \frac{SE_{stop}}{SE}^k$$

where SE is the standard error for the current theta, SE_{stop} is the stopping error value.

Value

A list with two elements

S

- item the number o the selected item in item bank
- name name of the selected item (row name)

Author(s)

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References

Barrada, J. R., Olea, J., Ponsoda, V., & Abad, F. J. (2008). *Incorporating randomness in the Fisher information for improving item-exposure control in CATs*. British Journal of Mathematical and Statistical Psychology, 61(2), 493–513. 10.1348/000711007X230937

Leroux, A. J., & Dodd, B. G. (2016). A comparison of exposure control procedures in CATs using the GPC model. The Journal of Experimental Education, 84(4), 666–685. 10.1080/00220973.2015.1099511

Magis, D., & Barrada, J. R. (2017). *Computerized adaptive testing with R: recent updates of the package catR*. Journal of Statistical Software, 76(Code Snippet 1). 10.18637/jss.v076.c01

McClarty, K. L., Sperling, R. A., & Dodd, B. G. (2006). A variant of the progressive-restricted item exposure control procedure in computerized adaptive testing. Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association, San Francisco

simCAT

CAT simulation

Description

A CAT simulation with dicotomic items.

Usage

```
simCAT(
  resps,
  bank,
  start.theta = 0,
  sel.method = "MFI",
  cat.type = "variable",
  acceleration = 1,
  threshold = 0.3,
  rmax = 1,
  content.names = NULL,
  content.titems = NULL,
  met.content = "MCCAT",
  stop = list(se = 0.3, hypo = 0.015, hyper = Inf)
)
```

Arguments

resps a matrix with responses (0 and 1). The number of columns corresponds to the

number of items

bank matrix with item parameters (a, b, c)

start.theta first theta

sel.method item selection method

cat.type CAT with variable or fixed length Necessary only for progressive method.

acceleration acceleration parameter. Necessary only for progressive method. threshold threshold for cat.type. Necessary only for progressive method.

rmax item maximum exposure rate

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content.names vector with the contents of the test

content.props desirable proportion of each content in test, in the same order of content.names

content.items vector indicating the content of each item

met.content content balancing method: MCCAT (default) or CCAT

stop list with stopping rule and thresholds

- se minimum standard error
- delta.theta minimum absolute difference between current and previous theta
- hypo minimum standard error reduction
- hyper minimum standard error reduction after achieving se
- info maximum information of an available item
- max.items maximum number of items
- min.items maximum number of items
- fixed fixed number of items

Author(s)

Alexandre Jaloto

stop.cat

Check if the CAT ended

Description

Check if any stopping rule has been achieved

Usage

```
stop.cat(
  rule = list(se = NULL, delta.theta = NULL, hypo = NULL, hyper = NULL, info = NULL,
    max.items = NULL, min.items = NULL, fixed = NULL),
  current = list(se = NULL, delta.theta = NULL, info = NULL, applied = NULL, delta.se =
    NULL)
)
```

Arguments

rule

list with stopping rules

- se minimum standard error
- delta.theta minimum absolute difference between current and previous theta
- hypo minimum standard error reduction
- hyper minimum standard error reduction after achieving se
- info maximum information of an available item
- max.items maximum number of items
- min.items maximum number of items
- fixed fixed number of items

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current list with current values

- se current standard error
- delta. theta absolute difference between current and previous theta
- info maximum information of an available item for current theta
- applied quantitative of applied items
- delta.se standard error reduction

Value

A list with two elements:

- stop TRUE if any stopping rule has been achieved
- convergence logical. FALSE if the CAT stopped because it achieved the maximum number of items. TRUE for any other case.

Author(s)

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