

Package ‘simFrame’

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Title Simulation framework

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Depends R (>= 2.8.0), lattice, snow

Imports lattice, methods, stats, stats4, utils

Suggests laeken, mvtnorm, robCompositions, sampling

Description A general framework for statistical simulation.

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simFrame-package *Simulation framework*

Description

A general framework for statistical simulation.

Details

```

Package:    simFrame
Version:    0.3.7
Date:       2010-11-01
Depends:    R (>= 2.8.0), lattice, snow
Imports:    lattice, methods, stats, stats4, utils
Suggests:   laeken, mvtnorm, robCompositions, sampling
License:    GPL (>= 2)
LazyLoad:   yes

```

Index:

```

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```

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contaminate	Contaminate data
draw	Draw a sample
eusilcP	Synthetic EU-SILC data
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simBwplot	Box-and-whisker plots
simDensityplot	Kernel density plots
simFrame-package	Simulation framework
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simXyplot	X-Y plots
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stratify	Stratify data
summary-methods	Methods for producing a summary of an object
tail-methods	Methods for returning the last parts of an object

Further information is available in the following vignettes:

simFrame-eusilc	Applications of Statistical Simulation in the Case of EU-SILC: Using the R Package simFrame (source, pdf)
simFrame-intro	An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame (source, pdf)

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Author(s)

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References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

accessors

Accessor and mutator functions for objects

Description

Get values of slots of objects via accessor functions and set values via mutator functions. If no mutator methods are available, the slots of the corresponding objects are not supposed to be changed by the user.

Usage

```
getAdd(x)

getAux(x)
setAux(x, aux)

getCall(x)

getCollect(x)
setCollect(x, collect)

getColnames(x)
setColnames(x, colnames)

getContControl(x)
setContControl(x, contControl)

getControl(x)

getDataControl(x)

getDesign(x)
setDesign(x, design)

getDistribution(x)
setDistribution(x, distribution)
```

```
getDots(x)
setDots(x, dots)

getEpsilon(x)
setEpsilon(x, epsilon)

getFun(x)
setFun(x, fun)

getGrouping(x)
setGrouping(x, grouping)

getIndices(x)

getIntoContamination(x)
setIntoContamination(x, intoContamination)

getK(x)
setK(x, k)

getLegend(x)

getNAControl(x)
setNAControl(x, NAControl)

getNArate(x)
setNArate(x, NArate)

getNr(x)

getNrep(x)

getProb(x)
setProb(x, prob)

getSAE(x)
setSAE(x, SAE)

getSampleControl(x)

getSeed(x)

getSize(x)
setSize(x, size)

getSplit(x)
```

```

getTarget(x)
setTarget(x, target)

getValues(x)

```

Arguments

x	an object.
aux	a character string specifying an auxiliary variable (see " ContControl " and " NAControl ").
collect	a logical indicating whether groups should be collected after sampling individuals or sampled directly (see " SampleControl ").
colnames	a character vector specifying column names (see " DataControl ").
contControl	an object of class " ContControl " (see " SimControl ").
design	a character vector specifying columns to be used for stratification (see " SampleControl " and " SimControl ").
distribution	a function generating data (see " DataControl " and " DCARContControl ").
dots	additional arguments to be passed to a function (see " DataControl ", " DARContControl ", " DCARContControl ", " SampleControl " and " SimControl ").
epsilon	a numeric vector giving contamination levels (see " VirtualContControl ").
fun	a function (see " DARContControl ", " SampleControl " and " SimControl ").
grouping	a character string specifying a grouping variable (see " ContControl ", " NAControl " and " SampleControl ").
intoContamination	a logical indicating whether missing values should also be inserted into contaminated observations (see " NAControl ").
k	a single positive integer giving the number of samples to be set up (see " VirtualSampleControl ").
NAControl	an object of class " NAControl " (see " SimControl ").
NARate	a numeric vector or matrix giving missing value rates (see " VirtualNAControl ").
prob	a numeric vector giving probability weights (see " SampleControl ").
SAE	a logical indicating whether small area estimation will be used in the simulation experiment (see " SimControl ").
size	a non-negative integer or a vector of non-negative integers (see " DataControl " and " SampleControl ").
target	a character vector specifying target columns (see " VirtualContControl " and " VirtualNAControl ").

Value

For accessor functions, the corresponding slot of x is returned.

For mutator functions, the corresponding slot of x is replaced.

Methods for function getAdd

```
signature(x = "SimResults")
```

Methods for functions getAux and setAux

```
signature(x = "ContControl")
```

```
signature(x = "NAControl")
```

Methods for function getCall

```
signature(x = "SampleSetup")
```

```
signature(x = "SimResults")
```

```
signature(x = "Strata")
```

Methods for functions getCollect and setCollect

```
signature(x = "SampleControl")
```

Methods for function getColnames

```
signature(x = "DataControl")
```

```
signature(x = "SimResults")
```

Methods for function setColnames

```
signature(x = "DataControl")
```

Methods for functions getContControl and setContControl

```
signature(x = "SimControl")
```

Methods for function getControl

```
signature(x = "SampleSetup")
```

```
signature(x = "SimResults")
```

Methods for function getDataControl

```
signature(x = "SimResults")
```

Methods for function getDesign

```
signature(x = "SampleControl")
```

```
signature(x = "SimControl")
```

```
signature(x = "SimResults")
```

```
signature(x = "Strata")
```


Methods for function setDesign

```
signature(x = "SampleControl")  
signature(x = "SimControl")
```

Methods for functions getDistribution and setDistribution

```
signature(x = "DataControl")  
signature(x = "DCARContControl")
```

Methods for functions getDots and setDots

```
signature(x = "DataControl")  
signature(x = "DARContControl")  
signature(x = "DCARContControl")  
signature(x = "SampleControl")  
signature(x = "SimControl")
```

Methods for function getEpsilon

```
signature(x = "SimResults")  
signature(x = "VirtualContControl")
```

Methods for function setEpsilon

```
signature(x = "VirtualContControl")
```

Methods for functions getFun and setFun

```
signature(x = "DARContControl")  
signature(x = "SampleControl")  
signature(x = "SimControl")
```

Methods for functions getGrouping and setGrouping

```
signature(x = "ContControl")  
signature(x = "NAControl")  
signature(x = "SampleControl")
```

Methods for function getIndices

```
signature(x = "SampleSetup")
```

Methods for functions getIntoContamination and setIntoContamination

```
signature(x = "NAControl")
```

Methods for functions getK and setK

```
signature(x = "VirtualSampleControl")
```

Methods for function getLegend

```
signature(x = "Strata")
```

Methods for functions getNAControl and setNAControl

```
signature(x = "SimControl")
```

Methods for function getNArate

```
signature(x = "SimResults")  
signature(x = "VirtualNAControl")
```

Methods for function setNArate

```
signature(x = "VirtualNAControl")
```

Methods for function getNr

```
signature(x = "Strata")
```

Methods for function getNrep

```
signature(x = "SimResults")
```

Methods for function getProb

```
signature(x = "SampleControl")  
signature(x = "SampleSetup")
```

Methods for function setProb

```
signature(x = "SampleControl")
```

Methods for functions getSAE and setSAE

```
signature(x = "SimControl")
```

Methods for function getSampleControl

```
signature(x = "SimResults")
```

Methods for function getSeed

```
signature(x = "SampleSetup")  
signature(x = "SimResults")
```

Methods for function getSize

```
signature(x = "DataControl")
signature(x = "SampleControl")
signature(x = "Strata")
signature(x = "SummarySampleSetup")
```

Methods for function setSize

```
signature(x = "DataControl")
signature(x = "SampleControl")
```

Methods for function getSplit

```
signature(x = "Strata")
```

Methods for functions getTarget and setTarget

```
signature(x = "VirtualContControl")
signature(x = "VirtualNAControl")
```

Methods for function getValues

```
signature(x = "SimResults")
signature(x = "Strata")
```

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

Examples

```
nc <- NAControl(NArate = 0.05)
getNArate(nc)

setNArate(nc, c(0.01, 0.03, 0.05, 0.07, 0.09))
getNArate(nc)
```

aggregate-methods *Method for aggregating simulation results*

Description

Aggregate simulation results, i.e, split the data into subsets if applicable and compute summary statistics.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SimResults'
aggregate(x, select = NULL, FUN = mean, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	the simulation results to be aggregated, i.e., an object of class "SimResults".
<code>select</code>	a character vector specifying the columns to be aggregated. It must be a subset of the <code>colnames</code> slot of <code>x</code> , which is the default.
<code>FUN</code>	a scalar function to compute the summary statistics (defaults to <code>mean</code>).
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to be passed down to <code>aggregate</code> or <code>apply</code> .

Value

If contamination or missing values have been inserted or the simulations have been split into different domains, a `data.frame` is returned, otherwise a vector.

Details

If contamination or missing values have been inserted or the simulations have been split into different domains, `aggregate` is called to compute the summary statistics for the respective subsets.

Otherwise, `apply` is called to compute the summary statistics for each column specified by `select`.

Methods

```
x = "SimResults" aggregate simulation results.
```

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

`aggregate`, `apply`, "[SimResults](#)"

Examples

```
#### design-based simulation
set.seed(12345) # for reproducibility
data(eusilcP)   # load data

## control objects for sampling and contamination
sc <- SampleControl(size = 500, k = 50)
cc <- DARContControl(target = "eqIncome", epsilon = 0.02,
  fun = function(x) x * 25)

## function for simulation runs
sim <- function(x) {
  c(mean = mean(x$eqIncome), trimmed = mean(x$eqIncome, 0.02))
}

## run simulation
results <- runSimulation(eusilcP,
  sc, contControl = cc, fun = sim)

## aggregate
aggregate(results) # means of results
aggregate(results, FUN = sd) # standard deviations of results

#### model-based simulation
set.seed(12345) # for reproducibility

## function for generating data
rgnorm <- function(n, means) {
  group <- sample(1:2, n, replace=TRUE)
  data.frame(group=group, value=rnorm(n) + means[group])
}

## control objects for data generation and contamination
means <- c(0, 0.25)
dc <- DataControl(size = 500, distribution = rgnorm,
  dots = list(means = means))
cc <- DCARContControl(target = "value",
  epsilon = 0.02, dots = list(mean = 15))

## function for simulation runs
sim <- function(x) {
  c(mean = mean(x$value),
    trimmed = mean(x$value, trim = 0.02),
    median = median(x$value))
}

## run simulation
```

```

results <- runSimulation(dc, nrep = 50,
  contControl = cc, design = "group", fun = sim)

## aggregate
aggregate(results) # means of results
aggregate(results, FUN = sd) # standard deviations of results

```

BasicVector-class *Class "BasicVector"*

Description

Virtual class used internally for convenience.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Methods

```

getStrataLegend signature(x = "data.frame", design = "BasicVector"):
  get a data.frame describing the strata.

getStrataSplit signature(x = "data.frame", design = "BasicVector"):
  get a list in which each element contains the indices of the observations belonging to the corresponding stratum.

getStrataTable signature(x = "data.frame", design = "BasicVector"):
  get a data.frame describing the strata and containing the stratum sizes.

getStratumSizes signature(x = "data.frame", design = "BasicVector"):
  get the stratum sizes.

getStratumValues signature(x = "data.frame", design = "BasicVector",
  split = "missing"): get the stratum number for each observation.

getStratumValues signature(x = "data.frame", design = "BasicVector",
  split = "list"): get the stratum number for each observation.

simApply signature(x = "data.frame", design = "BasicVector", fun = "function"):
  apply a function to subsets.

simSapply signature(x = "data.frame", design = "BasicVector", fun =
  "function"): apply a function to subsets.

stratify signature(x = "data.frame", design = "BasicVector"): stratify
data.

```

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

Examples

```
showClass("BasicVector")
```

```
clusterRunSimulation
```

Run a simulation experiment on a snow cluster

Description

Generic function for running a simulation experiment on a snow cluster.

Usage

```
clusterRunSimulation(cl, x, setup, nrep, control,
                     contControl = NULL, NAControl = NULL,
                     design = character(), fun, ...,
                     SAE = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>cl</code>	a snow cluster.
<code>x</code>	a <code>data.frame</code> (for design-based simulation or simulation based on real data) or a control object for data generation inheriting from <code>"VirtualDataControl"</code> (for model-based simulation).
<code>setup</code>	an object of class <code>"SampleSetup"</code> , containing previously set up samples, or a control class for setting up samples inheriting from <code>"VirtualSampleControl"</code> .
<code>nrep</code>	a non-negative integer giving the number of repetitions of the simulation experiment (for model-based simulation or simulation based on real data).
<code>control</code>	a control object of class <code>"SimControl"</code>
<code>contControl</code>	an object of a class inheriting from <code>"VirtualContControl"</code> , controlling contamination in the simulation experiment.
<code>NAControl</code>	an object of a class inheriting from <code>"VirtualNAControl"</code> , controlling the insertion of missing values in the simulation experiment.
<code>design</code>	a character vector specifying the variables (columns) to be used for splitting the data into domains. The simulations, including contamination and the insertion of missing values (unless <code>SAE=TRUE</code>), are then performed on every domain.
<code>fun</code>	a function to be applied in each simulation run.
<code>...</code>	for <code>runSimulation</code> , additional arguments to be passed to <code>fun</code> . For <code>runSim</code> , arguments to be passed to <code>runSimulation</code> .
<code>SAE</code>	a logical indicating whether small area estimation will be used in the simulation experiment.

Details

Statistical simulation is embarrassingly parallel, hence computational performance can be increased by parallel computing. In `simFrame`, parallel computing is implemented using the package `snow`. Note that all objects and packages required for the computations (including `simFrame`) need to be made available on every worker process.

In order to prevent problems with random numbers and to ensure reproducibility, random number streams should be used. In R, the packages `rlecuyer` and `rsprng` are available for creating random number streams, which are supported by `snow` via the function `clusterSetupRNG`.

There are some requirements for slot `fun` of the control object `control`. The function must return a numeric vector, or a list with the two components `values` (a numeric vector) and `add` (additional results of any class, e.g., statistical models). Note that the latter is computationally slightly more expensive. A `data.frame` is passed to `fun` in every simulation run. The corresponding argument must be called `x`. If comparisons with the original data need to be made, e.g., for evaluating the quality of imputation methods, the function should have an argument called `orig`. If different domains are used in the simulation, the indices of the current domain can be passed to the function via an argument called `domain`.

For small area estimation, the following points have to be kept in mind. The slot design of `control` for splitting the data must be supplied and the slot `SAE` must be set to `TRUE`. However, the data are not actually split into the specified domains. Instead, the whole data set (sample) is passed to `fun`. Also contamination and missing values are added to the whole data (sample). Last, but not least, the function must have a `domain` argument so that the current domain can be extracted from the whole data (sample).

In every simulation run, `fun` is evaluated using `try`. Hence no results are lost if computations fail in any of the simulation runs.

Value

An object of class `"SimResults"`.

Methods

`cl = "ANY", x = "ANY", setup = "ANY", nrep = "ANY", control = "missing"`
convenience wrapper that allows the slots of `control` to be supplied as arguments

`cl = "ANY", x = "data.frame", setup = "missing", nrep = "numeric", control = "SimCo"`
run a simulation experiment based on real data with repetitions on a snow cluster.

`cl = "ANY", x = "data.frame", setup = "SampleSetup", nrep = "missing", control = "S"`
run a design-based simulation experiment with previously set up samples on a snow cluster.

`cl = "ANY", x = "data.frame", setup = "VirtualSampleControl", nrep = "missing", control = "S"`
run a design-based simulation experiment on a snow cluster.

`cl = "ANY", x = "VirtualDataControl", setup = "missing", nrep = "numeric", control = "S"`
run a model-based simulation experiment with repetitions on a snow cluster.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

- Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.
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- Mascagni, M. and Srinivasan, A. (2000) Algorithm 806: SPRNG: A Scalable Library for Pseudo-random Number Generation. *ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software*, **26**(3), 436–461.
- Rossini, A., Tierney L. and Li, N. (2007) Simple Parallel Statistical Computing in R. *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, **16**(2), 399–420.
- Tierney, L., Rossini, A. and Li, N. (2009) snow: A Parallel Computing Framework for the R System. *International Journal of Parallel Programming*, **37**(1), 78–90.

See Also

`makeCluster`, `clusterSetupRNG`, `runSimulation`, `"SimControl"`, `"SimResults"`, `simBwplot`, `simDensityplot`, `simXyplot`

Examples

```
## Not run:
## these examples requires at least dual core processor

## design-based simulation
data(eusilcP) #load data

# start snow cluster
cl <- makeCluster(2, type = "SOCK")

# load package and data on workers
clusterEvalQ(cl, {
  library(simFrame)
  data(eusilcP)
})

# set up random number stream
clusterSetupRNG(cl, seed = "12345")

# control objects for sampling and contamination
sc <- SampleControl(size = 500, k = 50)
cc <- DARContControl(target = "eqIncome", epsilon = 0.02,
  fun = function(x) x * 25)

# function for simulation runs
sim <- function(x) {
  c(mean = mean(x$eqIncome), trimmed = mean(x$eqIncome, 0.02))
}

# export objects to workers
```

```

clusterExport(cl, c("sc", "cc", "sim"))

# run simulation on snow cluster
results <- clusterRunSimulation(cl, eusilcP,
  sc, contControl = cc, fun = sim)

# stop snow cluster
stopCluster(cl)

# explore results
head(results)
aggregate(results)
tv <- mean(eusilcP$eqIncome) # true population mean
plot(results, true = tv)

## model-based simulation

# start snow cluster
cl <- makeCluster(2, type = "SOCK")

# load package on workers
clusterEvalQ(cl, library(simFrame))

# set up random number stream
clusterSetupRNG(cl, seed = "12345")

# function for generating data
rgnorm <- function(n, means) {
  group <- sample(1:2, n, replace=TRUE)
  data.frame(group=group, value=rnorm(n) + means[group])
}

# control objects for data generation and contamination
means <- c(0, 0.25)
dc <- DataControl(size = 500, distribution = rgnorm,
  dots = list(means = means))
cc <- DCARContControl(target = "value",
  epsilon = 0.02, dots = list(mean = 15))

# function for simulation runs
sim <- function(x) {
  c(mean = mean(x$value),
    trimmed = mean(x$value, trim = 0.02),
    median = median(x$value))
}

# export objects to workers
clusterExport(cl, c("rgnorm", "means", "dc", "cc", "sim"))

# run simulation on snow cluster
results <- clusterRunSimulation(cl, dc, nrep = 100,

```

```

    contControl = cc, design = "group", fun = sim)

# stop snow cluster
stopCluster(cl)

# explore results
head(results)
aggregate(results)
plot(results, true = means)

## End(Not run)

```

clusterSetup	<i>Set up multiple samples on a snow cluster</i>
--------------	--

Description

Generic function for setting up multiple samples on a snow cluster.

Usage

```

clusterSetup(cl, x, control, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY,data.frame,SampleControl'
clusterSetup(cl, x, control)

```

Arguments

<code>cl</code>	a snow cluster.
<code>x</code>	the <code>data.frame</code> to sample from.
<code>control</code>	a control object inheriting from the virtual class "VirtualSampleControl" or a character string specifying such a control class (the default being "SampleControl").
<code>...</code>	if <code>control</code> is a character string or missing, the slots of the control object may be supplied as additional arguments. See " SampleControl " for details on the slots.

Details

A fundamental design principle of the framework in the case of design-based simulation studies is that the sampling procedure is separated from the simulation procedure. Two main advantages arise from setting up all samples in advance.

First, the repeated sampling reduces overall computation time dramatically in certain situations, since computer-intensive tasks like stratification need to be performed only once. This is particularly relevant for large population data. In close-to-reality simulation studies carried out in research projects in survey statistics, often up to 10000 samples are drawn from a population of millions of individuals with stratified sampling designs. For such large data sets, stratification takes a considerable amount of time and is a very memory-intensive task. If the samples are taken on-the-fly, i.e., in

every simulation run one sample is drawn, the function to take the stratified sample would typically split the population into the different strata in each of the 10000 simulation runs. If all samples are drawn in advance, on the other hand, the population data need to be split only once and all 10000 samples can be taken from the respective strata together.

Second, the samples can be stored permanently, which simplifies the reproduction of simulation results and may help to maximize comparability of results obtained by different partners in a research project. In particular, this is useful for large population data, when complex sampling techniques may be very time-consuming. In research projects involving different partners, usually different groups investigate different kinds of estimators. If the two groups use not only the same population data, but also the same previously set up samples, their results are highly comparable.

The computational performance of setting up multiple samples can be increased by parallel computing. In `simFrame`, parallel computing is implemented using the package `snow`. Note that all objects and packages required for the computations (including `simFrame`) need to be made available on every worker process.

In order to prevent problems with random numbers and to ensure reproducibility, random number streams should be used. In R, the packages `rlecuyer` and `rsprng` are available for creating random number streams, which are supported by `snow` via the function `clusterSetupRNG`.

The control class `"SampleControl"` is highly flexible and allows stratified sampling as well as sampling of whole groups rather than individuals with a specified sampling method. Hence it is often sufficient to implement the desired sampling method for the simple non-stratified case to extend the existing framework. See `"SampleControl"` for some restrictions on the argument names of such a function, which should return a vector containing the indices of the sampled observations.

Nevertheless, for very complex sampling procedures, it is possible to define a control class `"MySampleControl"` extending `"VirtualSampleControl"`, and the corresponding method `clusterSetup(cl, x, control)` with signature `'ANY, data.frame, MySampleControl'`. In order to optimize computational performance, it is necessary to efficiently set up multiple samples. Thereby the slot `k` of `"VirtualSampleControl"` needs to be used to control the number of samples, and the resulting object must be of class `"SampleSetup"`.

Value

An object of class `"SampleSetup"`.

Methods

`cl = "ANY", x = "data.frame", control = "character"` set up multiple samples on a `snow` cluster using a control class specified by the character string `control`. The slots of the control object may be supplied as additional arguments.

`cl = "ANY", x = "data.frame", control = "missing"` set up multiple samples on a `snow` cluster using a control object of class `"SampleControl"`. Its slots may be supplied as additional arguments.

`cl = "ANY", x = "data.frame", control = "SampleControl"` set up multiple samples on a `snow` cluster as defined by the control object `control`.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

- Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.
- L'Ecuyer, P., Simard, R., Chen E and Kelton, W. (2002) An Object-Oriented Random-Number Package with Many Long Streams and Substreams. *Operations Research*, **50**(6), 1073–1075.
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See Also

`makeCluster`, `clusterSetupRNG`, `setup`, `draw`, `"SampleControl"`, `"VirtualSampleControl"`, `"SampleSetup"`

Examples

```
## Not run:
# these examples require at least dual core processor

# load data
data(eusilcP)

# start snow cluster
cl <- makeCluster(2, type = "SOCK")

# load package and data on workers
clusterEvalQ(cl, {
  library(simFrame)
  data(eusilcP)
})

# simple random sampling
srss <- clusterSetup(cl, eusilcP, size = 20, k = 4)
summary(srss)
draw(eusilcP[, c("id", "eqIncome")], srss, i = 1)

# group sampling
gss <- clusterSetup(cl, eusilcP, grouping = "hid", size = 10, k = 4)
summary(gss)
draw(eusilcP[, c("hid", "id", "eqIncome")], gss, i = 2)

# stratified simple random sampling
ssrss <- clusterSetup(cl, eusilcP, design = "region",
  size = c(2, 5, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3, 5, 2), k = 4)
summary(ssrss)
draw(eusilcP[, c("id", "region", "eqIncome")], ssrss, i = 3)
```

```
# stratified group sampling
sgss <- clusterSetup(cl, eusilcP, design = "region",
  grouping = "hid", size = c(2, 5, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3, 5, 2), k = 4)
summary(sgss)
draw(eusilcP[, c("hid", "id", "region", "eqIncome")], sgss, i = 4)

# stop snow cluster
stopCluster(cl)

## End(Not run)
```

contaminate

Contaminate data

Description

Generic function for contaminating data.

Usage

```
contaminate(x, control, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'data.frame,ContControl'
contaminate(x, control, i)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	the data to be contaminated.
<code>control</code>	a control object of a class inheriting from the virtual class "VirtualContControl" or a character string specifying such a control class (the default being "DCARContControl").
<code>i</code>	an integer giving the element of the slot <code>epsilon</code> of <code>control</code> to be used as contamination level.
<code>...</code>	if <code>control</code> is a character string or missing, the slots of the control object may be supplied as additional arguments. See " DCARContControl " and " DARContControl " for details on the slots.

Details

With the control classes implemented in **simFrame**, contamination is modeled as a two-step process. The first step is to select observations to be contaminated, the second is to model the distribution of the outliers.

In order to extend the framework by a user-defined control class "MyContControl" (which must extend "[VirtualContControl](#)"), a method `contaminate(x, control, i)` with signature '`data.frame, MyContControl`' needs to be implemented. In case the contaminated observations need to be identified at a later stage of the simulation, e.g., if conflicts with inserting missing values should be avoided, a logical indicator variable "`.contaminated`" should be added to the returned data set.

Value

A `data.frame` containing the contaminated data. In addition, the column `".contaminated"`, which consists of logicals indicating the contaminated observations, is added to the `data.frame`.

Methods

`x = "data.frame", control = "character"` contaminate data using a control class specified by the character string `control`. The slots of the control object may be supplied as additional arguments.

`x = "data.frame", control = "ContControl"` contaminate data as defined by the control object `control`.

`x = "data.frame", control = "missing"` contaminate data using a control object of class `"ContControl"`. Its slots may be supplied as additional arguments.

Note

Since version 0.3, `contaminate` no longer checks if the auxiliary variable with probability weights are numeric and contain only finite positive values (`sample` still throws an error in these cases). This has been removed to improve computational performance in simulation studies.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) Contamination Models in the R Package **simFrame** for Statistical Simulation. In Aivazian, S., Filzmoser, P. and Kharin, Y. (editors) *Computer Data Analysis and Modeling: Complex Stochastic Data and Systems*, volume 2, 178–181. Minsk. ISBN 978-985-476-848-9.

Béguin, C. and Hulliger, B. (2008) The BACON-EEM Algorithm for Multivariate Outlier Detection in Incomplete Survey Data. *Survey Methodology*, **34**(1), 91–103.

Hulliger, B. and Schoch, T. (2009) Robust Multivariate Imputation with Survey Data. *57th Session of the International Statistical Institute*, Durban.

See Also

["DCARContControl"](#), ["DARContControl"](#), ["ContControl"](#), ["VirtualContControl"](#)

Examples

```
## distributed completely at random
data(eusilcP)
sam <- draw(eusilcP[, c("id", "eqIncome")], size = 20)
```

```

# using a control object
dcarc <- ContControl(target = "eqIncome", epsilon = 0.05,
  dots = list(mean = 5e+05, sd = 10000), type = "DCAR")
contaminate(sam, dcarc)

# supply slots of control object as arguments
contaminate(sam, target = "eqIncome", epsilon = 0.05,
  dots = list(mean = 5e+05, sd = 10000))

## distributed at random
require(mvtnorm)
mean <- rep(0, 2)
sigma <- matrix(c(1, 0.5, 0.5, 1), 2, 2)
foo <- generate(size = 10, distribution = rmvnorm,
  dots = list(mean = mean, sigma = sigma))

# using a control object
darc <- DARContControl(target = "V2",
  epsilon = 0.2, fun = function(x) x * 100)
contaminate(foo, darc)

# supply slots of control object as arguments
contaminate(foo, "DARContControl", target = "V2",
  epsilon = 0.2, fun = function(x) x * 100)

```

ContControl

Create contamination control objects

Description

Create objects of a class inheriting from "ContControl".

Usage

```
ContControl(..., type = c("DCAR", "DAR"))
```

Arguments

...	arguments passed to <code>new("DCARContControl", ...)</code> or <code>new("DARContControl", ...)</code> , as determined by <code>type</code> .
type	a character string specifying whether a control object of class "DCARContControl" or "DARContControl" should be created.

Value

If `type = "DCAR"`, an object of class "DCARContControl".

If `type = "DAR"`, an object of class "DARContControl".

Note

This constructor exists mainly for back compatibility with early draft versions of `simFrame`.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

See Also

`"DCARContControl"`, `"DARContControl"`, `"ContControl"`

Examples

```
## distributed completely at random
data(eusilcP)
sam <- draw(eusilcP[, c("id", "eqIncome")], size = 20)
dcarc <- ContControl(target = "eqIncome", epsilon = 0.05,
  dots = list(mean = 5e+05, sd = 10000), type = "DCAR")
contaminate(sam, dcarc)

## distributed at random
require(mvtnorm)
mean <- rep(0, 2)
sigma <- matrix(c(1, 0.5, 0.5, 1), 2, 2)
foo <- generate(size = 10, distribution = rmvnorm,
  dots = list(mean = mean, sigma = sigma))
darc <- ContControl(target = "V2", epsilon = 0.2,
  fun = function(x) x * 100, type = "DAR")
contaminate(foo, darc)
```

ContControl-class *Class "ContControl"*

Description

Virtual class for controlling contamination in a simulation experiment (used internally).

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Slots

target: Object of class `"OptCharacter"`; a character vector specifying specifying the variables (columns) to be contaminated, or `NULL` to contaminate all variables (except the additional ones generated internally).

epsilon: Object of class `"numeric"` giving the contamination levels.

`grouping`: Object of class "character" specifying a grouping variable (column) to be used for contaminating whole groups rather than individual observations.

`aux`: Object of class "character" specifying an auxiliary variable (column) whose values are used as probability weights for selecting the items (observations or groups) to be contaminated.

Extends

Class "`VirtualContControl`", directly. Class "`OptContControl`", by class "`VirtualContControl`", distance 2.

Accessor and mutator methods

In addition to the accessor and mutator methods for the slots inherited from "`VirtualContControl`", the following are available:

```
getGrouping signature(x = "ContControl"): get slot grouping.
setGrouping signature(x = "ContControl"): set slot grouping.
getAux signature(x = "ContControl"): get slot aux.
setAux signature(x = "ContControl"): set slot aux.
```

Methods

In addition to the methods inherited from "`VirtualContControl`", the following are available:

```
contaminate signature(x = "data.frame", control = "ContControl"): contaminate data.
show signature(object = "ContControl"): print the object on the R console.
```

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Note

The slot `grouping` was named `group` prior to version 0.2. Renaming the slot was necessary since accessor and mutator functions were introduced in this version and a function named `getGroup` already exists.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

"DCARContControl", "DARContControl", "VirtualContControl", `contaminate`

Examples

```
showClass("ContControl")
```

DARContControl-class

Class "DARContControl"

Description

Class for controlling contamination in a simulation experiment. The values of the contaminated observations will be distributed at random (*DAR*), i.e., they will depend on the original values.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("DARContControl", ...)`, `DARContControl(...)` or `ContControl(..., type="DAR")`.

Slots

target: Object of class "OptCharacter"; a character vector specifying specifying the variables (columns) to be contaminated, or NULL to contaminate all variables (except the additional ones generated internally).

epsilon: Object of class "numeric" giving the contamination levels.

grouping: Object of class "character" specifying a grouping variable (column) to be used for contaminating whole groups rather than individual observations.

aux: Object of class "character" specifying an auxiliary variable (column) whose values are used as probability weights for selecting the items (observations or groups) to be contaminated.

fun: Object of class "function" generating the values of the contamination data. The original values of the observations to be contaminated will be passed as its first argument. Furthermore, it should return an object that can be coerced to a `data.frame`, containing the contamination data.

dots: Object of class "list" containing additional arguments to be passed to `fun`.

Extends

Class "ContControl", directly. Class "VirtualContControl", by class "ContControl", distance 2. Class "OptContControl", by class "ContControl", distance 3.

Details

With this control class, contamination is modeled as a two-step process. The first step is to select observations to be contaminated, the second is to model the distribution of the outliers. In this case, the original values will be modified by the function given by slot `fun`, i.e., values of the contaminated observations will depend on the original values.

Accessor and mutator methods

In addition to the accessor and mutator methods for the slots inherited from "`ContControl`", the following are available:

```
getFun signature(x = "DARContControl"): get slot fun.
setFun signature(x = "DARContControl"): set slot fun.
getDots signature(x = "DARContControl"): get slot dots.
setDots signature(x = "DARContControl"): set slot dots.
```

Methods

Methods are inherited from "`ContControl`".

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package `simFrame`*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Note

The slot `grouping` was named `group` prior to version 0.2. Renaming the slot was necessary since accessor and mutator functions were introduced in this version and a function named `getGroup` already exists.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

- Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.
- Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) Contamination Models in the R Package **simFrame** for Statistical Simulation. In Aivazian, S., Filzmoser, P. and Kharin, Y. (editors) *Computer Data Analysis and Modeling: Complex Stochastic Data and Systems*, volume 2, 178–181. Minsk. ISBN 978-985-476-848-9.
- Béguin, C. and Hulliger, B. (2008) The BACON-EEM Algorithm for Multivariate Outlier Detection in Incomplete Survey Data. *Survey Methodology*, **34**(1), 91–103.
- Hulliger, B. and Schoch, T. (2009) Robust Multivariate Imputation with Survey Data. *57th Session of the International Statistical Institute*, Durban.

See Also

["DCARContControl"](#), ["ContControl"](#), ["VirtualContControl"](#), [contaminate](#)

Examples

```
require(mvtnorm)
mean <- rep(0, 2)
sigma <- matrix(c(1, 0.5, 0.5, 1), 2, 2)
foo <- generate(size = 10, distribution = rmvnorm,
  dots = list(mean = mean, sigma = sigma))
cc <- DARContControl(target = "V2",
  epsilon = 0.2, fun = function(x) x * 100)
contaminate(foo, cc)
```

DataControl-class *Class "DataControl"*

Description

Class for controlling model-based generation of data.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("DataControl", ...)` or `DataControl(...)`.

Slots

size: Object of class "numeric" giving the number of observations to be generated.

distribution: Object of class "function" generating the data, e.g., [rnorm](#) (the default) or [rmvnorm](#). It should take a positive integer as its first argument, giving the number of observations to be generated, and return an object that can be coerced to a `data.frame`.

dots: Object of class "list" containing additional arguments to be passed to `distribution`.

colnames: Object of class "OptCharacter"; a character vector to be used as column names for the generated `data.frame`, or `NULL`.

Extends

Class "[VirtualDataControl](#)", directly. Class "[OptDataControl](#)", by class "VirtualDataControl", distance 2.

Accessor and mutator methods

```
getSize signature(x = "DataControl"): get slot size.
setSize signature(x = "DataControl"): set slot size.
getDistribution signature(x = "DataControl"): get slot distribution.
setDistribution signature(x = "DataControl"): set slot distribution.
```

```

getDots signature(x = "DataControl"): get slot dots.
setDots signature(x = "DataControl"): set slot dots.
getColnames signature(x = "DataControl"): get slot colnames.
setColnames signature(x = "DataControl"): set slot colnames.

```

Methods

In addition to the methods inherited from "[VirtualDataControl](#)", the following are available:

```

generate signature(control = "DataControl"): generate data.
show signature(object = "DataControl"): print the object on the R console.

```

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package `simFrame`*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

["VirtualDataControl"](#), [generate](#)

Examples

```

require(mvtnorm)
mean <- rep(0, 2)
sigma <- matrix(c(1, 0.5, 0.5, 1), 2, 2)
dc <- DataControl(size = 10, distribution = rmvnorm,
  dots = list(mean = mean, sigma = sigma))
generate(dc)

```

DCARContControl-class

Class "DCARContControl"

Description

Class for controlling contamination in a simulation experiment. The values of the contaminated observations will be distributed completely at random (*DCAR*), i.e., they will not depend on the original values.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("DCARContControl", ...)`, `DCARContControl(...)` or `ContControl(..., type="DCAR")` (the latter exists mainly for back compatibility with early draft versions of `simFrame`).

Slots

target: Object of class "OptCharacter"; a character vector specifying specifying the variables (columns) to be contaminated, or NULL to contaminate all variables (except the additional ones generated internally).

epsilon: Object of class "numeric" giving the contamination levels.

grouping: Object of class "character" specifying a grouping variable (column) to be used for contaminating whole groups rather than individual observations (the same values are used for all observations in the same group).

aux: Object of class "character" specifying an auxiliary variable (column) whose values are used as probability weights for selecting the items (observations or groups) to be contaminated.

distribution: Object of class "function" generating the values of the contamination data, e.g., `rnorm` (the default) or `rmvnorm`. It should take a non-negative integer as its first argument, giving the number of items to be created, and return an object that can be coerced to a `data.frame`, containing the contamination data.

dots: Object of class "list" containing additional arguments to be passed to `distribution`.

Extends

Class "`ContControl`", directly. Class "`VirtualContControl`", by class "`ContControl`", distance 2. Class "`OptContControl`", by class "`ContControl`", distance 3.

Details

With this control class, contamination is modeled as a two-step process. The first step is to select observations to be contaminated, the second is to model the distribution of the outliers. In this case, the values of the contaminated observations will be generated by the function given by slot `fun` and will not depend on the original values.

Accessor and mutator methods

In addition to the accessor and mutator methods for the slots inherited from "`ContControl`", the following are available:

```
getDistribution signature(x = "DCARContControl"): get slot distribution.
setDistribution signature(x = "DCARContControl"): set slot distribution.
getDots signature(x = "DCARContControl"): get slot dots.
setDots signature(x = "DCARContControl"): set slot dots.
```

Methods

Methods are inherited from "`ContControl`".

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Note

The slot grouping was named `group` prior to version 0.2. Renaming the slot was necessary since accessor and mutator functions were introduced in this version and a function named `getGroup` already exists.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

- Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.
- Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) Contamination Models in the R Package **simFrame** for Statistical Simulation. In Aivazian, S., Filzmoser, P. and Kharin, Y. (editors) *Computer Data Analysis and Modeling: Complex Stochastic Data and Systems*, volume 2, 178–181. Minsk. ISBN 978-985-476-848-9.
- Béguin, C. and Hulliger, B. (2008) The BACON-EEM Algorithm for Multivariate Outlier Detection in Incomplete Survey Data. *Survey Methodology*, **34**(1), 91–103.
- Hulliger, B. and Schoch, T. (2009) Robust Multivariate Imputation with Survey Data. *57th Session of the International Statistical Institute*, Durban.

See Also

"`DARContControl`", "`ContControl`", "`VirtualContControl`", `contaminate`

Examples

```
data(eusilcP)
sam <- draw(eusilcP[, c("id", "eqIncome")], size = 20)
cc <- DCARControl(target = "eqIncome", epsilon = 0.05,
  dots = list(mean = 5e+05, sd = 10000))
contaminate(sam, cc)
```

draw	<i>Draw a sample</i>
------	----------------------

Description

Generic function for drawing a sample.

Usage

```
draw(x, setup, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'data.frame, SampleSetup'
draw(x, setup, i = 1)

## S4 method for signature 'data.frame, VirtualSampleControl'
draw(x, setup)
```

Arguments

x	the data to sample from.
setup	an object of class "SampleSetup" containing previously set up samples, a control object inheriting from the virtual class "VirtualSampleControl" or a character string specifying such a control class (the default being "SampleControl").
i	an integer specifying which one of the previously set up samples should be drawn.
...	if setup is a character string or missing, the slots of the control object may be supplied as additional arguments. See " SampleControl " for details on the slots.

Value

A `data.frame` containing the sampled observations. In addition, the column `".weight"`, which consists of the sample weights, is added to the `data.frame`.

Methods

```
x = "data.frame", setup = "character" draw a sample using a control class specified by the character string setup. The slots of the control object may be supplied as additional arguments.

x = "data.frame", setup = "missing" draw a sample using a control object of class "SampleControl". Its slots may be supplied as additional arguments.

x = "data.frame", setup = "SampleSetup" draw a previously set up sample.

x = "data.frame", setup = "VirtualSampleControl" draw a sample using a control object inheriting from the virtual class "VirtualSampleControl".
```

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

```
setup, "SampleSetup", "SampleControl", "VirtualSampleControl"
```

Examples

```
## load data
data(eusilcP)

## simple random sampling
draw(eusilcP[, c("id", "eqIncome")], size = 20)

## group sampling
draw(eusilcP[, c("hid", "id", "eqIncome")],
     grouping = "hid", size = 10)

## stratified simple random sampling
draw(eusilcP[, c("id", "region", "eqIncome")],
     design = "region", size = c(2, 5, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3, 5, 2))

## stratified group sampling
draw(eusilcP[, c("hid", "id", "region", "eqIncome")],
     design = "region", grouping = "hid",
     size = c(2, 5, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3, 5, 2))
```

eusilcP

*Synthetic EU-SILC data***Description**

This data set is synthetically generated from real Austrian EU-SILC (European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) data.

Usage

```
data(eusilcP)
```

Format

A `data.frame` with 58 654 observations on the following 27 variables:

`hid` integer; the household ID.

`region` factor; the federal state in which the household is located (levels `Burgenland`, `Carinthia`, `Lower Austria`, `Salzburg`, `Styria`, `Tyrol`, `Upper Austria`, `Vienna` and `Vorarlberg`).

`hsize` integer; the number of persons in the household.

`eqsize` numeric; the equivalized household size according to the modified OECD scale.

`eqIncome` numeric; a simplified version of the equivalized household income.

`pid` integer; the personal ID.

id the household ID combined with the personal ID. The first five digits represent the household ID, the last two digits the personal ID (both with leading zeros).

`age` integer; the person's age.

`gender` factor; the person's gender (levels `male` and `female`).

`ecoStat` factor; the person's economic status (levels 1 = working full time, 2 = working part time, 3 = unemployed, 4 = pupil, student, further training or unpaid work experience or in compulsory military or community service, 5 = in retirement or early retirement or has given up business, 6 = permanently disabled or/and unfit to work or other inactive person, 7 = fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities).

`citizenship` factor; the person's citizenship (levels `AT`, `EU` and `Other`).

`py010n` numeric; employee cash or near cash income (net).

`py050n` numeric; cash benefits or losses from self-employment (net).

`py090n` numeric; unemployment benefits (net).

`py100n` numeric; old-age benefits (net).

`py110n` numeric; survivor's benefits (net).

`py120n` numeric; sickness benefits (net).

`py130n` numeric; disability benefits (net).

`py140n` numeric; education-related allowances (net).

hy040n numeric; income from rental of a property or land (net).
hy050n numeric; family/children related allowances (net).
hy070n numeric; housing allowances (net).
hy080n numeric; regular inter-household cash transfer received (net).
hy090n numeric; interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business (net).
hy110n numeric; income received by people aged under 16 (net).
hy130n numeric; regular inter-household cash transfer paid (net).
hy145n numeric; repayments/receipts for tax adjustment (net).

Details

The data set is used as population data in some of the examples in package `simFrame`. Note that it is included for illustrative purposes only. It consists of 25 000 households, hence it does not represent the true population sizes of Austria and its regions.

Only a few of the large number of variables in the original survey are included in this example data set. Some variable names are different from the standardized names used by the statistical agencies, as the latter are rather cryptic codes. Furthermore, the variables `hsize`, `eqsize`, `eqIncome` and `age` are not included in the standardized format of EU-SILC data, but have been derived from other variables for convenience. Moreover, some very sparse income components were not included in the the generation of this synthetic data set. Thus the equivalized household income is computed from the available income components.

Source

This is a synthetic data set based on Austrian EU-SILC data from 2006. The original sample was provided by Statistics Austria.

References

Eurostat (2004) Description of target variables: Cross-sectional and longitudinal. *EU-SILC 065/04*, Eurostat.

Examples

```
data(eusilcP)
summary(eusilcP)

strata <- stratify(eusilcP, c("region", "gender"))
summary(strata)
```

generate

Generate data

Description

Generic function for generating data based on a (distribution) model.

Usage

```
generate(control, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'DataControl'
generate(control)
```

Arguments

<code>control</code>	a control object inheriting from the virtual class "VirtualDataControl" or a character string specifying such a control class (the default being "DataControl").
<code>...</code>	if <code>control</code> is a character string or missing, the slots of the control object may be supplied as additional arguments. See " DataControl " for details on the slots.

Details

The control class "DataControl" is quite simple but general. For user-defined data generation, it often suffices to implement a function and use it as the `distribution` slot in the "DataControl" object. See "[DataControl](#)" for some requirements for such a function.

However, if more specialized data generation models are required, the framework can be extended by defining a control class "MyDataControl" extending "[VirtualDataControl](#)" and the corresponding method `generate(control)` with signature 'MyDataControl'. If, e.g., a specific distribution or mixture of distributions is frequently used in simulation experiments, a distinct control class may be more convenient for the user.

Value

A `data.frame`.

Methods

```
control = "character" generate data using a control class specified by the character string
control. The slots of the control object may be supplied as additional arguments.

control = "missing" generate data using a control object of class "DataControl". Its
slots may be supplied as additional arguments.

control = "DataControl" generate data as defined by the control object control.
```

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

"DataControl", "VirtualDataControl"

Examples

```
require(mvtnorm)
mean <- rep(0, 2)
sigma <- matrix(c(1, 0.5, 0.5, 1), 2, 2)

# using a control object
dc <- DataControl(size = 10, distribution = rmvnorm,
  dots = list(mean = mean, sigma = sigma))
generate(dc)

# supply slots of control object as arguments
generate(size = 10, distribution = rmvnorm,
  dots = list(mean = mean, sigma = sigma))
```

head-methods

Methods for returning the first parts of an object

Description

Return the first parts of an object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SampleSetup'
head(x, k = 6, n = 6, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SimControl'
head(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SimResults'
head(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'Strata'
head(x, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'VirtualContControl'
head(x)

## S4 method for signature 'VirtualDataControl'
head(x)

## S4 method for signature 'VirtualNAControl'
head(x)

## S4 method for signature 'VirtualSampleControl'
head(x)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object.
<code>k</code>	for objects of class "SampleSetup", the number of set up samples to be kept in the resulting object.
<code>n</code>	for objects of class "SampleSetup", the number of indices to be kept in each of the set up samples in the resulting object.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to be passed down to methods.

Value

An object of the same class as `x`, but in general smaller. See the “Methods” section below for details.

Methods

`signature(x = "SampleSetup")` returns the first parts of set up samples. The first `n` indices of each of the first `k` set up samples are kept.

`signature(x = "SimControl")` currently returns the object itself.

`signature(x = "SimResults")` returns the first parts of simulation results. The method of `head` for the `data.frame` in slot values is thereby called.

`signature(x = "Strata")` returns the first parts of strata information. The method of `head` for the vector in slot values is thereby called and the slots `split` and `size` are adapted accordingly.

`signature(x = "VirtualContControl")` currently returns the object itself.

`signature(x = "VirtualDataControl")` currently returns the object itself.

`signature(x = "VirtualNAControl")` currently returns the object itself.

`signature(x = "VirtualSampleControl")` currently returns the object itself.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

`head`, `"SampleSetup"`, `"SimResults"`, `"Strata"`

Examples

```
## load data
data(eusilcP)

## class "SampleSetup"
# set up samples using group sampling
set <- setup(eusilcP, grouping = "hid", size = 1000, k = 50)
summary(set)
# get the first 10 indices of each of the first 5 samples
head(set, k = 5, n = 10)

## class "Strata"
# set up samples using group sampling
strata <- stratify(eusilcP, "region")
summary(strata)
# get strata information for the first 10 observations
head(strata, 10)
```

inclusionProb	<i>Inclusion probabilities</i>
---------------	--------------------------------

Description

Get the first-order inclusion probabilities from a vector of probability weights.

Usage

```
inclusionProb(prob, size)
```

Arguments

prob	a numeric vector of non-negative probability weights.
size	a non-negative integer giving the sample size.

Value

A numeric vector of the first-order inclusion probabilities.

Note

This is a faster C implementation of `inclusionprobabilities` from package `sampling`.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

See Also

`setup`, "`SampleSetup`"

Examples

```
pweights <- sample(1:5, 25, replace = TRUE)
inclusionProb(pweights, 10)
```

length-methods

Methods for getting the length of an object

Description

Get the length of an object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SampleSetup'
length(x)

## S4 method for signature 'VirtualContControl'
length(x)

## S4 method for signature 'VirtualNAControl'
length(x)

## S4 method for signature 'VirtualSampleControl'
length(x)
```

Arguments

`x` an object.

Value

An integer giving the length of the object. See the “Methods” section below for details.

Methods

`signature(x = "SampleSetup")` get the number of set up samples.

`signature(x = "VirtualContControl")` get the number of contamination levels to be used.

`signature(x = "VirtualNAControl")` get the number of missing value rates to be used (the length in case of a vector in slot `NARate` or the number of rows in case of a matrix).

`signature(x = "VirtualSampleControl")` get the number of samples to be set up.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

See Also

[length](#)

Examples

```
## load data
data(eusilcP)

## class "SampleSetup"
# set up samples using group sampling
set <- setup(eusilcP, grouping = "hid", size = 1000, k = 50)
summary(set)
length(set)

## class "ContControl"
cc <- ContControl(target = "eqIncome",
  epsilon = c(0, 0.0025, 0.005, 0.0075, 0.01),
  dots = list(mean = 5e+05, sd = 10000))
length(cc)

## class "NAControl"
nc <- NAControl(target = "eqIncome", NARate = c(0.1, 0.2, 0.3))
length(nc)
```

NAControl-class	<i>Class "NAControl"</i>
-----------------	--------------------------

Description

Class for controlling the insertion of missing values in a simulation experiment.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("NAControl", ...)` or `NAControl(...)`.

Slots

- target:** Object of class "OptCharacter"; a character vector specifying the variables (columns) in which missing values should be inserted, or NULL to insert missing values in all variables (except the additional ones generated internally).
- NARate:** Object of class "NumericMatrix" giving the missing value rates, which may be selected individually for the target variables. In case of a vector, the same missing value rates are used for all target variables. In case of a matrix, on the other hand, the missing value rates to be used for each target variable are given by the respective column.
- grouping:** Object of class "character" specifying a grouping variable (column) to be used for setting whole groups to NA rather than individual values.
- aux:** Object of class "character" specifying auxiliary variables (columns) whose values are used as probability weights for selecting the values to be set to NA in the respective target variables. If only one variable (column) is specified, it is used for all target variables.
- intoContamination:** Object of class "logical" indicating whether missing values should also be inserted into contaminated observations. The default is to insert missing values only into non-contaminated observations.

Extends

Class "[VirtualNAControl](#)", directly. Class "[OptNAControl](#)", by class "VirtualNAControl", distance 2.

Accessor and mutator methods

In addition to the accessor and mutator methods for the slots inherited from "[VirtualNAControl](#)", the following are available:

```
getGrouping signature(x = "NAControl"): get slot grouping.
setGrouping signature(x = "NAControl"): set slot grouping.
getAux signature(x = "NAControl"): get slot aux.
setAux signature(x = "NAControl"): set slot aux.
getIntoContamination signature(x = "NAControl"): get slot intoContamination.
setIntoContamination signature(x = "NAControl"): set slot intoContamination.
```

Methods

In addition to the methods inherited from "[VirtualNAControl](#)", the following are available:

```
setNA signature(x = "data.frame", control = "NAControl"): set missing values.
show signature(object = "NAControl"): print the object on the R console.
```

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Note

Since version 0.3, this control class now allows to specify an auxiliary variable with probability weights for each target variable.

The slot `grouping` was named `group` prior to version 0.2. Renaming the slot was necessary since accessor and mutator functions were introduced in this version and a function named `getGroup` already exists.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

`"VirtualNAControl"`, `setNA`

Examples

```
data(eusilcP)
eusilcP$age[eusilcP$age < 0] <- 0 # this actually occurs
sam <- draw(eusilcP[, c("id", "age", "eqIncome")], size = 20)

## missing completely at random
mcarc <- NAControl(target = "eqIncome", NArate = 0.2)
setNA(sam, mcarc)

## missing at random
marc <- NAControl(target = "eqIncome", NArate = 0.2, aux = "age")
setNA(sam, marc)

## missing not at random
mnarc <- NAControl(target = "eqIncome",
  NArate = 0.2, aux = "eqIncome")
setNA(sam, mnarc)
```

NumericMatrix-class

Class "NumericMatrix"

Description

Virtual class used internally for convenience.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Methods

No methods defined with class "NumericMatrix" in the signature.

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

Examples

```
showClass("NumericMatrix")
```

OptCall-class

Class "OptCall"

Description

Virtual class used internally for convenience.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Methods

No methods defined with class "OptCall" in the signature.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

Examples

```
showClass("OptCall")
```

```
OptCharacter-class  Class "OptCharacter"
```

Description

Virtual class used internally for convenience.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Methods

No methods defined with class "OptCharacter" in the signature.

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

Examples

```
showClass("OptCharacter")
```

```
OptContControl-class
      Class "OptContControl"
```

Description

Virtual class used internally for convenience.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Methods

No methods defined with class "OptContControl" in the signature.

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

See Also

"[SimControl](#)"

Examples

```
showClass("OptContControl")
```

OptDataControl-class

Class "OptDataControl"

Description

Virtual class used internally for convenience.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Methods

No methods defined with class "OptDataControl" in the signature.

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

See Also

"[SimResults](#)"

Examples

```
showClass("OptDataControl")
```

OptNAControl-class *Class "OptNAControl"*

Description

Virtual class used internally for convenience.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Methods

No methods defined with class "OptNAControl" in the signature.

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

See Also

"[SimControl](#)"

Examples

```
showClass("OptNAControl")
```

OptNumeric-class *Class "OptNumeric"*

Description

Virtual class used internally for convenience.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Methods

No methods defined with class "OptNumeric" in the signature.

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

Examples

```
showClass("OptNumeric")
```

```
OptSampleControl-class
```

Class "OptSampleControl"

Description

Virtual class used internally for convenience.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Methods

No methods defined with class "OptSampleControl" in the signature.

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

See Also

["SimResults"](#)

Examples

```
showClass("OptSampleControl")
```

plot-methods*Plot simulation results*

Description

Plot simulation results. A suitable plot function is selected automatically, depending on the structure of the results.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SimResults,missing'  
plot(x, y , ...)
```

Arguments

x	the simulation results.
y	not used.
...	further arguments to be passed to the selected plot function.

Value

An object of class "trellis". The `update` method can be used to update components of the object and the `print` method (usually called by default) will plot it on an appropriate plotting device.

Details

The results of simulation experiments with at most one contamination level and at most one missing value rate are visualized by (conditional) box-and-whisker plots. For simulations involving different contamination levels or missing value rates, the average results are plotted against the contamination levels or missing value rates.

Methods

```
x = "SimResults", y = "missing" plot simulation results.
```

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

`simBwplot`, `simDensityplot`, `simXyplot`, `"SimResults"`

Examples

```
#### design-based simulation
set.seed(12345) # for reproducibility
data(eusilcP)   # load data

## control objects for sampling and contamination
sc <- SampleControl(size = 500, k = 50)
cc <- DARContControl(target = "eqIncome", epsilon = 0.02,
  fun = function(x) x * 25)

## function for simulation runs
sim <- function(x) {
  c(mean = mean(x$eqIncome), trimmed = mean(x$eqIncome, 0.02))
}

## run simulation
results <- runSimulation(eusilcP,
  sc, contControl = cc, fun = sim)

## plot results
tv <- mean(eusilcP$eqIncome) # true population mean
plot(results, true = tv)

#### model-based simulation
set.seed(12345) # for reproducibility

## function for generating data
rgnorm <- function(n, means) {
  group <- sample(1:2, n, replace=TRUE)
  data.frame(group=group, value=rnorm(n) + means[group])
}

## control objects for data generation and contamination
means <- c(0, 0.25)
dc <- DataControl(size = 500, distribution = rgnorm,
  dots = list(means = means))
cc <- DCARContControl(target = "value",
  epsilon = 0.02, dots = list(mean = 15))

## function for simulation runs
sim <- function(x) {
  c(mean = mean(x$value),
    trimmed = mean(x$value, trim = 0.02),
    median = median(x$value))
}
```

```
## run simulation
results <- runSimulation(dc, nrep = 50,
  contControl = cc, design = "group", fun = sim)

## plot results
plot(results, true = means)
```

runSimulation	<i>Run a simulation experiment</i>
---------------	------------------------------------

Description

Generic function for running a simulation experiment.

Usage

```
runSimulation(x, setup, nrep, control, contControl = NULL,
  NAControl = NULL, design = character(), fun, ...,
  SAE = FALSE)

runSim(...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a <code>data.frame</code> (for design-based simulation or simulation based on real data) or a control object for data generation inheriting from <code>"VirtualDataControl"</code> (for model-based simulation).
<code>setup</code>	an object of class <code>"SampleSetup"</code> , containing previously set up samples, or a control class for setting up samples inheriting from <code>"VirtualSampleControl"</code> .
<code>nrep</code>	a non-negative integer giving the number of repetitions of the simulation experiment (for model-based simulation or simulation based on real data).
<code>control</code>	a control object of class <code>"SimControl"</code>
<code>contControl</code>	an object of a class inheriting from <code>"VirtualContControl"</code> , controlling contamination in the simulation experiment.
<code>NAControl</code>	an object of a class inheriting from <code>"VirtualNAControl"</code> , controlling the insertion of missing values in the simulation experiment.
<code>design</code>	a character vector specifying the variables (columns) to be used for splitting the data into domains. The simulations, including contamination and the insertion of missing values (unless <code>SAE=TRUE</code>), are then performed on every domain.
<code>fun</code>	a function to be applied in each simulation run.
<code>...</code>	for <code>runSimulation</code> , additional arguments to be passed to <code>fun</code> . For <code>runSim</code> , arguments to be passed to <code>runSimulation</code> .
<code>SAE</code>	a logical indicating whether small area estimation will be used in the simulation experiment.

Details

For convenience, the slots of `control` may be supplied as arguments.

There are some requirements for slot `fun` of the control object `control`. The function must return a numeric vector, or a list with the two components `values` (a numeric vector) and `add` (additional results of any class, e.g., statistical models). Note that the latter is computationally slightly more expensive. A `data.frame` is passed to `fun` in every simulation run. The corresponding argument must be called `x`. If comparisons with the original data need to be made, e.g., for evaluating the quality of imputation methods, the function should have an argument called `orig`. If different domains are used in the simulation, the indices of the current domain can be passed to the function via an argument called `domain`.

For small area estimation, the following points have to be kept in mind. The `design` for splitting the data must be supplied and `SAE` must be set to `TRUE`. However, the data are not actually split into the specified domains. Instead, the whole data set (`sample`) is passed to `fun`. Also contamination and missing values are added to the whole data (`sample`). Last, but not least, the function must have a `domain` argument so that the current domain can be extracted from the whole data (`sample`).

In every simulation run, `fun` is evaluated using `try`. Hence no results are lost if computations fail in any of the simulation runs.

`runSim` is a wrapper for `runSimulation`.

Value

An object of class `"SimResults"`.

Methods

`x = "ANY", setup = "ANY", nrep = "ANY", control = "missing"` convenience wrapper that allows the slots of `control` to be supplied as arguments

`x = "data.frame", setup = "missing", nrep = "missing", control = "SimControl"` run a simulation experiment based on real data without repetitions (probably useless, but for completeness).

`x = "data.frame", setup = "missing", nrep = "numeric", control = "SimControl"` run a simulation experiment based on real data with repetitions.

`x = "data.frame", setup = "SampleSetup", nrep = "missing", control = "SimControl"` run a design-based simulation experiment with previously set up samples.

`x = "data.frame", setup = "VirtualSampleControl", nrep = "missing", control = "SimControl"` run a design-based simulation experiment.

`x = "VirtualDataControl", setup = "missing", nrep = "missing", control = "SimControl"` run a model-based simulation experiment without repetitions (probably useless, but for completeness).

`x = "VirtualDataControl", setup = "missing", nrep = "numeric", control = "SimControl"` run a model-based simulation experiment with repetitions.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

["SimControl"](#), ["SimResults"](#), [simBwplot](#), [simDensityplot](#), [simXyplot](#)

Examples

```
#### design-based simulation
set.seed(12345) # for reproducibility
data(eusilcP)   # load data

## control objects for sampling and contamination
sc <- SampleControl(size = 500, k = 50)
cc <- DARContControl(target = "eqIncome", epsilon = 0.02,
  fun = function(x) x * 25)

## function for simulation runs
sim <- function(x) {
  c(mean = mean(x$eqIncome), trimmed = mean(x$eqIncome, 0.02))
}

## run simulation and explore results
results <- runSimulation(eusilcP,
  sc, contControl = cc, fun = sim)
head(results)
aggregate(results)
tv <- mean(eusilcP$eqIncome) # true population mean
plot(results, true = tv)

#### model-based simulation
set.seed(12345) # for reproducibility

## function for generating data
rgnorm <- function(n, means) {
  group <- sample(1:2, n, replace=TRUE)
  data.frame(group=group, value=rnorm(n) + means[group])
}

## control objects for data generation and contamination
means <- c(0, 0.25)
dc <- DataControl(size = 500, distribution = rgnorm,
  dots = list(means = means))
cc <- DCARContControl(target = "value",
  epsilon = 0.02, dots = list(mean = 15))

## function for simulation runs
```

```

sim <- function(x) {
  c(mean = mean(x$value),
    trimmed = mean(x$value, trim = 0.02),
    median = median(x$value))
}

## run simulation and explore results
results <- runSimulation(dc, nrep = 50,
  contControl = cc, design = "group", fun = sim)
head(results)
aggregate(results)
plot(results, true = means)

```

SampleControl-class

Class "SampleControl"

Description

Class for controlling the setup of samples.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("SampleControl", ...)` or `SampleControl(...)`.

Slots

design: Object of class "BasicVector" specifying the variables (columns) to be used for stratified sampling.

grouping: Object of class "BasicVector" specifying a grouping variable (column) to be used for sampling whole groups rather than individual observations.

collect: Object of class "logical"; if a grouping variable is specified and this is `FALSE` (which is the default value), groups are sampled directly. If grouping variable is specified and this is `TRUE`, individuals are sampled in a first step. In a second step, all individuals that belong to the same group as any of the sampled individuals are collected and added to the sample. If no grouping variable is specified, this is ignored.

fun: Object of class "function" to be used for sampling (defaults to `srs`). It should return a vector containing the indices of the sampled items (observations or groups).

size: Object of class "OptNumeric"; an optional non-negative integer giving the number of items (observations or groups) to sample. For stratified sampling, a vector of non-negative integers, each giving the number of items to sample from the corresponding stratum.

prob: Object of class "OptNumeric"; an optional numeric vector giving the probability weights.

dots: Object of class "list" containing additional arguments to be passed to `fun`.

k: Object of class "numeric"; a single positive integer giving the number of samples to be set up.

Details

There are some restrictions on the argument names of the function supplied to `fun`. If it needs population data as input, the corresponding argument should be called `x` and should expect a `data.frame`. If the sampling method only needs the population size as input, the argument should be called `N`. Note that `fun` is not expected to have both `x` and `N` as arguments, and that the latter is much faster for stratified sampling or group sampling. Furthermore, if the function has arguments for sample size and probability weights, they should be called `size` and `prob`, respectively. Note that a function with `prob` as its only argument is perfectly valid (for probability proportional to size sampling). Further arguments of `fun` may be supplied as a list via the slot `dots`.

Extends

Class "[VirtualSampleControl](#)", directly. Class "[OptSampleControl](#)", by class "[VirtualSampleControl](#)", distance 2.

Accessor and mutator methods

In addition to the accessor and mutator methods for the slots inherited from "[VirtualSampleControl](#)", the following are available:

```
getDesign signature(x = "SampleControl"): get slot design.
setDesign signature(x = "SampleControl"): set slot design.
getGrouping signature(x = "SampleControl"): get slot grouping.
setGrouping signature(x = "SampleControl"): set slot grouping.
getCollect signature(x = "SampleControl"): get slot collect.
setCollect signature(x = "SampleControl"): set slot collect.
getFun signature(x = "SampleControl"): get slot fun.
setFun signature(x = "SampleControl"): set slot fun.
getSize signature(x = "SampleControl"): get slot size.
setSize signature(x = "SampleControl"): set slot size.
getProb signature(x = "SampleControl"): get slot prob.
setProb signature(x = "SampleControl"): set slot prob.
getDots signature(x = "SampleControl"): get slot dots.
setDots signature(x = "SampleControl"): set slot dots.
```

Methods

In addition to the methods inherited from "[VirtualSampleControl](#)", the following are available:

```
clusterSetup signature(cl = "ANY", x = "data.frame", control = "SampleControl"):
  set up multiple samples on a snow cluster.
setup signature(x = "data.frame", control = "SampleControl"): set up mul-
  tiple samples.
show signature(object = "SampleControl"): print the object on the R console.
```


UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Note

The slots `grouping` and `fun` were named `group` and `method`, respectively, prior to version 0.2. Renaming the slots was necessary since accessor and mutator functions were introduced in this version and functions named `getGroup`, `getMethod` and `setMethod` already exist.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

`"VirtualSampleControl"`, `"SampleSetup"`, `setup`, `draw`

Examples

```
data(eusilcP)

## simple random sampling
srsc <- SampleControl(size = 20)
draw(eusilcP[, c("id", "eqIncome")], srsc)

## group sampling
gsc <- SampleControl(grouping = "hid", size = 10)
draw(eusilcP[, c("hid", "hid", "eqIncome")], gsc)

## stratified simple random sampling
ssrsc <- SampleControl(design = "region",
  size = c(2, 5, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3, 5, 2))
draw(eusilcP[, c("id", "region", "eqIncome")], ssrsc)

## stratified group sampling
sgsc <- SampleControl(design = "region", grouping = "hid",
  size = c(2, 5, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3, 5, 2))
draw(eusilcP[, c("hid", "id", "region", "eqIncome")], sgsc)
```

SampleSetup-class *Class "SampleSetup"*

Description

Class for set up samples.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("SampleSetup", ...)` or `SampleSetup(...)`.

However, objects are expected to be created by the function `setup` or `clusterSetup`, these constructor functions are not supposed to be called by the user.

Slots

`indices`: Object of class "list"; each list element contains the indices of the sampled observations.

`prob`: Object of class "numeric" giving the inclusion probabilities.

`control`: Object of class "VirtualSampleControl"; the control object used to set up the samples.

`seed`: Object of class "list" containing the seeds of the random number generator before and after setting up the samples, respectively (for replication purposes).

`call`: Object of class "SimCall"; the function call used to set up the samples, or NULL.

Accessor methods

`getIndices` signature(`x` = "SampleSetup"): get slot indices.

`getProb` signature(`x` = "SampleSetup"): get slot prob.

`getControl` signature(`x` = "SampleSetup"): get slot control.

`getSeed` signature(`x` = "SampleSetup"): get slot seed.

`getCall` signature(`x` = "SampleSetup"): get slot call.

Methods

`clusterRunSimulation` signature(`cl` = "ANY", `x` = "data.frame", `setup` = "SampleSetup", `nrep` = "missing", `control` = "SimControl"): run a simulation experiment on a snow cluster.

`draw` signature(`x` = "data.frame", `setup` = "SampleSetup"): draw a sample.

`head` signature(`x` = "SampleSetup"): returns the first parts of set up samples.

`length` signature(`x` = "SampleSetup"): get the number of set up samples.

`runSimulation` signature(`x` = "data.frame", `setup` = "SampleSetup", `nrep` = "missing", `control` = "SimControl"): run a simulation experiment.

`show` signature(`object` = "SampleSetup"): print set up samples on the R console.

```
summary signature(object = "SampleSetup"): produce a summary of set up sam-
ples.
tail signature(x = "SampleSetup"): returns the last parts of set up samples.
```

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Note

There are no mutator methods available since the slots are not supposed to be changed by the user. Furthermore, the slot `seed` was added in version 0.2, and the slot `control` was added in version 0.3. Since the control object used to set up the samples is now stored, the redundant slots `design`, `grouping`, `collect` and `fun` were removed. This has been done as preparation for additional control classes for sampling, which will be introduced in future versions.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

"[SampleControl](#)", "[VirtualSampleControl](#)", [setup](#), [draw](#)

Examples

```
showClass("SampleSetup")
```

sampling

Random sampling

Description

Functions for random sampling.

Usage

```
srs(N, size, replace = FALSE)

ups(N, size, prob, replace = FALSE)
```

Arguments

N	a non-negative integer giving the number of observations from which to sample.
size	a non-negative integer giving the number of observations to sample.
prob	a numeric vector giving the probability weights.
replace	a logical indicating whether sampling should be performed with or without replacement.

Details

`srs` and `ups` are wrappers for simple random sampling and unequal probability sampling, respectively. Both functions make use of `sample`.

Value

An integer vector giving the indices of the sampled observations.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

See Also

"`SampleControl`", `setup`, `sample`

Examples

```
## simple random sampling without replacement
srs(10, 5)

## simple random sampling with replacement
srs(5, 10, replace = TRUE)

## unequal probability sampling without replacement
ups(10, 5, prob = 1:10)

## unequal probability sampling with replacement
ups(5, 10, prob = 1:5, replace = TRUE)
```

setNA

Set missing values

Description

Generic function for inserting missing values into data.

Usage

```
setNA(x, control, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'data.frame,NAControl'
setNA(x, control, i)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	the data in which missing values should be inserted.
<code>control</code>	a control object inheriting from the virtual class "VirtualNAControl" or a character string specifying such a control class (the default being "NAControl").
<code>i</code>	an integer giving the element or row of the slot <code>NARate</code> of <code>control</code> to be used as missing value rate(s).
<code>...</code>	if <code>control</code> is a character string or missing, the slots of the control object may be supplied as additional arguments. See "NAControl" for details on the slots.

Details

In order to extend the framework by a user-defined control class "MyNAControl" (which must extend "VirtualNAControl"), a method `setNA(x, control, i)` with signature 'data.frame, MyNAControl' needs to be implemented.

Value

A `data.frame` containing the data with missing values.

Methods

```
x = "data.frame", control = "character" set missing values using a control class
specified by the character string control. The slots of the control object may be supplied as
additional arguments.

x = "data.frame", control = "missing" set missing values using a control object
of class "NAControl". Its slots may be supplied as additional arguments.

x = "data.frame", control = "NAControl" set missing values as defined by the con-
trol object control.
```

Note

Since version 0.3, `setNA` no longer checks if auxiliary variable(s) with probability weights are numeric and contain only finite positive values (`sample` still throws an error in these cases). This has been removed to improve computational performance in simulation studies.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

`"NAControl"`, `"VirtualNAControl"`

Examples

```
data(eusilcP)
eusilcP$age[eusilcP$age < 0] <- 0 # this actually occurs
sam <- draw(eusilcP[, c("id", "age", "eqIncome")], size = 20)

## using control objects
# missing completely at random
mcarc <- NAControl(target = "eqIncome", NArate = 0.2)
setNA(sam, mcarc)

# missing at random
marc <- NAControl(target = "eqIncome", NArate = 0.2, aux = "age")
setNA(sam, marc)

# missing not at random
mnarc <- NAControl(target = "eqIncome",
  NArate = 0.2, aux = "eqIncome")
setNA(sam, mnarc)

## supply slots of control object as arguments
# missing completely at random
setNA(sam, target = "eqIncome", NArate = 0.2)

# missing at random
setNA(sam, target = "eqIncome", NArate = 0.2, aux = "age")

# missing not at random
setNA(sam, target = "eqIncome", NArate = 0.2, aux = "eqIncome")
```

setup

Set up multiple samples

Description

Generic function for setting up multiple samples.

Usage

```
setup(x, control, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'data.frame, SampleControl'
setup(x, control)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	the data to sample from.
<code>control</code>	a control object inheriting from the virtual class "VirtualSampleControl" or a character string specifying such a control class (the default being "SampleControl").
<code>...</code>	if <code>control</code> is a character string or missing, the slots of the control object may be supplied as additional arguments. See "SampleControl" for details on the slots.

Details

A fundamental design principle of the framework in the case of design-based simulation studies is that the sampling procedure is separated from the simulation procedure. Two main advantages arise from setting up all samples in advance.

First, the repeated sampling reduces overall computation time dramatically in certain situations, since computer-intensive tasks like stratification need to be performed only once. This is particularly relevant for large population data. In close-to-reality simulation studies carried out in research projects in survey statistics, often up to 10000 samples are drawn from a population of millions of individuals with stratified sampling designs. For such large data sets, stratification takes a considerable amount of time and is a very memory-intensive task. If the samples are taken on-the-fly, i.e., in every simulation run one sample is drawn, the function to take the stratified sample would typically split the population into the different strata in each of the 10000 simulation runs. If all samples are drawn in advance, on the other hand, the population data need to be split only once and all 10000 samples can be taken from the respective strata together.

Second, the samples can be stored permanently, which simplifies the reproduction of simulation results and may help to maximize comparability of results obtained by different partners in a research project. In particular, this is useful for large population data, when complex sampling techniques may be very time-consuming. In research projects involving different partners, usually different groups investigate different kinds of estimators. If the two groups use not only the same population data, but also the same previously set up samples, their results are highly comparable.

The control class "SampleControl" is highly flexible and allows stratified sampling as well as sampling of whole groups rather than individuals with a specified sampling method. Hence it is often sufficient to implement the desired sampling method for the simple non-stratified case to extend the existing framework. See "SampleControl" for some restrictions on the argument names of such a function, which should return a vector containing the indices of the sampled observations.

Nevertheless, for very complex sampling procedures, it is possible to define a control class "MySampleControl" extending "VirtualSampleControl", and the corresponding method `setup(x, control)` with signature `'data.frame, MySampleControl'`. In order to optimize computational performance, it is necessary to efficiently set up multiple samples. Thereby the slot `k` of "VirtualSampleControl" needs to be used to control the number of samples, and the resulting object must be of class "SampleSetup".

Value

An object of class "SampleSetup".

Methods

`x = "data.frame", control = "character"` set up multiple samples using a control class specified by the character string `control`. The slots of the control object may be supplied as additional arguments.

`x = "data.frame", control = "missing"` set up multiple samples using a control object of class "SampleControl". Its slots may be supplied as additional arguments.

`x = "data.frame", control = "SampleControl"` set up multiple samples as defined by the control object `control`.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

[simSample](#), [draw](#), ["SampleControl"](#), ["VirtualSampleControl"](#), ["SampleSetup"](#)

Examples

```
data(eusilcP)

## simple random sampling
srss <- setup(eusilcP, size = 20, k = 4)
summary(srss)
draw(eusilcP[, c("id", "eqIncome")], srss, i = 1)

## group sampling
gss <- setup(eusilcP, grouping = "hid", size = 10, k = 4)
summary(gss)
draw(eusilcP[, c("hid", "id", "eqIncome")], gss, i = 2)

## stratified simple random sampling
ssrss <- setup(eusilcP, design = "region",
  size = c(2, 5, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3, 5, 2), k = 4)
summary(ssrss)
draw(eusilcP[, c("id", "region", "eqIncome")], ssrss, i = 3)

## stratified group sampling
sgss <- setup(eusilcP, design = "region",
  grouping = "hid", size = c(2, 5, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3, 5, 2), k = 4)
```



```
summary(sgss)
draw(eusilcP[, c("hid", "id", "region", "eqIncome")], sgss, i = 4)
```

simApply

Apply a function to subsets

Description

Generic functions for applying a function to subsets of a data set.

Usage

```
simApply(x, design, fun, ...)

simSapply(x, design, fun, ..., simplify = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	the <code>data.frame</code> to be subsetted.
design	a character, logical or numeric vector specifying the variables (columns) used for subsetting.
fun	a function to be applied to the subsets.
simplify	a logical indicating whether the results should be simplified to a vector or matrix (if possible).
...	additional arguments to be passed to <code>fun</code> .

Value

For `simApply` a `data.frame`.

For `simSapply`, a list, vector or matrix (see [sapply](#)).

Methods for function simApply

```
x = "data.frame", design = "BasicVector", fun = "function" apply a function to subsets given by the variables (columns) in design.
x = "data.frame", design = "Strata", fun = "function" apply a function to subsets given by design.
```

Methods for function simSapply

```
x = "data.frame", design = "BasicVector", fun = "function" apply a function to subsets given by the variables (columns) in design.
x = "data.frame", design = "Strata", fun = "function" apply a function to subsets given by design.
```

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

See Also[sapply](#)**Examples**

```
data(eusilcP)
eusilcP <- eusilcP[, c("region", "gender", "eqIncome")]

## returns data.frame
simApply(eusilcP, c("region", "gender"),
         function(x) median(x$eqIncome))

## returns vector
simSapply(eusilcP, c("region", "gender"),
          function(x) median(x$eqIncome))
```

simBwplot

*Box-and-whisker plots***Description**

Generic function for producing box-and-whisker plots.

Usage

```
simBwplot(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SimResults'
simBwplot(x, true = NULL, epsilon, NArate, select, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	the object to be plotted. For plotting simulation results, this must be an object of class "SimResults".
<code>true</code>	a numeric vector giving the true values. If supplied, reference lines are drawn in the corresponding panels.
<code>epsilon</code>	a numeric vector specifying contamination levels. If supplied, the values corresponding to these contamination levels are extracted from the simulation results and plotted.
<code>NArate</code>	a numeric vector specifying missing value rates. If supplied, the values corresponding to these missing value rates are extracted from the simulation results and plotted.

`select` a character vector specifying the columns to be plotted. It must be a subset of the `colnames` slot of `x`, which is the default.

`...` additional arguments to be passed down to methods and eventually to `bwplot`.

Details

For simulation results with multiple contamination levels or missing value rates, conditional box-and-whisker plots are produced.

Value

An object of class `"trellis"`. The `update` method can be used to update components of the object and the `print` method (usually called by default) will plot it on an appropriate plotting device.

Methods

`x = "SimResults"` produce box-and-whisker plots of simulation results.

Note

Functionality for producing conditional box-and-whisker plots was added in version 0.2. Prior to that, the function gave an error message if simulation results with multiple contamination levels or missing value rates were supplied.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

`simDensityplot`, `simXyplot`, `bwplot`, `"SimResults"`

Examples

```
#### design-based simulation
set.seed(12345) # for reproducibility
data(eusilcP)   # load data

## control objects for sampling and contamination
sc <- SampleControl(size = 500, k = 50)
cc <- DARControl(target = "eqIncome", epsilon = 0.02,
  fun = function(x) x * 25)

## function for simulation runs
```

```

sim <- function(x) {
  c(mean = mean(x$seqIncome), trimmed = mean(x$seqIncome, 0.02))
}

## run simulation
results <- runSimulation(eusilcP,
  sc, contControl = cc, fun = sim)

## plot results
tv <- mean(eusilcP$seqIncome) # true population mean
simBwplot(results, true = tv)

#### model-based simulation
set.seed(12345) # for reproducibility

## function for generating data
rgnorm <- function(n, means) {
  group <- sample(1:2, n, replace=TRUE)
  data.frame(group=group, value=rnorm(n) + means[group])
}

## control objects for data generation and contamination
means <- c(0, 0.25)
dc <- DataControl(size = 500, distribution = rgnorm,
  dots = list(means = means))
cc <- DCARContControl(target = "value",
  epsilon = 0.02, dots = list(mean = 15))

## function for simulation runs
sim <- function(x) {
  c(mean = mean(x$value),
    trimmed = mean(x$value, trim = 0.02),
    median = median(x$value))
}

## run simulation
results <- runSimulation(dc, nrep = 50,
  contControl = cc, design = "group", fun = sim)

## plot results
simBwplot(results, true = means)

```

SimControl-class *Class "SimControl"*

Description

Class for controlling how simulation runs are performed.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("SimControl", ...)` or `SimControl(...)`.

Slots

`contControl`: Object of class `"OptContControl"`; a control object for contamination, or `NULL`.

`NAControl`: Object of class `"OptNAControl"`; a control object for inserting missing values, or `NULL`.

`design`: Object of class `"character"` specifying the variables (columns) to be used for splitting the data into domains. The simulations, including contamination and the insertion of missing values (unless `SAE=TRUE`), are then performed on every domain.

`fun`: Object of class `"function"` to be applied in each simulation run.

`dots`: Object of class `"list"` containing additional arguments to be passed to `fun`.

`SAE`: Object of class `"logical"` indicating whether small area estimation will be used in the simulation experiment.

Details

There are some requirements for `fun`. It must return a numeric vector, or a list with the two components `values` (a numeric vector) and `add` (additional results of any class, e.g., statistical models). Note that the latter is computationally slightly more expensive. A `data.frame` is passed to `fun` in every simulation run. The corresponding argument must be called `x`. If comparisons with the original data need to be made, e.g., for evaluating the quality of imputation methods, the function should have an argument called `orig`. If different domains are used in the simulation, the indices of the current domain can be passed to the function via an argument called `domain`.

For small area estimation, the following points have to be kept in mind. The `design` for splitting the data must be supplied and `SAE` must be set to `TRUE`. However, the data are not actually split into the specified domains. Instead, the whole data set (sample) is passed to `fun`. Also contamination and missing values are added to the whole data (sample). Last, but not least, the function must have a `domain` argument so that the current domain can be extracted from the whole data (sample).

In every simulation run, `fun` is evaluated using `try`. Hence no results are lost if computations fail in any of the simulation runs.

Accessor and mutator methods

`getContControl` signature(`x = "SimControl"`): `get slot ContControl`.

`setContControl` signature(`x = "SimControl"`): `set slot ContControl`.

`getNAControl` signature(`x = "SimControl"`): `get slot NAControl`.

`setNAControl` signature(`x = "SimControl"`): `set slot NAControl`.

`getDesign` signature(`x = "SimControl"`): `get slot design`.

`setDesign` signature(`x = "SimControl"`): `set slot design`.

`getFun` signature(`x = "SimControl"`): `get slot fun`.

`setFun` signature(`x = "SimControl"`): `set slot fun`.

```

getDots signature(x = "SimControl"): get slot dots.
setDots signature(x = "SimControl"): set slot dots.
getSAE signature(x = "SimControl"): get slot SAE.
setSAE signature(x = "SimControl"): set slot SAE.

```

Methods

```

clusterRunSimulation signature(cl = "ANY", x = "data.frame", setup =
  "missing", nrep = "numeric", control = "SimControl"): run a simula-
  tion experiment on a snow cluster.
clusterRunSimulation signature(cl = "ANY", x = "data.frame", setup =
  "VirtualSampleControl", nrep = "missing", control = "SimControl"):
  run a simulation experiment on a snow cluster.
clusterRunSimulation signature(cl = "ANY", x = "data.frame", setup =
  "SampleSetup", nrep = "missing", control = "SimControl"): run a sim-
  ulation experiment on a snow cluster.
clusterRunSimulation signature(cl = "ANY", x = "VirtualDataControl",
  setup = "missing", nrep = "numeric", control = "SimControl"): run
  a simulation experiment on a snow cluster.
head signature(x = "SimControl"): currently returns the object itself.
runSimulation signature(x = "data.frame", setup = "VirtualSampleControl",
  nrep = "missing", control = "SimControl"): run a simulation experiment.
runSimulation signature(x = "data.frame", setup = "SampleSetup", nrep
  = "missing", control = "SimControl"): run a simulation experiment.
runSimulation signature(x = "data.frame", setup = "missing", nrep =
  "numeric", control = "SimControl"): run a simulation experiment.
runSimulation signature(x = "data.frame", setup = "missing", nrep =
  "missing", control = "SimControl"): run a simulation experiment.
runSimulation signature(x = "VirtualDataControl", setup = "missing",
  nrep = "numeric", control = "SimControl"): run a simulation experiment.
runSimulation signature(x = "VirtualDataControl", setup = "missing",
  nrep = "missing", control = "SimControl"): run a simulation experiment.
show signature(object = "SimControl"): print the object on the R console.
summary signature(object = "SimControl"): currently returns the object itself.
tail signature(x = "SimControl"): currently returns the object itself.

```

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

`runSimulation`, `"SimResults"`

Examples

```
#### design-based simulation
set.seed(12345) # for reproducibility
data(eusilcP)   # load data

## control objects for sampling and contamination
sc <- SampleControl(size = 500, k = 50)
cc <- DARContControl(target = "eqIncome", epsilon = 0.02,
  fun = function(x) x * 25)

## function for simulation runs
sim <- function(x) {
  c(mean = mean(x$eqIncome), trimmed = mean(x$eqIncome, 0.02))
}

## combine these to "SimControl" object and run simulation
ctrl <- SimControl(contControl = cc, fun = sim)
results <- runSimulation(eusilcP, sc, control = ctrl)

## explore results
head(results)
aggregate(results)
tv <- mean(eusilcP$eqIncome) # true population mean
plot(results, true = tv)

#### model-based simulation
set.seed(12345) # for reproducibility

## function for generating data
rgnorm <- function(n, means) {
  group <- sample(1:2, n, replace=TRUE)
  data.frame(group=group, value=rnorm(n) + means[group])
}

## control objects for data generation and contamination
means <- c(0, 0.25)
dc <- DataControl(size = 500, distribution = rgnorm,
  dots = list(means = means))
cc <- DCARContControl(target = "value",
  epsilon = 0.02, dots = list(mean = 15))
```

```
## function for simulation runs
sim <- function(x) {
  c(mean = mean(x$value),
    trimmed = mean(x$value, trim = 0.02),
    median = median(x$value))
}

## combine these to "SimControl" object and run simulation
ctrl <- SimControl(contControl = cc, design = "group", fun = sim)
results <- runSimulation(dc, nrep = 50, control = ctrl)

## explore results
head(results)
aggregate(results)
plot(results, true = means)
```

simDensityplot *Kernel density plots*

Description

Generic function for producing kernel density plots.

Usage

```
simDensityplot(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SimResults'
simDensityplot(x, true = NULL, epsilon, NArate, select, ...)
```

Arguments

x	the object to be plotted. For plotting simulation results, this must be an object of class "SimResults".
true	a numeric vector giving the true values. If supplied, reference lines are drawn in the corresponding panels.
epsilon	a numeric vector specifying contamination levels. If supplied, the values corresponding to these contamination levels are extracted from the simulation results and plotted.
NArate	a numeric vector specifying missing value rates. If supplied, the values corresponding to these missing value rates are extracted from the simulation results and plotted.
select	a character vector specifying the columns to be plotted. It must be a subset of the colnames slot of x, which is the default.
...	additional arguments to be passed down to methods and eventually to densityplot .

Details

For simulation results with multiple contamination levels or missing value rates, conditional kernel density plots are produced.

Value

An object of class "trellis". The `update` method can be used to update components of the object and the `print` method (usually called by default) will plot it on an appropriate plotting device.

Methods

`x = "SimResults"` produce kernel density plots of simulation results.

Note

Functionality for producing conditional kernel density plots was added in version 0.2. Prior to that, the function gave an error message if simulation results with multiple contamination levels or missing value rates were supplied.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

`simBwplot`, `simXyplot`, `densityplot`, `"SimResults"`

Examples

```
#### design-based simulation
set.seed(12345) # for reproducibility
data(eusilcP)   # load data

## control objects for sampling and contamination
sc <- SampleControl(size = 500, k = 50)
cc <- DARContControl(target = "eqIncome", epsilon = 0.02,
  fun = function(x) x * 25)

## function for simulation runs
sim <- function(x) {
  c(mean = mean(x$eqIncome), trimmed = mean(x$eqIncome, 0.02))
}

## run simulation
```

```

results <- runSimulation(eusilcP,
  sc, contControl = cc, fun = sim)

## plot results
tv <- mean(eusilcP$eqIncome) # true population mean
simDensityplot(results, true = tv)

#### model-based simulation
set.seed(12345) # for reproducibility

## function for generating data
rgnorm <- function(n, means) {
  group <- sample(1:2, n, replace=TRUE)
  data.frame(group=group, value=rnorm(n) + means[group])
}

## control objects for data generation and contamination
means <- c(0, 0.25)
dc <- DataControl(size = 500, distribution = rgnorm,
  dots = list(means = means))
cc <- DCARContControl(target = "value",
  epsilon = 0.02, dots = list(mean = 15))

## function for simulation runs
sim <- function(x) {
  c(mean = mean(x$value),
    trimmed = mean(x$value, trim = 0.02),
    median = median(x$value))
}

## run simulation
results <- runSimulation(dc, nrep = 50,
  contControl = cc, design = "group", fun = sim)

## plot results
simDensityplot(results, true = means)

```

SimResults-class *Class "SimResults"*

Description

Class for simulation results.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("SimResults", ...)` or `SimResults(...)`.

However, objects are expected to be created by the function `runSimulation` or `clusterRunSimulation`, these constructor functions are not supposed to be called by the user.

Slots

values: Object of class "data.frame" containing the simulation results.

add: Object of class "list" containing additional simulation results, e.g., statistical models.

design: Object of class "character" giving the variables (columns) defining the domains used in the simulation experiment.

colnames: Object of class "character" giving the names of the columns of values that contain the actual simulation results.

epsilon: Object of class "numeric" containing the contamination levels used in the simulation experiment.

NArate: Object of class "NumericMatrix" containing the missing value rates used in the simulation experiment.

dataControl: Object of class "OptDataControl"; the control object used for data generation in model-based simulation, or NULL.

sampleControl: Object of class "OptSampleControl"; the control object used for sampling in design-based simulation, or NULL.

nrep: Object of class "numeric" giving the number of repetitions of the simulation experiment (for model-based simulation or simulation based on real data).

control: Object of class "SimControl"; the control object used for running the simulations.

seed: Object of class "list" containing the seeds of the random number generator before and after the simulation experiment, respectively (for replication of the results).

call: Object of class "SimCall"; the function call used to run the simulation experiment, or NULL.

Accessor methods

`getValues` signature(`x` = "SimResults"): get slot values.

`getAdd` signature(`x` = "SimResults"): get slot add.

`getDesign` signature(`x` = "SimResults"): get slot design.

`getColnames` signature(`x` = "SimResults"): get slot colnames.

`getEpsilon` signature(`x` = "SimResults"): get slot epsilon.

`getNArate` signature(`x` = "SimResults"): get slot NArate.

`getDataControl` signature(`x` = "SimResults"): get slot dataControl.

`getSampleControl` signature(`x` = "SimResults"): get slot sampleControl.

`getNrep` signature(`x` = "SimResults"): get slot nrep.

`getControl` signature(`x` = "SimResults"): get slot control.

`getSeed` signature(`x` = "SimResults"): get slot seed.

`getCall` signature(`x` = "SimResults"): get slot call.

Methods

`aggregate` signature(`x = "SimResults"`): aggregate simulation results.
`head` signature(`x = "SimResults"`): returns the first parts of simulation results.
`plot` signature(`x = "SimResults"`, `y = "missing"`): selects a suitable graphical representation of the simulation results automatically.
`show` signature(`object = "SimResults"`): print simulation results on the R console.
`simBwplot` signature(`x = "SimResults"`): conditional box-and-whisker plot of simulation results.
`simDensityplot` signature(`x = "SimResults"`): conditional kernel density plot of simulation results.
`simXyplot` signature(`x = "SimResults"`): conditional x-y plot of simulation results.
`summary` signature(`x = "SimResults"`): produce a summary of simulation results.
`tail` signature(`x = "SimResults"`): returns the last parts of simulation results.

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Note

There are no mutator methods available since the slots are not supposed to be changed by the user. Furthermore, the slots `dataControl`, `sampleControl`, `nrep` and `control` were added in version 0.3.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

[runSimulation](#), [simBwplot](#), [simDensityplot](#), [simXyplot](#)

Examples

```
showClass("SimResults")
```

simSample	<i>Set up multiple samples</i>
-----------	--------------------------------

Description

A convenience wrapper for setting up multiple samples using `setup` with control class `SampleControl`.

Usage

```
simSample(x, design = character(), grouping = character(),
          collect = FALSE, fun = srs, size = NULL,
          prob = NULL, ..., k = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	the <code>data.frame</code> to sample from.
<code>design</code>	a character, logical or numeric vector specifying the variables (columns) to be used for stratified sampling.
<code>grouping</code>	a character string, single integer or logical vector specifying a grouping variable (column) to be used for sampling whole groups rather than individual observations.
<code>collect</code>	logical; if a grouping variable is specified and this is <code>FALSE</code> (which is the default value), groups are sampled directly. If grouping variable is specified and this is <code>TRUE</code> , individuals are sampled in a first step. In a second step, all individuals that belong to the same group as any of the sampled individuals are collected and added to the sample. If no grouping variable is specified, this is ignored.
<code>fun</code>	a function to be used for sampling (defaults to <code>srs</code>). It should return a vector containing the indices of the sampled items (observations or groups).
<code>size</code>	an optional non-negative integer giving the number of items (observations or groups) to sample. For stratified sampling, a vector of non-negative integers, each giving the number of items to sample from the corresponding stratum.
<code>prob</code>	an optional numeric vector giving the probability weights.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to be passed to <code>fun</code> .
<code>k</code>	a single positive integer giving the number of samples to be set up.

Details

There are some restrictions on the argument names of the function supplied to `fun`. If it needs population data as input, the corresponding argument should be called `x` and should expect a `data.frame`. If the sampling method only needs the population size as input, the argument should be called `N`. Note that `fun` is not expected to have both `x` and `N` as arguments, and that the latter is much faster for stratified sampling or group sampling. Furthermore, if the function has arguments for sample size and probability weights, they should be called `size` and `prob`, respectively. Note that a function with `prob` as its only argument is perfectly valid (for probability proportional to size sampling). Further arguments of `fun` may be passed directly via the `...` argument.

Value

An object of class "SampleSetup".

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

See Also

[setup](#), ["SampleControl"](#), ["SampleSetup"](#)

Examples

```
data(eusilcP)

## simple random sampling
srss <- simSample(eusilcP, size = 20, k = 4)
summary(srss)
draw(eusilcP[, c("id", "eqIncome")], srss, i = 1)

## group sampling
gss <- simSample(eusilcP, grouping = "hid", size = 10, k = 4)
summary(gss)
draw(eusilcP[, c("hid", "id", "eqIncome")], gss, i = 2)

## stratified simple random sampling
ssrss <- simSample(eusilcP, design = "region",
  size = c(2, 5, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3, 5, 2), k = 4)
summary(ssrss)
draw(eusilcP[, c("id", "region", "eqIncome")], ssrss, i = 3)

## stratified group sampling
sgss <- simSample(eusilcP, design = "region",
  grouping = "hid", size = c(2, 5, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3, 5, 2), k = 4)
summary(sgss)
draw(eusilcP[, c("hid", "id", "region", "eqIncome")], sgss, i = 4)
```

simXyplot

X-Y plots

Description

Generic function for producing x-y plots. For simulation results, the average results are plotted against the corresponding contamination levels or missing value rates.

Usage

```
simXyplot(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SimResults'
simXyplot(x, true = NULL, epsilon, NArate,
          select, cond = c("Epsilon", "NArate"),
          average = c("mean", "median"), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	the object to be plotted. For plotting simulation results, this must be an object of class "SimResults".
<code>true</code>	a numeric vector giving the true values. If supplied, reference lines are drawn in the corresponding panels.
<code>epsilon</code>	a numeric vector specifying contamination levels. If supplied, the values corresponding to these contamination levels are extracted from the simulation results and plotted.
<code>NArate</code>	a numeric vector specifying missing value rates. If supplied, the values corresponding to these missing value rates are extracted from the simulation results and plotted.
<code>select</code>	a character vector specifying the columns to be plotted. It must be a subset of the <code>colnames</code> slot of <code>x</code> , which is the default.
<code>cond</code>	a character string; for simulation results with multiple contamination levels and multiple missing value rates, this specifies the column of the simulation results to be used for producing conditional x-y plots. If "Epsilon", conditional plots are produced for the different contamination levels. If "NArate", conditional plots are produced for the different missing value rates. The default is to use whichever results in less plots.
<code>average</code>	a character string specifying how the averages should be computed. Possible values are "mean" for the mean (the default) or "median" for the median.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to be passed down to methods and eventually to <code>xyplot</code> .

Details

For simulation results with multiple contamination levels and multiple missing value rates, conditional x-y plots are produced, as specified by `cond`.

Value

An object of class "trellis". The `update` method can be used to update components of the object and the `print` method (usually called by default) will plot it on an appropriate plotting device.

Methods

`x = "SimResults"` produce x-y plots of simulation results.

Note

Functionality for producing conditional x-y plots (including the argument `cond`) was added in version 0.2. Prior to that, the function gave an error message if simulation results with multiple contamination levels and multiple missing value rates were supplied.

The argument `average` that specifies how the averages are computed was added in version 0.1.2. Prior to that, the mean has always been used.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

[simBwplot](#), [simDensityplot](#), [xyplot](#), ["SimResults"](#)

Examples

```
#### design-based simulation
set.seed(12345) # for reproducibility
data(eusilcP)   # load data

## control objects for sampling and contamination
sc <- SampleControl(size = 500, k = 50)
cc <- DARContControl(target = "eqIncome",
  epsilon = seq(0, 0.05, by = 0.01),
  fun = function(x) x * 25)

## function for simulation runs
sim <- function(x) {
  c(mean = mean(x$eqIncome), trimmed = mean(x$eqIncome, 0.05))
}

## run simulation
results <- runSimulation(eusilcP,
  sc, contControl = cc, fun = sim)

## plot results
tv <- mean(eusilcP$eqIncome) # true population mean
simXyplot(results, true = tv)

#### model-based simulation
set.seed(12345) # for reproducibility
```



```

## function for generating data
rgnorm <- function(n, means) {
  group <- sample(1:2, n, replace=TRUE)
  data.frame(group=group, value=rnorm(n) + means[group])
}

## control objects for data generation and contamination
means <- c(0, 0.25)
dc <- DataControl(size = 500, distribution = rgnorm,
  dots = list(means = means))
cc <- DCARControl(target = "value",
  epsilon = seq(0, 0.05, by = 0.01),
  dots = list(mean = 15))

## function for simulation runs
sim <- function(x) {
  c(mean = mean(x$value),
    trimmed = mean(x$value, trim = 0.05),
    median = median(x$value))
}

## run simulation
results <- runSimulation(dc, nrep = 50,
  contControl = cc, design = "group", fun = sim)

## plot results
simXyplot(results, true = means)

```

Strata-class

Class "Strata"

Description

Class containing strata information for a data set.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("Strata", ...)` or `Strata(...)`.

However, objects are expected to be created by the function `stratify`, these constructor functions are not supposed to be called by the user.

Slots

values: Object of class "integer" giving the stratum number for each observation.

split: Object of class "list"; each list element contains the indices of the observations belonging to the corresponding stratum.

design: Object of class "character" giving the variables (columns) defining the strata.

nr: Object of class "integer" giving the stratum numbers.

legend: Object of class "data.frame" describing the strata.
size: Object of class "numeric" giving the stratum sizes.
call: Object of class "OptCall"; the function call used to stratify the data, or NULL.

Accessor methods

getValues signature(x = "Strata"): get slot values.
 getSplit signature(x = "Strata"): get slot split.
 getDesign signature(x = "Strata"): get slot design.
 getNr signature(x = "Strata"): get slot nr.
 getLegend signature(x = "Strata"): get slot legend.
 getSize signature(x = "Strata"): get slot size.
 getCall signature(x = "Strata"): get slot call.

Methods

head signature(x = "Strata"): returns the first parts of strata information.
 show signature(object = "Strata"): print strata information on the R console.
 simApply signature(x = "data.frame", design = "Strata", fun = "function"): apply a function to subsets.
 simSapply signature(x = "data.frame", design = "Strata", fun = "function"): apply a function to subsets.
 summary signature(object = "Strata"): produce a summary of strata information.
 tail signature(x = "Strata"): returns the last parts of strata information.

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Note

There are no mutator methods available since the slots are not supposed to be changed by the user.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

See Also

[stratify](#)

Examples

```
showClass("Strata")
```

`stratify`*Stratify data*

Description

Generic function for stratifying data.

Usage

```
stratify(x, design)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	the <code>data.frame</code> to be stratified.
<code>design</code>	a character, logical or numeric vector specifying the variables (columns) to be used for stratification.

Value

An object of class `"Strata"`.

Methods

```
x = "data.frame", design = "BasicVector" stratify data according to the variables  
(columns) given by design.
```

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

See Also

`"Strata"`

Examples

```
data(eusilcP)  
strata <- stratify(eusilcP, c("region", "gender"))  
summary(strata)
```

stratify-utilities *Utility functions for stratifying data*

Description

Generic utility functions for stratifying data. These are useful if not all the information of class "Strata" is necessary.

Usage

```
getStrataLegend(x, design)

getStrataSplit(x, design, USE.NAMES = TRUE)

getStrataTable(x, design)

getStratumSizes(x, design, USE.NAMES = TRUE)

getStratumValues(x, design, split)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	the <code>data.frame</code> to be stratified. For <code>getStratumSizes</code> , it is also possible to supply a list in which each list element contains the indices of the observations belonging to the corresponding stratum (as returned by <code>getStrataSplit</code>).
<code>design</code>	a character, logical or numeric vector specifying the variables (columns) to be used for stratification.
<code>USE.NAMES</code>	a logical indicating whether information about the strata should be used as names for the result.
<code>split</code>	an optional list in which each list element contains the indices of the observations belonging to the corresponding stratum (as returned by <code>getStrataSplit</code>).

Value

For `getStrataLegend`, a `data.frame` describing the strata.

For `getStrataSplit`, a list in which each element contains the indices of the observations belonging to the corresponding stratum.

For `getStrataTable`, a `data.frame` describing the strata and containing the stratum sizes.

For `getStratumSizes`, a numeric vector of the stratum sizes.

For `getStratumValues`, a numeric vector giving the stratum number for each observation.

Methods for function `getStrataLegend`

`x = "data.frame", design = "BasicVector"` get a `data.frame` describing the strata, according to the variables specified by `design`.

Methods for function `getStrataSplit`

`x = "data.frame", design = "BasicVector"` get a list in which each element contains the indices of the observations belonging to the corresponding stratum, according to the variables specified by `design`.

Methods for function `getStrataTable`

`x = "data.frame", design = "BasicVector"` get a `data.frame` describing the strata and containing the stratum sizes, according to the variables specified by `design`.

Methods for function `getStratumSizes`

`x = "list", design = "missing"` get the stratum sizes for a list in which each list element contains the indices of the observations belonging to the corresponding stratum (as returned by `getStrataSplit`).

`x = "data.frame", design = "BasicVector"` get the stratum sizes of a data set, according to the variables specified by `design`.

Methods for function `getStratumValues`

`x = "data.frame", design = "BasicVector", split = "list"` get the stratum number for each observation, according to the variables specified by `design`. A previously computed list in which each list element contains the indices of the observations belonging to the corresponding stratum (as returned by `getStrataSplit`) speeds things up a bit.

`x = "data.frame", design = "BasicVector", split = "missing"` get the stratum number for each observation, according to the variables specified by `design`.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

See Also

[stratify](#), [Strata](#)

Examples

```
data(eusilcP)

## all data
getStrataLegend(eusilcP, c("region", "gender"))
getStrataTable(eusilcP, c("region", "gender"))
getStratumSizes(eusilcP, c("region", "gender"))

## small sample
sam <- draw(eusilcP, size = 25)
getStrataSplit(sam, "gender")
getStratumValues(sam, "gender")
```

summary-methods	<i>Methods for producing a summary of an object</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Produce a summary an object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SampleSetup'
summary(object)

## S4 method for signature 'SimControl'
summary(object)

## S4 method for signature 'SimResults'
summary(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'Strata'
summary(object)

## S4 method for signature 'VirtualContControl'
summary(object)

## S4 method for signature 'VirtualDataControl'
summary(object)

## S4 method for signature 'VirtualNAControl'
summary(object)

## S4 method for signature 'VirtualSampleControl'
summary(object)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	an object.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to be passed down to methods.

Value

The form of the resulting object depends on the class of the argument `object`. See the “Methods” section below for details.

Methods

`signature(x = "SampleSetup")` returns an object of class `SummarySampleSetup`, which contains information on the size of each of the set up samples.

signature(x = "SimControl") currently returns the object itself.

signature(x = "SimResults") produces a summary of the simulation results by calling the method of `summary` for the `data.frame` in slot values.

signature(x = "Strata") returns a `data.frame` containing the size of each stratum.

signature(x = "VirtualContControl") currently returns the object itself.

signature(x = "VirtualDataControl") currently returns the object itself.

signature(x = "VirtualNAControl") currently returns the object itself.

signature(x = "VirtualSampleControl") currently returns the object itself.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

`summary`, `"SampleSetup"`, `"SummarySampleSetup"`, `"SimResults"`, `"Strata"`

Examples

```
## load data
data(eusilcP)

## class "SampleSetup"
# set up samples using group sampling
set <- setup(eusilcP, grouping = "hid", size = 1000, k = 50)
summary(set)

## class "Strata"
# set up samples using group sampling
strata <- stratify(eusilcP, "region")
summary(strata)
```

SummarySampleSetup-class
Class "SummarySampleSetup"

Description

Class containing a summary of set up samples.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("SummarySampleSetup", ...)` or `SummarySampleSetup(...)`.

However, objects are expected to be created by the `summary` method for class `"SampleSetup"`, these constructor functions are not supposed to be called by the user.

Slots

`size`: Object of class `"numeric"` giving the size of each of the set up samples.

Accessor methods

`getSize` signature(`x = "SummarySampleSetup"`): get slot size.

Methods

`show` signature(`object = "SummarySampleSetup"`): print a summary of set up samples on the R console.

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Note

There are no mutator methods available since the slots are not supposed to be changed by the user.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

See Also

`"SampleSetup"`, `summary`

Examples

```
showClass("SummarySampleSetup")
```

tail-methods	<i>Methods for returning the last parts of an object</i>
--------------	--

Description

Return the last parts of an object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SampleSetup'
tail(x, k = 6, n = 6, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SimControl'
tail(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SimResults'
tail(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'Strata'
tail(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'VirtualContControl'
tail(x)

## S4 method for signature 'VirtualDataControl'
tail(x)

## S4 method for signature 'VirtualNAControl'
tail(x)

## S4 method for signature 'VirtualSampleControl'
tail(x)
```

Arguments

x	an object.
k	for objects of class "SampleSetup", the number of set up samples to be kept in the resulting object.
n	for objects of class "SampleSetup", the number of indices to be kept in each of the set up samples in the resulting object.
...	additional arguments to be passed down to methods.

Value

An object of the same class as x, but in general smaller. See the “Methods” section below for details.

Methods

`signature(x = "SampleSetup")` returns the last parts of set up samples. The last `n` indices of each of the last `k` set up samples are kept.

`signature(x = "SimControl")` currently returns the object itself.

`signature(x = "SimResults")` returns the last parts of simulation results. The method of `tail` for the `data.frame` in slot values is thereby called.

`signature(x = "Strata")` returns the last parts of strata information. The method of `tail` for the vector in slot values is thereby called and the slots `split` and `size` are adapted accordingly.

`signature(x = "VirtualContControl")` currently returns the object itself.

`signature(x = "VirtualDataControl")` currently returns the object itself.

`signature(x = "VirtualNAControl")` currently returns the object itself.

`signature(x = "VirtualSampleControl")` currently returns the object itself.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

`tail`, `"SampleSetup"`, `"SimResults"`, `"Strata"`

Examples

```
## load data
data(eusilcP)

## class "SampleSetup"
# set up samples using group sampling
set <- setup(eusilcP, grouping = "hid", size = 1000, k = 50)
summary(set)
# get the last 10 indices of each of the last 5 samples
tail(set, k = 5, n = 10)

## class "Strata"
# set up samples using group sampling
strata <- stratify(eusilcP, "region")
summary(strata)
# get strata information for the last 10 observations
tail(strata, 10)
```

```
VirtualContControl-class
  Class "VirtualContControl"
```

Description

Virtual superclass for controlling contamination in a simulation experiment.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Slots

target: Object of class "OptCharacter"; a character vector specifying specifying the variables (columns) to be contaminated, or NULL to contaminate all variables (except the additional ones generated internally).

epsilon: Object of class "numeric" giving the contamination levels.

Extends

Class "OptContControl", directly.

Accessor and mutator methods

`getTarget` signature(`x` = "VirtualContControl"): get slot target.

`setTarget` signature(`x` = "VirtualContControl"): set slot target.

`getEpsilon` signature(`x` = "VirtualContControl"): get slot epsilon.

`setEpsilon` signature(`x` = "VirtualContControl"): set slot epsilon.

Methods

`head` signature(`x` = "VirtualContControl"): currently returns the object itself.

`length` signature(`x` = "VirtualContControl"): get the number of contamination levels to be used.

`show` signature(`object` = "VirtualContControl"): print the object on the R console.

`summary` signature(`object` = "VirtualContControl"): currently returns the object itself.

`tail` signature(`x` = "VirtualContControl"): currently returns the object itself.

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

"DCARContControl", "DARContControl", "ContControl", `contaminate`

Examples

```
showClass("VirtualContControl")
```

```
VirtualDataControl-class
      Class "VirtualDataControl"
```

Description

Virtual superclass for controlling model-based generation of data.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Extends

Class "`OptDataControl`", directly.

Methods

```
clusterRunSimulation signature(cl = "ANY", x = "VirtualDataControl",
  setup = "missing", nrep = "numeric", control = "SimControl"): run
  a simulation experiment on a snow cluster.
head signature(x = "VirtualContControl"): currently returns the object itself.
runSimulation signature(x = "VirtualDataControl", setup = "missing",
  nrep = "numeric", control = "SimControl"): run a simulation experiment.
runSimulation signature(x = "VirtualDataControl", setup = "missing",
  nrep = "missing", control = "SimControl"): run a simulation experiment.
summary signature(object = "VirtualContControl"): currently returns the ob-
  ject itself.
tail signature(x = "VirtualContControl"): currently returns the object itself.
```

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

"DataControl", `generate`

Examples

```
showClass("VirtualDataControl")
```

```
VirtualNAControl-class
  Class "VirtualNAControl"
```

Description

Virtual superclass for controlling the insertion of missing values in a simulation experiment.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Slots

target: Object of class "OptCharacter"; a character vector specifying the variables (columns) in which missing values should be inserted, or NULL to insert missing values in all variables (except the additional ones generated internally).

NARate: Object of class "NumericMatrix" giving the missing value rates, which may be selected individually for the target variables. In case of a vector, the same missing value rates are used for all target variables. In case of a matrix, on the other hand, the missing value rates to be used for each target variable are given by the respective column.

Extends

Class "OptNAControl", directly.

Accessor and mutator methods

```

getTarget signature(x = "VirtualNAControl"): get slot target.
setTarget signature(x = "VirtualNAControl"): set slot target.
getNArate signature(x = "VirtualNAControl"): get slot NArate.
setNArate signature(x = "VirtualNAControl"): set slot NArate.

```

Methods

```

head signature(x = "VirtualNAControl"): currently returns the object itself.
length signature(x = "VirtualNAControl"): get the number of missing value rates
  to be used (the length in case of a vector or the number of rows in case of a matrix).
show signature(object = "VirtualNAControl"): print the object on the R console.
summary signature(object = "VirtualNAControl"): currently returns the object
  itself.
tail signature(x = "VirtualNAControl"): currently returns the object itself.

```

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

`"NAControl"`, `setNA`

Examples

```
showClass("VirtualNAControl")
```

```
VirtualSampleControl-class
  Class "VirtualSampleControl"
```

Description

Virtual superclass for controlling the setup of samples.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Slots

k: Object of class "numeric", a single positive integer giving the number of samples to be set up.

Extends

Class "[OptSampleControl](#)", directly.

Accessor and mutator methods

```
getK signature(x = "VirtualSampleControl"): get slot k.
setK signature(x = "VirtualSampleControl"): set slot k.
```

Methods

```
clusterRunSimulation signature(cl = "ANY", x = "data.frame", setup =
  "VirtualSampleControl", nrep = "missing", control = "SimControl"):
  run a simulation experiment on a snow cluster.
draw signature(x = "data.frame", setup = "VirtualSampleControl"): draw
  a sample.
head signature(x = "VirtualSampleControl"): currently returns the object itself.
length signature(x = "VirtualSampleControl"): get the number of samples to be
  set up.
runSimulation signature(x = "data.frame", setup = "VirtualSampleControl",
  nrep = "missing", control = "SimControl"): run a simulation experiment.
show signature(object = "VirtualSampleControl"): print the object on the R
  console.
summary signature(object = "VirtualSampleControl"): currently returns the ob-
  ject itself.
tail signature(x = "VirtualSampleControl"): currently returns the object itself.
```

UML class diagram

A slightly simplified UML class diagram of the framework can be found in Figure 1 of the package vignette *An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package simFrame*. Use `vignette("simFrame-intro")` to view this vignette.

Author(s)

Andreas Alfons

References

Alfons, A., Templ, M. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R Package **simFrame**. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **37**(3), 1–36. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v37/i03/>.

See Also

`"SampleControl"`, `"SampleSetup"`, `setup`, `draw`

Examples

```
showClass("VirtualSampleControl")
```


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