

# Package ‘examly’

November 13, 2025

**Title** Statistical Metrics and Reporting Tool

**Version** 0.1.2

**Description** A 'Shiny'-based toolkit for item/test analysis. It is designed for multiple-choice, true-false, and open-ended questions. The toolkit is usable with datasets in 1-0 or other formats. Key analyses include difficulty, discrimination, response-option analysis, reports. The classical test theory methods used are described in Ebel & Frisbie (1991, ISBN:978-0132892314).

**License** MIT + file LICENSE

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Depends** R (>= 4.1)

**Imports** shiny, dplyr, ggplot2, tidyr, purrr, stringr, readr, readxl,  
officer, flextable, glue, magrittr, jsonlite, tibble, htmltools

**Suggests** testthat (>= 3.0.0), knitr, rmarkdown, spelling, psychometric

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**Config/testthat/edition** 3

**URL** <https://github.com/ahmetcaliskan1987/examly>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/ahmetcaliskan1987/examly/issues>

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.3

**Language** en-US

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2025-11-13 17:40:24 UTC

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color_badge	Create a colored HTML span badge (UI helper)
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**Description**

Generates a colored HTML badge for displaying values (like p-values or correlations) in the Shiny UI.

**Usage**

```
color_badge(v, type = c("generic", "p", "r"))
```

**Arguments**

- v                   The numeric value to display.
- type                The type of value ('generic', 'p', 'r') for coloring rules.

**Value**

An `htmltools::span()` object.

**Examples**

```
if (interactive()) {  
  # Example for difficulty (p)  
  color_badge(0.5, "p")  
  # Example for discrimination (r)  
  color_badge(0.2, "r")  
}
```

---

comment_overall_keys	<i>Generate translation keys for overall comments</i>
----------------------	---

---

**Description**

Creates a vector of translation keys based on average difficulty (ap) and discrimination (ar).

**Usage**

```
comment_overall_keys(ap, ar)
```

**Arguments**

ap	Average difficulty (p-value).
ar	Average discrimination (r-value).

**Value**

A character vector of translation keys.

**Examples**

```
comment_overall_keys(0.6, 0.35) # Medium, Keep  
comment_overall_keys(0.2, 0.15) # Hard, Remove
```

---

detect_id_cols	<i>Detect ID columns using regex</i>
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**Description**

Searches a vector of column names for common ID-related patterns.

**Usage**

```
detect_id_cols(cols)
```

**Arguments**

cols	A character vector of column names.
------	-------------------------------------

A character vector of names that matched the ID pattern.

```
detect_id_cols(c("Ad", "Soyad", "ogrenci no", "Madde1", "StudentID"))
```

difficulty_label_key	<i>Generate label key for difficulty (<math>p</math>)</i>
----------------------	---

Returns a specific translation key based on an item's difficulty value.

difficulty\_label\_key(p)

p A numeric item difficulty value.

A character string (translation key).

```
difficulty_label_key(0.3) # Hard
difficulty_label_key(0.7) # Medium
difficulty_label_key(0.9) # Easy
```

discrimination\_decision\_key  
*Generate label key for discrimination (r)*

Returns a specific translation key based on an item's discrimination value.

```
discrimination_decision_key(r)
```

r	A numeric item discrimination value.
---	--------------------------------------

**Value**

A character string (translation key).

**Examples**

```
discrimination_decision_key(0.15) # Remove
discrimination_decision_key(0.25) # Consider
discrimination_decision_key(0.4)  # Keep
```

---

d\_mode

*Calculate the mode*


---

**Description**

Finds the most frequent value (the mode) in a vector.

**Usage**

```
d_mode(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      A vector.

**Value**

The mode of the vector. Returns NA if the vector is empty.

**Examples**

```
d_mode(c(1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4))
d_mode(c("a", "b", "a"))
```

---

get\_itemexam\_quant

*Safely get quantile from 'psychometric' package*


---

**Description**

Tries to get the default quant argument from psychometric::item.exam. Returns 0.27 if the package is not installed or an error occurs.

**Usage**

```
get_itemexam_quant()
```

**Value**

A numeric value for the quantile (default 0.27).

**Examples**

```
get_itemexam_quant()
```

---

i18n_load	<i>Load translation dictionary</i>
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**Description**

Finds <lang>.json under the installed package's i18n/ folder and, if not found (during development), falls back to inst/i18n/<lang>.json.

**Usage**

```
i18n_load(lang = "tr")
```

**Arguments**

lang                      Character scalar language code. Currently "tr" or "en".

**Value**

A named list (key -> string) parsed from the JSON file.

**Examples**

```
# Always-fast: locate the installed TR dictionary (empty string if not installed)
system.file("shinyapp", "i18n", "tr.json", package = "examly")

# Safe example that runs only if the file actually exists
p <- system.file("shinyapp", "i18n", "tr.json", package = "examly")
if (nzchar(p) && file.exists(p)) {
  d <- i18n_load("tr")
  i18n_t(d, "ui.title", "Baslik")
}
```

---

i18n_t	<i>Translate a UI/message key</i>
--------	-----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Returns the value for key from a dictionary produced by `i18n_load()`. If the key is missing, returns default when provided, otherwise the key itself.

**Usage**

```
i18n_t(dict, key, default = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

dict	Named list produced by <code>i18n_load()</code> .
key	Character scalar; lookup key.
default	Optional fallback value if the key is not present.

**Value**

Character scalar.

**Examples**

```
# A quick, fully automatic check:
p <- system.file("shinyapp", "i18n", "en.json", package = "examly")
if (nzchar(p) && file.exists(p)) {
  d <- i18n_load("en")
  i18n_t(d, "buttons.download", "Download")
}
```

---

is_scored_01	<i>Check if a vector is scored 0/1</i>
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---

**Description**

Detects if a vector (after removing NAs) contains only 0 and 1.

**Usage**

```
is_scored_01(vec)
```

**Arguments**

vec	The vector to check.
-----	----------------------

**Value**

TRUE if the vector is 0/1 scored, FALSE otherwise.

**Examples**

```
is_scored_01(c(1, 0, 1, 0, NA))
is_scored_01(c(1, 0, 2, 0))
is_scored_01(c("A", "B", "C"))
```

---

kr20

---

*Calculate KR-20 reliability coefficient*


---

**Description**

Calculates the Kuder-Richardson 20 (KR-20) reliability coefficient for a data.frame or matrix of dichotomous (0/1) items.

**Usage**

```
kr20(m)
```

**Arguments**

**m** A data.frame or matrix where rows are subjects and columns are dichotomously scored (0/1) items.

**Value**

A numeric value for the KR-20 coefficient, or NA\_real\_ if calculation is not possible.

**Examples**

```
item_matrix <- data.frame(
  m1 = c(1, 1, 0, 1),
  m2 = c(1, 0, 1, 1),
  m3 = c(0, 1, 0, 0)
)
kr20(item_matrix)
```



---

norm_cols	<i>Normalize Column Names</i>
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---

**Description**

A helper function that takes a mixed character vector or a single semi-colon/comma-separated string and returns a clean character vector of column names.

**Usage**

```
norm_cols(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      A character vector or a single string containing column names.

**Value**

A character vector of trimmed, non-empty column names.

**Examples**

```
norm_cols(" m1 , m2;m3")
norm_cols(c(" m1 ", "m2", "", " m3 "))
```

---

norm_letter	<i>Normalize letter grades</i>
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---

**Description**

Cleans and validates a vector of characters, keeping only standard letter grades (A, B, C, D, E).

**Usage**

```
norm_letter(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      A vector, typically character.

**Value**

A character vector of normalized grades (A-E) or NA.

**Examples**

```
norm_letter(c(" a ", "B", "c", "F", "d", NA))
```

---

parse_lc_bin	<i>Parse 1/0 coded data</i>
--------------	-----------------------------

---

**Description**

Validates that a vector contains only 1s, 0s, or NAs.

**Usage**

```
parse_lc_bin(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      A vector of potential 1/0 scores.

**Value**

An integer vector (1, 0, or NA).

**Examples**

```
parse_lc_bin(c(1, 0, "1", "0", 2, "A", NA))
```

---

parse_lc_raw	<i>Parse raw continuous/Likert scores</i>
--------------	---

---

**Description**

Cleans a vector of potential scores, converting to numeric and removing invalid or out-of-range values.

**Usage**

```
parse_lc_raw(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      A vector (typically character) of raw scores.

**Value**

A numeric vector of cleaned scores.

**Examples**

```
parse_lc_raw(c("10", "5.5", "0", "-2", "ikiyüz", NA, "1000001"))
```

---

`parse_mc_bin`*Score Multiple Choice items as 1/0*

---

**Description**

Scores a Multiple Choice (A-E) response vector against a key.

**Usage**

```
parse_mc_bin(x, key)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	A vector of student responses.
<code>key</code>	The correct answer key (e.g., "A", "B").

**Value**

An integer vector (1=correct, 0=wrong, NA=invalid).

**Examples**

```
parse_mc_bin(c("a", "B", "c", "F", " b "), key = "B")
```

---

`parse_tf_bin`*Score True/False items as 1/0*

---

**Description**

Scores a True/False (Doğru/Yanlış) response vector against a key.

**Usage**

```
parse_tf_bin(x, key)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	A vector of student responses.
<code>key</code>	The correct answer key (e.g., "D", "Y", "TRUE", "FALSE").

**Value**

An integer vector (1=correct, 0=wrong, NA=invalid).

**Examples**

```
parse_tf_bin(c("D", "Y", "DOGRU", "False", "Belki"), key = "D")
```

---

pbiserial_rest	<i>Point-biserial correlation for item analysis</i>
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**Description**

Calculates the correlation between a single item's score and the rest of the total score.

**Usage**

```
pbiserial_rest(item, rest)
```

**Arguments**

item	A numeric vector of dichotomous item scores (0/1).
rest	A numeric vector of the total scores, excluding the item.

**Value**

The point-biserial correlation coefficient.

**Examples**

```
item1 <- c(1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1)
rest_score <- c(10, 8, 12, 5, 9, 11)
pbiserial_rest(item1, rest_score)
```

---

q_index	<i>Calculate q-index (1 - p)</i>
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**Description**

A simple helper to calculate the inverse of the p-value (difficulty index).

**Usage**

```
q_index(p)
```

**Arguments**

p	A numeric value or vector (item difficulty).
---	--

**Value**

A numeric value or vector (1 - p).

**Examples**

```
q_index(0.8)
q_index(c(0.2, 0.5, 0.7))
```

---

run_app	<i>Launch examly Shiny application</i>
---------	--

---

**Description**

Launches the packaged Shiny app located in `inst/shinyapp`. If the app files are not found, a minimal placeholder app is launched instead.

**Usage**

```
run_app()
```

**Details**

This function is exported so users can run `examly::run_app()`.

**Value**

Invisibly returns `NULL`. Called for its side effects.

**Examples**

```
system.file("shinyapp", package = "examly")
if(interactive()){
  examly::run_app()
}
```

---

student_counts	<i>Student-level counts (Correct/Incorrect/Missing)</i>
----------------	---

---

**Description**

Calculates the total number of correct, incorrect, and missing answers for each student (row).

**Usage**

```
student_counts(sc)
```

**Arguments**

`sc` A data.frame of scored items (0=wrong, 1=correct, NA=missing).

**Value**

A tibble with columns `Dogru`, `Yanlis`, and `Bos`.

**Examples**

```
score_df <- data.frame(m1 = c(1, 0, 1), m2 = c(0, 1, NA), m3 = c(1, 1, 1))  
student_counts(score_df)
```

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