

Package ‘examly’

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Title Statistical Metrics and Reporting Tool

Version 0.2.0

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).

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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>

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Contents

color_badge	2
comment_overall_keys	3

detect_id_cols	3
difficulty_label_key	4
discrimination_decision_key	4
d_mode	5
get_itemexam_quant	5
i18n_load	6
i18n_t	7
is_scored_01	7
kr20	8
norm_cols	9
norm_letter	9
parse_lc_bin	10
parse_lc_raw	10
parse_mc_bin	11
parse_tf_bin	11
pbiserial_rest	12
q_index	12
run_app	13
student_counts	13

Index **15**

color_badge	<i>Create a colored HTML span badge (UI helper)</i>
-------------	---

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 *Generate translation keys for overall comments*

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 *Detect ID columns using regex*

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.

Value

A character vector of names that matched the ID pattern.

Examples

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

```
difficulty_label_key Generate label key for difficulty (p)
```

Description

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

Usage

```
difficulty_label_key(p)
```

Arguments

`p` A numeric item difficulty value.

Value

A character string (translation key).

Examples

```
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)
```

Description

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

Usage

```
discrimination_decision_key(r)
```

Arguments

`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>
-----------	------------------------------------

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>
--------------	--

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>
-----------	-------------------------------

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>
-------------	--------------------------------

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, "100001"))
```

parse_mc_bin	<i>Score Multiple Choice items as 1/0</i>
--------------	---

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

x	A vector of student responses.
key	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	<i>Score True/False items as 1/0</i>
--------------	--------------------------------------

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

x	A vector of student responses.
key	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>
----------------	---

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>
---------	----------------------------------

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)
```

Index

color_badge, [2](#)
comment_overall_keys, [3](#)

d_mode, [5](#)
detect_id_cols, [3](#)
difficulty_label_key, [4](#)
discrimination_decision_key, [4](#)

get_itemexam_quant, [5](#)

i18n_load, [6](#)
i18n_load(), [7](#)
i18n_t, [7](#)
is_scored_01, [7](#)

kr20, [8](#)

norm_cols, [9](#)
norm_letter, [9](#)

parse_lc_bin, [10](#)
parse_lc_raw, [10](#)
parse_mc_bin, [11](#)
parse_tf_bin, [11](#)
pbiserial_rest, [12](#)

q_index, [12](#)

run_app, [13](#)

student_counts, [13](#)