

Package ‘fsia’

October 13, 2022

Type Package

Title Import and Analysis of OMR Data from FormScanner

Version 1.1.1

Date 2017-06-23

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Description Import data of tests and questionnaires from FormScanner. FormScanner is an open source software that converts scanned images to data using optical mark recognition (OMR) and it can be downloaded from <<http://sourceforge.net/projects/formscanner/>>. The spreadsheet file created by FormScanner is imported in a convenient format to perform the analyses provided by the package. These analyses include the conversion of multiple responses to binary (correct/incorrect) data, the computation of the number of corrected responses for each subject or item, scoring using weights, the computation and the graphical representation of the frequencies of the responses to each item and the report of the responses of a few subjects.

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NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2017-06-23 12:55:29 UTC

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fsia-package	<i>Import and Analysis of OMR Data from FormScanner</i>
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Description

Import data of tests and questionnaires from FormScanner. FormScanner is an open source software that converts scanned images to data using optical mark recognition (OMR) and it can be downloaded from <http://sourceforge.net/projects/formscanner/>. The spreadsheet file created by FormScanner is imported in a convenient format to perform the analyses provided by the package. These analyses include the conversion of multiple responses to binary (correct/incorrect) data, the computation of the number of corrected responses for each subject or item, scoring using weights, the computation and the graphical representation of the frequencies of the responses to each item and the report of the responses of a few subjects.

Details

Package: fsia
 Type: Package
 Version: 1.1.1
 Date: 2017-06-23
 License: GPL-3

Data of questionnaires and tests are often collected on paper forms. FormScanner is an open source software that converts scanned images to data using optical mark recognition (OMR). Function [read.formscanner](#) of the fsia package can be used to import data from FormScanner in R. The correct response (key) can be specified using function [addkey](#). It is also possible to specify weights for each response using function [addweights](#). If items have a key, data can be converted to binary variables using function [resp2binary](#). In this case, the number of corrected responses for each person and for each item can also be computed by using functions [person.stat](#) and [item.stat](#). These functions can also be used to compute a score using the weights previously specified. Function [freq](#) calculates the absolute or percentage frequencies of the responses to each item. The frequencies can be printed on screen or plotted on a graph. In both cases, the true responses (if any) are highlighted. The responses given by one or a few subjects can be displayed on a graph by using function [report](#). The key is shown on the right and wrong responses can be immediately identified by the red colour.

The package includes two data sets for illustrative purposes. Data sets [test](#) and [questionnaire](#) contain the result of importing csv files with function [read.formscanner](#). Data set [key](#) contains the correct responses of the items of the test data sets. Data set [weights](#) contains the weights of each correct response, while data set [weights_multiple](#) contains the weights of each response.

Author(s)

Michela Battauz

Maintainer: Michela Battauz <michela.battauz@uniud.it>

References

Borsetta, A. (2017). FormScanner [Computer Software], URL <http://sourceforge.net/projects/formscanner/>.

Examples

```
# IMPORT DATA FROM FORMSCANNER
# find the directory with package fsia
dir_pkg <- find.package("fsia")
# the example files are in the directory examples
# create the path
questionnaire_path <- file.path(dir_pkg, "examples", "scan_results_questionnaire.csv")
test_path <- file.path(dir_pkg, "examples", "scan_results_test.csv")
# import file "scan_results_questionnaire.csv"
questionnaire_imp <- read.formscanner(questionnaire_path, dummy = "Q5.sources")
questionnaire_imp
# questionnaire_imp is equal to the data questionnaire
# import file "scan_results_test.csv"
test_imp <- read.formscanner(test_path, conc = paste("id", 1:6, sep = ""), id = "id1")
test_imp
# test_imp is equal to the data test

# ADD THE KEY
# create the path for file "key.csv"
key_path <- file.path(dir_pkg, "examples", "key.csv")
# add the key
testk <- addkey(test_imp, keyfile = key_path)
testk$key

# ADD WEIGHTS
# create the path for file "weights.csv"
weights_path <- file.path(dir_pkg, "examples", "weights.csv")
# specify the weights for each correct response
testw <- addweights(testk, weightsfile = weights_path)
testw$weights
# create the path for file "weights_multiple.csv"
weights_mult_path <- file.path(dir_pkg, "examples", "weights_multiple.csv")
# specify the weights for each response
testwm <- addweights(test_imp, weightsfile = weights_mult_path)
testwm$weights

# CONVERT DATA TO BINARY VARIABLES
resp01 <- resp2binary(obj = testk, col = 2:41)
resp01[, 2:5]

# ASSIGN WEIGHTS TO RESPONSES
```

```

resps <- resp2scores(obj = testw, col =2:41)
resps[, 2:5]

# ASSIGN WEIGHTS TO RESPONSES (MULTIPLE WEIGHTS)
resps <- resp2scores(obj = testwm, col =2:41)
resps[, 2:5]

# PERSON STATISTICS (selected only 4 items)
pst <- person.stat(obj = testk, col = 2:5)
pst
pst <- person.stat(obj = testw, col = 2:5, weights = TRUE)
pst
pst <- person.stat(obj = testwm, col = 2:5, weights = TRUE)
pst

# ITEM STATISTICS
ist <- item.stat(obj = testk, col = 2:41)
head(ist)
ist <- item.stat(obj = testw, col = 2:41, weights = TRUE)
head(ist)
ist <- item.stat(obj = testwm, col = 2:41, weights = TRUE)
head(ist)

# FREQUENCIES OF THE RESPONSES
fr <- freq(obj = testk, col = c("Question03", "Question04"))
fr
par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
plot(fr, ask = FALSE)

# RESPONSES OF TWO SUBJECTS
par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
report(obj = testk, col = 2:11, whichid = c("102344", "245784"))
report(obj = testw, col = 2:11, whichid = c("102344", "245784"), weights = TRUE)
par(mfrow = c(1, 1))
report(obj = testwm, col = 2:11, whichid = c("102344", "245784"), weights = TRUE)

```

addkey

Add a Key to a Data Frame

Description

Adds the correct responses (key) to a data frame.

Usage

```
addkey(obj, keyline = NULL, keyfile = NULL, keydata = NULL)
```

Arguments

obj	An object containing the data imported by function read.formscanner .
keyline	the number of line of the data containing the correct responses to the items. This line is deleted from the data and used as key.
keyfile	the name of the file with the correct responses to the items. Column names should match the names of the items.
keydata	an R data frame containing the correct responses to the items. Column names should match the names of the items.

Details

keyfile and keydata can contain more items than obj. In this case, items not contained in obj are dropped in the output.

Value

A list with data, key, and eventually weights.

Author(s)

Michela Battauz

See Also

[addweights](#)

Examples

```
data(test)
data(key)
testk <- addkey(test, keydata = key)
```

addweights

Add a Weights to a Data Frame

Description

Adds the weights associated with the responses to the items to a data frame.

Usage

```
addweights(obj, weightsfile = NULL, weightsdata = NULL)
```

Arguments

obj	An object containing the data imported by function read.formscanner .
weightsfile	the name of the file with the weights. Column names should match the names of the items.
weightsdata	an R data frame containing the weights. Column names should match the names of the items.

Details

If `weightsfile` and `weightsdata` have only one row, they should contain the weights that are assigned to the correct responses. These are defined by [addkey](#). To specify a different weight to every response of each item, `weightsfile` and `weightsdata` should have one row for each response. In this case there should be a field named `response`.

`weightsfile` and `weightsdata` can contain more items than `obj`. In this case, items not contained in `obj` are dropped in the output.

Value

A list with data, eventually key, and weights.

Author(s)

Michela Battauz

See Also

[addkey](#)

Examples

```
data(test)
data(key)
data(weights)
data(weights_multiple)
testk <- addkey(test, keydata = key)
testw <- addweights(testk, weightsdata = weights)
testwm <- addweights(test, weightsdata = weights_multiple)
```

freq

Absolute and Percentage Frequencies of the Responses to the Items.

Description

Calculates and plots the absolute or percentage frequencies of the responses to each item.

Usage

```
freq(obj, columns, perc = FALSE)
## S3 method for class 'frlist'
plot(x, display = TRUE, ask = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	An object containing the data imported by function read.formscanner and eventually the key added by function addkey .
columns	A vector containing which columns to use. Columns can be specified by name or number.
perc	logical; if TRUE percentage frequencies are calculated.
x	An object of class <code>frlist</code> returned by function <code>freq</code> .
display	logical; if TRUE the frequencies are displayed on the plot.
ask	logical; if TRUE the user is asked for input, before a new figure is drawn.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

Function `freq` returns an object of class `frlist` containing a list with components

item	the name of the item.
tab	an object of class <code>table</code> containing the frequencies.
key	the key of the item.

Author(s)

Michela Battauz

See Also

[read.formscanner](#)

Examples

```
data(test)
data(key)
testk <- addkey(test, keydata = key)

fr <- freq(obj = testk, col = c("Question03", "Question04"))
fr
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
plot(fr, ask = FALSE)
fr <- freq(obj = testk, col = 2:11, perc = TRUE)
fr
par(mfrow = c(2,5))
plot(fr, ask = FALSE)
```

`item.stat`*Item Statistics*

Description

This function computes some statistics for each item.

Usage

```
item.stat(obj, columns, weights = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>obj</code>	An object containing the data imported by function read.formscanner , the key added by function addkey and/or weights added by function addweights .
<code>columns</code>	A vector containing which columns to use. Columns can be specified by name or number.
<code>weights</code>	Logical. If TRUE weights are used to compute the score.

Value

A data frame with the following variables.

<code>item</code>	item label.
<code>score</code>	total score for each item. If <code>weights</code> is FALSE score is equal to the number of corrected responses.
<code>max</code>	maximum score for each item.
<code>perc</code>	ratio between score and max.

Author(s)

Michela Battauz

See Also

[person.stat](#)

Examples

```
data(test)
data(key)
data(weights)
data(weights_multiple)

testk <- addkey(test, keydata = key)
testw <- addweights(testk, weightsdata = weights)
testwm <- addweights(test, weightsdata = weights_multiple)
```



```
# number of correct responses for each item
ist <- item.stat(obj = testk, col = 2:41)
head(ist)
# sum of weights of correct responses for each item
ist <- item.stat(obj = testw, col = 2:41, weights = TRUE)
head(ist)
# sum of weights of every response for each item
ist <- item.stat(obj = testwm, col = 2:41, weights = TRUE)
head(ist)
```

key

Key of Items

Description

This data set contains the correct responses of the items in the test data set.

Usage

```
data("key")
```

Format

A data frame with variables `Question01` - `Question40`.

Author(s)

Michela Battauz

See Also

[addkey](#)

Examples

```
data(key)
key
```

person.stat	<i>Person Statistics</i>
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Description

This function computes some statistics for each person.

Usage

```
person.stat(obj, columns, weights = FALSE)
```

Arguments

obj	An object containing the data imported by function read.formscanner , the key added by function addkey and/or weights added by function addweights .
columns	A vector containing which columns to use. Columns can be specified by name or number.
weights	Logical. If TRUE weights are used to compute the score.

Value

A data frame with the following variables.

id	person label.
score	total score for each person. If weights is FALSE score is equal to the number of corrected responses.
max	maximum score for each person.
perc	ratio between score and max.

Author(s)

Michela Battauz

See Also

[person.stat](#)

Examples

```
data(test)
data(key)
data(weights)
data(weights_multiple)

testk <- addkey(test, keydata = key)
testw <- addweights(testk, weightsdata = weights)
testwm <- addweights(test, weightsdata = weights_multiple)
```

```

# number of correct responses for each person (only 4 items)
pst <- person.stat(obj = testk, col = 2:5)
pst
# sum of weights of correct responses for each person
pst <- person.stat(obj = testw, col = 2:5, weights = TRUE)
pst
# sum of weights of every response for each person
pst <- person.stat(obj = testwm, col = 2:5, weights = TRUE)
pst

```

questionnaire

Questionnaire Responses

Description

This data set contains responses to a questionnaire.

Usage

```
data("questionnaire")
```

Format

A data frame with 5 observations on the following 14 variables.

File.name	file name.
Q1.gender	gender.
Q2.age	age.
Q3.restaurants	how often eat at restaurants.
Q4.movies	watching movies is fun.
Q4.music	I like listening to music.
Q4.reading	reading is an indispensable part of life.
Q5.sources	sources of information.
Q6.interviewer	interviewer.
Q5.sources.internet	dummy variable for response internet.
Q5.sources.magazines	dummy variable for response magazines.
Q5.sources.newspapers	dummy variable for response newspapers.
Q5.sources.radio	dummy variable for response radio.
Q5.sources.TV	dummy variable for response TV.

Details

This data set is obtained by importing file "scan_results_questionnaire.csv" with function [read.formscanner](#).

Author(s)

Michela Battauz

See Also

[read.formscanner](#)

Examples

```
data(questionnaire)
questionnaire
```

read.formscanner *Import Data From FormScanner*

Description

This function imports data from the FormScanner software.

Usage

```
read.formscanner(file, col.names, conc = NULL, id = NULL, dummy = NULL)
```

Arguments

file	the name of the csv file to be imported.
col.names	the names of the columns. If NULL the names of the columns are those given in the csv file.
conc	a vector containing which columns to concatenate. Columns can be specified by name or number.
id	name of the column that uniquely identifies the row.
dummy	a vector containing the columns to convert to dummy variables. Columns can be specified by name or number.

Details

If some columns are concatenated using argument conc, the name of the newly created variable is the name of the first column.

[test](#) and [questionnaire](#) are instances of the output of function [read.formscanner](#).

When id is obtained as the concatenation of different columns using argument conc, id should be set equal to the first column concatenated.

Value

A data frame.

Author(s)

Michela Battauz

References

Borsetta, A. (2016). FormScanner, [Computer Software], URL <http://sourceforge.net/projects/formscanner/>.

See Also

[addkey](#), [addweights](#)

Examples

```
# find the directory with package fsia
dir_pkg <- find.package("fsia")
# the example files are in the directory examples
# create the path
questionnaire_path <- file.path(dir_pkg, "examples", "scan_results_questionnaire.csv")
test_path <- file.path(dir_pkg, "examples", "scan_results_test.csv")
# import file "scan_results_questionnaire.csv"
questionnaire_imp<-read.formscanner(questionnaire_path, dummy = "Q5.sources")
questionnaire_imp
# questionnaire_imp is equal to the data questionnaire
# import file "scan_results_test.csv"
test_imp <- read.formscanner(test_path, conc = paste("id", 1:6, sep = ""), id = "id1")
test_imp
# test_imp is equal to the data test
```

report

Report the Responses

Description

This function produces a graphic with the responses given by one or a few subjects and shows the correct ones.

Usage

```
report(obj, columns, whichid, grid = TRUE, main = "", las = 0, itemlab = NULL,
       weights = FALSE)
```

Arguments

obj	An object containing the data imported by function read.formscanner , the key added by function addkey and/or weights added by function addweights .
columns	A vector containing which columns to use. Columns can be specified by name or number.
whichid	A vector containing the values of variable id that are shown on the graph.

grid	logical; if TRUE horizontal lines are drawn on the graph.
main	an overall title for the plot.
las	numeric in 0,1,2,3; the style of axis labels (see par).
itemlab	labels of the items.
weights	logical. If TRUE the weights are displayed.

Details

Correct responses are colored green, wrong responses are colored red.

Author(s)

Michela Battauz

See Also

[read.formscanner](#)

Examples

```
data(test)
data(key)
data(weights)
data(weights_multiple)

testk <- addkey(test, keydata = key)
testw <- addweights(testk, weightsdata = weights)
testwm <- addweights(test, weightsdata = weights_multiple)

par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
report(obj = testk, col = 2:11, whichid = c("102344", "245784"))
report(obj = testw, col = 2:11, whichid = c("102344", "245784"), weights = TRUE)
par(mfrow = c(1, 1))
report(obj = testwm, col = 2:11, whichid = c("102344", "245784"), weights = TRUE)
```

resp2binary

Convert Responses to Binary Data

Description

Converts data to binary (correct/incorrect) responses, according to the key.

Usage

```
resp2binary(obj, columns)
```

Arguments

obj	An object containing the data imported by function read.formscanner and the key added by function addkey .
columns	A vector containing which columns to use. Columns can be specified by name or number.

Value

The data frame data contained in obj with columns replaced by binary data.

Author(s)

Michela Battauz

See Also

[read.formscanner](#)

Examples

```
data(test)
data(key)

testk <- addkey(test, keydata = key)

resp01 <- resp2binary(obj = testk, col = 2:41)
resp01
```

resp2scores

Convert Responses to Scores

Description

Assigns a weight to the responses.

Usage

```
resp2scores(obj, columns)
```

Arguments

obj	An object containing the data imported by function read.formscanner and weights added by function addweights .
columns	A vector containing which columns to use. Columns can be specified by name or number.

Value

The data frame data contained in obj with columns replaced by scored responses.

Author(s)

Michela Battauz

See Also

[read.formscanner](#)

Examples

```
data(test)
data(key)
data(weights)
data(weights_multiple)

testk <- addkey(test, keydata = key)
testw <- addweights(testk, weightsdata = weights)
testwm <- addweights(test, weightsdata = weights_multiple)

# ASSIGN WEIGHTS TO RESPONSES
resps <- resp2scores(obj = testw, col =2:41)
resps[, 2:5]

# ASSIGN WEIGHTS TO RESPONSES (MULTIPLE WEIGHTS)
resps <- resp2scores(obj = testwm, col =2:41)
resps[, 2:5]
```

test

Test Responses

Description

This data set contains multiple choice responses to 40 items.

Usage

```
data("test")
```

Format

A data frame with 5 observations on the following 44 variables.

File.name	file name.
Question01-Question40	responses given to the items.
i.course	course,
i.university	university.
id	identification number.

Details

This data set is obtained by importing file "scan_results_test.csv" with function `read.formscanner`.

Author(s)

Michela Battauz

See Also

`key`, `read.formscanner`, `weights`, `weights_multiple`

Examples

```
data(test)
test
```

weights

Weights of Items

Description

This data set contains the weights of the correct responses of the items in the test data set.

Usage

```
data("weights")
```

Format

A data frame with variables Question01 - Question40.

Author(s)

Michela Battauz

See Also

`addweights`

Examples

```
data(weights)
weights
```

weights_multiple	<i>Weights of each Response of the Items</i>
------------------	--

Description

This data set contains the weights of each responses of the items in the test data set.

Usage

```
data("weights_multiple")
```

Format

A data frame with variables

response	responses A, B, C, D.
Question01-Question40	weights for each response to each item.

Author(s)

Michela Battauz

See Also

[addweights](#)

Examples

```
data(weights_multiple)
weights_multiple
```

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