

# Package ‘CorBin’

July 21, 2025

**Type** Package

**Title** Generate High-Dimensional Binary Data with Correlation Structures

**Version** 1.0.0

**Author** Wei Jiang [aut], Shuang Song [aut, cre], Lin Hou [aut] and Hongyu Zhao [aut]

**Maintainer** Shuang Song <song-s19@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn>

**Description** We design algorithms with linear time complexity with respect to the dimension for three commonly studied correlation structures, including exchangeable, decaying-product and K-dependent correlation structures, and extend the algorithms to generate binary data of general non-negative correlation matrices with quadratic time complexity. Jiang, W., Song, S., Hou, L. and Zhao, H. ``A set of efficient methods to generate high-dimensional binary data with specified correlation structures." The American Statistician. See <doi:10.1080/00031305.2020.1816213> for a detailed presentation of the method.

**License** GPL-3

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**RoxygenNote** 6.1.1

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2020-11-14 09:20:02 UTC

## Contents

cBern . . . . .	2
cBern1dep . . . . .	3
cBernDCP . . . . .	4
cBernEx . . . . .	4
rhoMax1dep . . . . .	5
rhoMaxDCP . . . . .	5
rhoMaxEx . . . . .	6

<b>Index</b>	<b>7</b>
--------------	----------

---

cBern

*Main function*


---

### Description

The main function of our package, through which we can simulate correlated binary data under different settings.

### Usage

```
cBern(n, p, rho, type, k = NULL)
```

### Arguments

n	number of observations
p	the vector of marginal probabilities with dimension m
rho	For the first three types, rho is either a non-negative value indicating the shared correlation coefficient or an m-1 vector indicating the correlation coefficients between adjacent variables. For the general case, rho should be a list, the i-th element of which specifies the coefficients on the i-th minor diagonal.
type	including 4 types. type="exchange" type="DCP" type="1-dependent" type="General"
k	(for 'General' use only). The number of layers setting for k-dependent structure. k=m-1 for the general case.

### Value

an n\*p matrix of binary data

### References

Jiang, W., Song, S., Hou, L. and Zhao, H. A set of efficient methods to generate high-dimensional binary data with specified correlation structures. *The American Statistician*. DOI:10.1080/00031305.2020.1816213

### See Also

[cBernEx](#), [cBernDCP](#), [cBern1dep](#)

**Examples**

```
X <- cBern(10, rep(0.5,3), 0.5, type="exchange")
X <- cBern(10, rep(0.5,3), c(0.2,0.2), type="DCP")
X <- cBern(5, c(0.4,0.5,0.6), c(0.2,0.3), type="1-dependent")

rho <- list()
rho[[1]] <- c(0.2,0.3)
rho[[2]] <- 0.1
X <- cBern(2, c(0.7,0.8,0.9),rho=rho,type="General", k=2)
```

---

cBern1dep

*Generate binary data with 1-dependent correlated structure*

---

**Description**

Equivalent to `cBern(n, p, rho, type="1-dependent")`

**Usage**

```
cBern1dep(n, p, rho)
```

**Arguments**

n	number of observations
p	the vector of marginal probabilities with dimension m
rho	either a non-negative value indicating the shared correlation coefficient or and m-1 vector indicating the correlation coefficients between adjacent variables.

**Value**

an  $n \times p$  matrix of binary data

**Examples**

```
X <- cBern1dep(5, c(0.4,0.5,0.6), c(0.2,0.3))
```

cBernDCP

*Generate binary data with decaying-product correlated structure*

---

**Description**

Equivalent to `cBern(n, p, rho, type="DCP")`

**Usage**

```
cBernDCP(n, p, rho)
```

**Arguments**

`n` number of observations  
`p` the vector of marginal probabilities with dimension `m`  
`rho` either a non-negative value indicating the shared correlation coefficient or an `m-1` vector indicating the correlation coefficients between adjacent variables.

**Value**

an `n*p` matrix of binary data

**Examples**

```
X <- cBernDCP(10, rep(0.5,3), c(0.2,0.2))
```

---

cBernEx

*Generate binary data with exchangeable correlated structure*

---

**Description**

Equivalent to `cBern(n, p, rho, type="exchange")`

**Usage**

```
cBernEx(n, p, rho)
```

**Arguments**

`n` number of observations  
`p` the vector of marginal probabilities with dimension `m`  
`rho` a non-negative value indicating the shared correlation coefficient

**Value**

an `n*p` matrix of binary data

**Examples**

```
X <- cBernEx(10, rep(0.5,3), 0.5)
```

---

rhoMax1dep	<i>To calculate the maximal allowed correlations max for using cBern1dep to generate binary data with 1-dependent structure</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

To calculate the maximal allowed correlations max for using cBern1dep to generate binary data with 1-dependent structure

**Usage**

```
rhoMax1dep(p)
```

**Arguments**

p                      the vector of marginal probabilities with dimension m

**Value**

an (m-1)-dimensional vector rho, which is the maximum the correlation between the adjacent variables

---

rhoMaxDCP	<i>For calculating the maximal allowed correlations max for binary data with decaying-product structure.</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

For calculating the maximal allowed correlations max for binary data with decaying-product structure.

**Usage**

```
rhoMaxDCP(p)
```

**Arguments**

p                      marginal probabilities

**Value**

an (m-1)-dimensional vector rho, which is the maximum the correlation between the adjacent variables

---

rhoMaxEx	<i>For calculating the maximal allowed correlation coefficient for binary data with exchangeable structure.</i>
----------	---

---

**Description**

For calculating the maximal allowed correlation coefficient for binary data with exchangeable structure.

**Usage**

rhoMaxEx(p)

**Arguments**

p                      the vector of marginal probabilities with dimension m

**Value**

the maximal allowed correlation coefficient

# Index

cBern, [2](#)  
cBern1dep, [2](#), [3](#)  
cBernDCP, [2](#), [4](#)  
cBernEx, [2](#), [4](#)  
  
rhoMax1dep, [5](#)  
rhoMaxDCP, [5](#)  
rhoMaxEx, [6](#)