# Package ‘cohortBuilder’

October 12, 2022

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Data Source Agnostic Filtering Tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintainer</td>
<td>Krystian Igras <a href="mailto:krystian8207@gmail.com">krystian8207@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Common API for filtering data stored in different data models. Provides multiple filter types and reproducible R code. Works standalone or with 'shinyCohortBuilder' as the GUI for interactive Shiny apps.</td>
</tr>
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<td>License</td>
<td>MIT + file LICENSE</td>
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<td>Imports</td>
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<td>KeepSource</td>
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cohortBuilder-package  Create data source cohort

Description
Create data source cohort

.as_constructor  Attach proper class to filter constructor

Description
Attach proper class to filter constructor

Usage
.as_constructor(filter_constructor)

Arguments
filter_constructor
Function defining filter.

Value
A function having `cb_filter_constructor` class attached.

.gen_id  Generate random ID

Description
Generate random ID

Usage
.gen_id()

Value
A character type value.
.get_item

Return list of objects matching provided condition.

Description
Return list of objects matching provided condition.

Usage
.get_item(list_obj, attribute, value, operator = `==``)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>list_obj</td>
<td>List of R objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attribute</td>
<td>Object attribute name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>Object value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator</td>
<td>Logical operator - two-argument function taking <code>list_obj</code> attribute value as the first one, and <code>value</code> as the second one.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value
A subset of list object matching provided condition.

Examples

```r
my_list <- list(
  list(id = 1, name = "a"),
  list(id = 2, name = "b")
)
.get_item(my_list, "id", 1)
.get_item(my_list, "name", c("b", "c"), identical)
```

.get_method

Get function definition

Description
Whenever the function with provided name exists anywhere, the one is returned (or the first one if multiple found). Return NULL otherwise.

Usage
.get_method(name)
Arguments
name Name of the function.

Value
Function - when found in any namespace or NULL otherwise.

Description
Return default value if values are equal

Usage
.if_value(x, value, default)

Arguments
x Condition to be compared with value.
value Value to be compared with x.
default Default value to be returned when ‘x’ is identical to ‘value’.

Value
Evaluated condition or provided default value.

Description
Add filter definition

Usage
add_filter(x, filter, step_id, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Cohort'
add_filter(x, filter, step_id, run_flow = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Source'
add_filter(x, filter, step_id, ...)
Arguments

- **x**: An object to add filter to.
- **filter**: Filter definition created with `filter`.
- **step_id**: Id of the step to add the filter to. If missing, filter is added to the last step.
- **...**: Other parameters passed to specific S3 method.
- **run_flow**: If ‘TRUE’, data flow is run after the filter is added.

Value

Method dependent object (i.e. ‘Cohort’ or ‘Source’) having filter added in selected step.

See Also

- `managing-cohort`, `managing-source`

---

### add_source

Add source to Cohort object.

Description

When Cohort object has been created without source, the method allows to attach it.

Usage

```
add_source(x, source)
```

Arguments

- **x**: Cohort object.
- **source**: Source object to be attached.

Value

The ‘Cohort’ class object with ‘Source’ attached to it.

See Also

- `managing-cohort`
add_step

Add filtering step definition

Description

Add filtering step definition

Usage

add_step(x, step, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Cohort'
add_step(
  x,
  step,
  run_flow = FALSE,
  hook = list(pre = get_hook("pre_add_step_hook"), post =
    get_hook("post_add_step_hook")),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'Source'
add_step(x, step, ...)

Arguments

x An object to add step to.
step Step definition created with step.
... Other parameters passed to specific S3 method.
run_flow If ‘TRUE’, data flow is run after the step is added.
hook List of hooks describing methods to run before/after the step is added. See hooks for more details.

Value

Method dependent object (i.e. ‘Cohort’ or ‘Source’) having new step added.

See Also

managing-cohort, managing-source
attrition

Description

Show attrition plot.

Usage

attrition(x, ..., percent = FALSE)

Arguments

x
Cohort object.

... Source specific parameters required to generate attrition.

percent Should attrition changes be presented with percentage values.

Value

Plot object of class ‘ggplot’.

See Also

cohort-methods

binding-keys

Describe data relations with binding keys

Description

When source consists of multiple datasets, binding keys allow to define what relations occur between them. When binding keys are defined, applying filtering on one dataset may result with updating (filtering) the other ones.

For example having two tables in Source: ‘book(book_id, author_id, title)’ ‘authors(author_id, name, surname)’ if we filter ‘authors’ table, we way want to return only books for the selected authors.

With binding keys you could achieve it by providing ‘binding_keys’ parameter for Source as below:

```r
binding_keys = bind_keys(
    bind_key(
        update = data_key('books', 'author_id'),
        data_key('authors', 'author_id')
    )
)
```
Or if we want to have two-way relation, just define another binding key:

```python
binding_keys = bind_keys(
    bind_key(
        update = data_key('books', 'author_id'),
        data_key('authors', 'author_id')
    ),
    bind_key(
        update = data_key('authors', 'author_id'),
        data_key('books', 'author_id')
    )
)
```

As a result, whenever ‘books’ or ‘authors’ is filtered, the other table will be updated as well.

In order to understand binding keys concept we need to describe the following functions:

- **data_key** Defines which table column should be used to describe relation.
- **bind_key** Defines what relation occur between datasets.
- **bind_keys** If needed, allows to define more than one relation.

- **data_key** - requires to provide two parameters:
  - dataset Name of the dataset existing in Source.
  - key Single character string or vector storing column names that are keys, which should be used to describe relation.

For example `data_key('books', 'author_id')`.

- **bind_key** - requires to provide two obligatory parameters
  - update Data key describing which table should be updated.
  - ... Triggering data keys. One or more data keys describing on which dataset(s) the one in ‘update’ is dependent.

The output of ‘bind_key’ function is named **binding key**. ‘bind_key’ offers two extra parameters ‘post’ and ‘activate’. See below to learn how these parameters affect the final result.

- **bind_keys** - takes only binding keys as parameters The function is used to define ‘binding_keys’ parameter of Source. Whenever you define a single or more binding keys wrap them with ‘bind_keys’.

It’s worth to mention that binding key describes inner-join like relation. That means the updated table’s key is intersection of its key and keys of remaining tables defined in binding key.

Another important note is that binding keys order matters - binding is performed sequentially, taking into account returned data from the previous bindings.

You may achieve more flexibility with two parameters:

- activate
- post

**Active tables and ‘activate’ parameter**

We name a table ‘active’ that is attached to at least one active filter (in a step).

When having defined binding key, e.g.
bind_key(
    update = data_key('books', 'author_id'),
    data_key('authors', 'author_id')
)

the key is taken into account only when at least one triggering table is active. So in the above example binding key will update 'books' only when 'authors' was filtered (more precisely when any filter attached to 'authors' is active).

The 'activate = TRUE' parameter setup, let us to decide whether 'update' table should be marked as active as well when the binding finish. This allows to build dependency chains between table.

Let's explain this in the below example. Having defined another table in Source 'borrowed(book_id, user_id, date)' and binding key:

bind_keys(
    bind_key(
        update = data_key('books', 'book_id'),
        data_key('borrowed', 'book_id')
    ),
    bind_key(
        update = data_key('authors', 'author_id'),
        data_key('books', 'author_id')
    )
)

Let's consider the case when table 'borrowed' is active, 'books' is not. What happens during the binding process: 1. Based on the first binding key, active 'borrowed' triggers this one. 2. As a result 'books' is modified.

What should happen with the second binding key. We have two options: 1. 'books' could be marked as active as well so it triggers the second key. 2. 'books' could remain inactive so the second key is not triggered. It will be triggered only when 'books' is directly filtered (activated).

You may choose between 1 and 2 with 'activate = TRUE' (the default) and 'activate = FALSE' respectively.

So in the above example (because 'activate = TRUE' by default) the authors table will also be modified by the second binding key.

To turn off this behavior we just need to:

bind_keys(
    bind_key(
        update = data_key('books', 'book_id'),
        data_key('borrowed', 'book_id'),
        activate = TRUE
    ),
    bind_key(
        update = data_key('authors', 'author_id'),
        data_key('books', 'author_id')
    )
)
Bind filtered on unfiltered data - ‘post‘ parameter

Let’s start with the below binding key example:

```r
bind_keys(
  bind_key(
    update = data_key('authors', 'author_id'),
    data_key('books', 'author_id')
  ),
  post = FALSE
)
```

Let’s assume ‘authors’ table is filtered and we apply filtering for ‘books’ table. We may want to achieve one of the two results: 1. ‘authors’ filters should be taken into account while binding. 2. we should take unfiltered ‘authors’ an apply binding based on ‘books’ choices.

We can achieve 1 and 2 with defining ‘post = TRUE’ (the default) and ‘post = FALSE’ respectively.

So the following setup:

```r
bind_keys(
  bind_key(
    update = data_key('authors', 'author_id'),
    data_key('books', 'author_id'),
    post = FALSE
  )
)
```

Whenever ‘books’ is changed will result with filtering only the authors that written selected books - no extra ‘authors’ filters will be applied.

There might be the situation when table was already bound but there is another one binding key to be executed on the same table.

In this case ‘post = FALSE’ case will remain the same - unfiltered table will be taken. More to that filtering and previous binding related to this table will be ignored. In case of ‘post = TRUE’ the previously bound table will be updated.

Usage

```r
bind_keys(...)  
bind_key(update, ..., post = TRUE, activate = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>In case of ‘bind_keys’, binding keys created with ‘bind_key’. In case of ‘bind_key’, data keys describing triggering tables.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>update</td>
<td>Data key describing table to update.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post</td>
<td>Update filtered or unfiltered table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>activate</td>
<td>Mark bound table as active.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Value

List of class 'bind_keys' storing 'bind_key' class objects ('bind_keys') or 'bind_key' class list ('bind_key').

code

Return reproducible data filtering code.

Description

Return reproducible data filtering code.

Usage

code(x, step_id, filter_id, ...)

Arguments

x Cohort object.
step_id If 'step_id' specified and 'filter_id' missing, reproducible code for specified step is returned. If 'filter_id' not missing, 'step_id' defines from which step the filter should be taken.
filter_id If not missing, precises the filter for which reproducible code should be returned.
... Other parameters passed to tidy_source.

Value

tidy_source output storing reproducible code for generating final step data.

See Also

cohort-methods

Cohort

R6 class representing Cohort object.

Description

R6 class representing Cohort object.

Details

Cohort object is designed to make operations on source data possible.
Public fields

attributes List of Cohort attributes defined while creating a new Cohort object.

Methods

Public methods:

- Cohort$new()
- Cohort$add_source()
- Cohort$update_source()
- Cohort$get_source()
- Cohort$add_step()
- Cohort$copy_step()
- Cohort$remove_step()
- Cohort$add_filter()
- Cohort$remove_filter()
- Cohort$update_filter()
- Cohort$clear_filter()
- Cohort$clear_step()
- Cohort$sum_up_state()
- Cohort$get_state()
- Cohort$restore()
- Cohort$get_data()
- Cohort$plot_data()
- Cohort$show_attrition()
- Cohort$get_stats()
- Cohort$show_help()
- Cohort$get_code()
- Cohort$run_flow()
- Cohort$run_step()
- Cohort$bind_data()
- Cohort$describe_state()
- Cohort$get_step()
- Cohort$get_filter()
- Cohort$update_cache()
- Cohort$get_cache()
- Cohort$list_active_filters()
- Cohort$last_step_id()
- Cohort$modify()
- Cohort$clone()

Method new(): Create Cohort object.

Usage:
Cohort$new(
  source,
  ..., 
  run_flow = FALSE,
  hook = list(pre = get_hook("pre_cohort_hook"), post = get_hook("post_cohort_hook")))

Arguments:
source Source object created with set_source.
... Steps definition (optional). Can be also defined as a sequence of filters - the filters will be
added to the first step.
run_flow If ‘TRUE’, data flow is run after the operation is completed.
hook List of hooks describing methods before/after the Cohort is created. See hooks for more
details.
Returns: The object of class ‘Cohort’.

Method add_source(): Add Source to Cohort object.
Usage:
Cohort$add_source(source)
Arguments:
source Source object created with set_source.

Method update_source(): Update Source in the Cohort object.
Usage:
Cohort$update_source(
  source,
  keep_steps = !has_steps(source),
  run_flow = FALSE,
  hook = list(pre = get_hook("pre_update_source_hook"), post =
    get_hook("post_update_source_hook"))
)
Arguments:
source Source object created with set_source.
keep_steps If ‘TRUE’, steps definition remains unchanged when updating source. If ‘FALSE’
steps configuration is deleted. If vector of type integer, specified steps will remain.
run_flow If ‘TRUE’, data flow is run after the operation is completed.
hook List of hooks describing methods before/after the Cohort is created. See hooks for more
details.

Method get_source(): Return Source object attached to Cohort.
Usage:
Cohort$get_source()

Method add_step(): Add filtering step definition
Usage:
Cohort$add_step(
  step,
  run_flow = FALSE,
  hook = list(pre = get_hook("pre_add_step_hook"), post =
    get_hook("post_add_step_hook"))
)

Arguments:
  step  Step definition created with step.
  run_flow  If ‘TRUE’, data flow is run after the operation is completed.
  hook  List of hooks describing methods before/after the Cohort is created. See hooks for more
details.

Method copy_step(): Copy selected step.

  Usage:
  Cohort$copy_step(step_id, filters, run_flow = FALSE)

  Arguments:
  step_id  Id of the step to be copied. If missing the last step is taken. The copied step is added
  as the last one in the Cohort.
  filters  List of Source-evaluated filters to copy to new step.
  run_flow  If ‘TRUE’, data flow is run after the operation is completed.

Method remove_step(): Remove filtering step definition

  Usage:
  Cohort$remove_step(
    step_id,
    run_flow = FALSE,
    hook = list(pre = get_hook("pre_rm_step_hook"), post = get_hook("post_rm_step_hook"))
  )

  Arguments:
  step_id  Id of the step to remove.
  run_flow  If ‘TRUE’, data flow is run after the operation is completed.
  hook  List of hooks describing methods before/after the Cohort is created. See hooks for more
details.

Method add_filter(): Add filter definition

  Usage:
  Cohort$add_filter(filter, step_id, run_flow = FALSE)

  Arguments:
  filter  Filter definition created with filter.
  step_id  Id of the step to add the filter to. If missing, filter is added to the last step.
  run_flow  If ‘TRUE’, data flow is run after the operation is completed.

Method remove_filter(): Remove filter definition

  Usage:
Cohort$remove_filter(step_id, filter_id, run_flow = FALSE)

Arguments:
step_id  Id of the step from which filter should be removed.
filter_id  Id of the filter to be removed.
run_flow  If ‘TRUE’, data flow is run after the operation is completed.

Method update_filter(): Update filter definition

Usage:
Cohort$update_filter(step_id, filter_id, ..., active, run_flow = FALSE)

Arguments:
step_id  Id of the step where filter is defined.
filter_id  Id of the filter to be updated.
...  Filter parameters that should be updated.
active  Mark filter as active (‘TRUE’) or inactive (‘FALSE’).
run_flow  If ‘TRUE’, data flow is run after the operation is completed.

Method clear_filter(): Reset filter to its default values.

Usage:
Cohort$clear_filter(step_id, filter_id, run_flow = FALSE)

Arguments:
step_id  Id of the step where filter is defined.
filter_id  Id of the filter which should be cleared.
run_flow  If ‘TRUE’, data flow is run after the operation is completed.

Method clear_step(): Reset all filters included in selected step.

Usage:
Cohort$clear_step(step_id, run_flow = FALSE)

Arguments:
step_id  Id of the step where filters should be cleared.
run_flow  If ‘TRUE’, data flow is run after the operation is completed.

Method sum_up_state(): Sum up Cohort configuration - Source, steps definition and evaluated data.

Usage:
Cohort$sum_up_state()

Method get_state(): Get Cohort configuration state.

Usage:
Cohort$get_state(step_id, json = FALSE, extra_fields = NULL)

Arguments:
step_id  If provided, the selected step state is returned.
json  If TRUE, return state in JSON format.
extra_fields  Names of extra fields included in filter to be added to state. Restore Cohort configuration.

**Method restore():**

*Usage:*

```r
Cohort$restore(
    state,
    modifier = function(prev_state, state) {
        state
    },
    run_flow = FALSE,
    hook = list(pre = get_hook("pre_restore_hook"), post = get_hook("post_restore_hook"))
)
```

*Arguments:*

- **state**  List or JSON string containing steps and filters configuration.
- **modifier**  Function two parameters combining the previous and provided state. The returned state is then restored.
- **run_flow**  If 'TRUE', data flow is run after the operation is completed.
- **hook**  List of hooks describing methods before/after the Cohort is created. See hooks for more details.

**Method get_data():** Get step related data

*Usage:*

```r
Cohort$get_data(step_id, state = "post", collect = TRUE)
```

*Arguments:*

- **step_id**  Id of the step from which to source data.
- **state**  Return data before ("pre") or after ("post") step filtering?
- **collect**  Return raw data source ("FALSE") object or collected (to R memory) data ("TRUE").

**Method plot_data():** Plot filter specific data summary.

*Usage:*

```r
Cohort$plot_data(step_id, filter_id, ..., state = "post")
```

*Arguments:*

- **step_id**  Id of the step where filter is defined.
- **filter_id**  Id of the filter for which the plot should be returned
- **...**  Another parameters passed to filter specific method.
- **state**  Generate plot on data before ("pre") or after ("post") step filtering?

**Method show_attrition():** Show attrition plot.

*Usage:*

```r
Cohort$show_attrition(..., percent = FALSE)
```

*Arguments:*

- **...**  Source specific parameters required to generate attrition.
- **percent**  Should attrition changes be presented with percentage values.
Method `get_stats()`: Get Cohort related statistics.

Usage:
```r
Cohort$get_stats(step_id, filter_id, ..., state = "post")
```

Arguments:
- `step_id` When `filter_id` specified, `step_id` precises from which step the filter comes from. Otherwise data from specified step is used to calculate required statistics.
- `filter_id` If not missing, filter related data statistics are returned.
- ... Specific parameters passed to filter related method.
- `state` Should the stats be calculated on data before ("pre") or after ("post") filtering in specified step.

Method `show_help()`: Show source data or filter description

Usage:
```r
Cohort$show_help(field, step_id, filter_id, modifier = getOption("cb_help_modifier", default = function(x) x))
```

Arguments:
- `field` Name of the source description field provided as `description` argument to `set_source`. If missing, `step_id` and `filter_id` are used to return filter description.
- `step_id` Id of the filter step to return description of.
- `filter_id` Id of the filter to return description of.
- `modifier` A function taking the description as argument. The function can be used to modify its argument (convert to html, display in browser etc.).

Method `get_code()`: Return reproducible data filtering code.

Usage:
```r
Cohort$get_code(step_id, filter_id, ...)
```

Arguments:
- `step_id` If `step_id` specified and `filter_id` missing, reproducible code for specified step is returned. If `filter_id` not missing, `step_id` defines from which step the filter should be taken.
- `filter_id` If not missing, precises the filter for which reproducible code should be returned.
- ... Other parameters passed to `tidy_source`.

Method `run_flow()`: Trigger data calculations sequentially.

Usage:
```r
Cohort$run_flow(
  min_step,
  hook = list(pre = get_hook("pre_run_flow_hook"), post = get_hook("post_run_flow_hook"))
)
```
Arguments:
min_step  Step id starting from the calculation will be started.
hook  List of hooks describing methods before/after the Cohort is created. See hooks for more details.

Method run_step(): Trigger data calculations for selected step.
Usage:
Cohort$run_step(
  step_id,
  hook = list(pre = get_hook("pre_run_step_hook"), post =
    get_hook("post_run_step_hook"))
)
Arguments:
step_id  Id of the step for which to run data calculation.
hook  List of hooks describing methods before/after the Cohort is created. See hooks for more details.

Method bind_data(): Run data binding for selected step. See more at binding-keys.
Usage:
Cohort$bind_data(step_id)
Arguments:
step_id  Id of the step for which to bind the data.

Method describe_state(): Print defined steps configuration.
Usage:
Cohort$describe_state()

Method get_step(): Get selected step configuration.
Usage:
Cohort$get_step(step_id)
Arguments:
step_id  Id of the step to be returned.

Method get_filter(): Get selected filter configuration.
Usage:
Cohort$get_filter(step_id, filter_id, method = function(x) x)
Arguments:
step_id  Id of the step where filter is defined.
filter_id  Id of the filter to be returned.
method  Custom function taking filters list as argument.

Method update_cache(): Update filter or step cache. Caching is saving step and filter attached data statistics such as number of data rows, filter choices or frequencies.
Usage:
Cohort$update_cache(step_id, filter_id, state = "post")

Arguments:
step_id Id of the step for which caching should be applied. If ‘filter_id’ is not missing, the parameter describes id of the step where filter should be found.
filter_id Id of the filter for which caching should be applied.
state Should caching be done on data before ("pre") or after ("post") filtering in specified step.

Method get_cache(): Return step of filter specific cache.

Usage:
Cohort$get_cache(step_id, filter_id, state = "post")

Arguments:
step_id Id of the step for which cached data should be returned. If ‘filter_id’ is not missing, the parameter describes id of the step where filter should be found.
filter_id Id of the filter for which cache data should be returned.
state Should cache be returned on data before ("pre") or after ("post") filtering in specified step.

Method list_active_filters(): List active filters included in selected step.

Usage:
Cohort$list_active_filters(step_id)

Arguments:
step_id Id of the step where filters should be found.

Method last_step_id(): Return id of the last existing step in Cohort.

Usage:
Cohort$last_step_id()

Method modify(): Helper method enabling to run non-standard operation on Cohort object.

Usage:
Cohort$modify(modifier)

Arguments:
modifier Function of two arguments ‘self’ and ‘private’.

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:
Cohort$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:
deep Whether to make a deep clone.
Cohort related methods

Description

The list of methods designed for getting Cohort-related details.

- `plot_data` Plot filter related Cohort data.
- `stat` Get Cohort related statistics.
- `code` Return reproducible data filtering code.
- `get_data` Get step related data.
- `sum_up` Sum up Cohort state.
- `get_state` Save Cohort state.
- `restore` Restore Cohort state.
- `attrition` Show attrition plot.
- `description` Show Source or filter related description.

Value

Various type outputs dependent on the selected method. See each method documentation for details.

create-cohort

Create new `Cohort` object

Description

Cohort object is designed to make operations on source data possible.

Usage

```r
cohort(
  source,
  ..., 
  run_flow = FALSE, 
  hook = list(pre = get_hook("pre_cohort_hook"), post = get_hook("post_cohort_hook"))
)
```

Arguments

- `source` Source object created with `set_source`.
- `...` Steps definition (optional). Can be also defined as a sequence of filters - the filters will be added to the first step.
- `run_flow` If ‘TRUE’, data flow is run after the operation is completed.
- `hook` List of hooks describing methods before/after the Cohort is created. See `hooks` for more details.
Value

The object of class ‘Cohort’.

creating-filters Define custom filter.

Description

Methods available for creating new filters easier.

Usage

def_filter(
    type,
    id = .gen_id(),
    name = id,
    input_param = NULL,
    filter_data,
    get_stats,
    plot_data,
    get_params,
    get_data,
    get_defaults
)

def new_filter(
    filter_type,
    source_type,
    input_param = "value",
    extra_params = "",
    file
)

Arguments

type Filter type.
id Filter id.
name Filter name.
input_param Name of the parameter taking filtering value.
filter_data Function of ‘data_object’ parameter defining filtering logic on Source data object.
get_stats Function of ‘data_object’ and ‘name’ parameters defining what and how data statistics should be calculated.
plot_data Function of ‘data_object’ parameter defining how filter data should be plotted.
get_params  Function of 'name' parameter returning filter parameters (if names is skipped all the parameters are returned).
get_data  Function of 'data_object' returning filter related data.
get_defaults  Function of 'data_object' and 'cache_object' parameters returning default 'input_param' parameter value.
filter_type  Type of new filter.
source_type  Type of source for which filter should be defined.
extra_params  Vector of extra parameters name that should be available for filter.
file  File path where filter should be created.

details
'def_filter' designates list of parameters and methods required to define new type of filter.
'new_filter' creates a new file with new filter definition template.
See vignettes("custom-filters") to learn how to create a custom filter.

value
A list of filter specific values and methods ('def_filter') or no value ('new_filter').

data_key  Define Source dataset key

description
Data keys are used to define primary_keys and binding-keys.

usage
data_key(dataset, key)

arguments
dataset  Name of the dataset included in Source.
key  Character or character vector storing column names to be used as table keys.

value
'data_key' class list of two objects: 'dataset' and 'key' storing name and vector of data key names respectively.
**Description**

If defined allows to check the provided description related to source data or configured filters.

**Usage**

```r
description(
  x,
  field,
  step_id,
  filter_id,
  modifier = getOption("cb_help_modifier", default = function(x) x)
)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` Cohort object.
- `field` Name of the source description field provided as `description` argument to `set_source`. If missing, `step_id` and `filter_id` are used to return filter description.
- `step_id` Id of the filter step to return description of.
- `filter_id` Id of the filter to return description of.
- `modifier` A function taking the description as argument. The function can be used to modify its argument (convert to html, display in browser etc.).

**Value**

Any object (or its subset) attached to Source of filter via description argument.

**See Also**

- `cohort-methods`

---

**filter**

*Define Cohort filter*

**Description**

Define Cohort filter
Usage

```r
filter(type, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'character'

```r
filter(type, ...)
```

Arguments

- `type`: Type of filter to use.
- `...`: Filter type-specific parameters (see `filter-types`), and filter source-specific parameters (see `filter-source-types`).

Value

A function of class 'cb_filter_constructor'.

---

**Description**

Filter Source types methods

**Usage**

```r
cb_filter.discrete(source, ...)
cb_filter.discrete_text(source, ...)
cb_filter.range(source, ...)
cb_filter.date_range(source, ...)
cb_filter.multi_discrete(source, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'tblist'

```r
cb_filter.discrete(
  source,
  type = "discrete",
  id = .gen_id(),
  name = id,
  variable,
  value = NA,
  dataset,
  keep_na = TRUE,
  ...,  
)```
description = NULL,
active = TRUE
)

## S3 method for class 'tblest'
cb_filter.discrete_text(
  source,
  type = "discrete_text",
  id = .gen_id(),
  name = id,
  variable,
  value = NA,
  dataset,
  ...,
  description = NULL,
  active = TRUE
)

## S3 method for class 'tblest'
cb_filter.range(
  source,
  type = "range",
  id = .gen_id(),
  name = id,
  variable,
  range = NA,
  dataset,
  keep_na = TRUE,
  ...,
  description = NULL,
  active = TRUE
)

## S3 method for class 'tblest'
cb_filter.date_range(
  source,
  type = "date_range",
  id = .gen_id(),
  name = id,
  variable,
  range = NA,
  dataset,
  keep_na = TRUE,
  ...,
  description = NULL,
  active = TRUE
)
filter-source-types

```r
## S3 method for class 'tblist'
cb_filter.multi_discrete(
  source,
  type = "multi_discrete",
  id = .gen_id(),
  name = id,
  values,
  variables,
  dataset,
  keep_na = TRUE,
  ...
  description = NULL,
  active = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `source` Source object.
- `...` Source type specific parameters (or extra ones if not matching specific S3 method arguments).
- `type` Character string defining filter type (having class of the same value as type).
- `id` Id of the filter.
- `name` Filter name.
- `variable` Dataset variable used for filtering.
- `value` Value(s) to be used for filtering.
- `dataset` Dataset name to be used for filtering.
- `keep_na` If ‘TRUE’, NA values are included.
- `description` Filter description (optional).
- `active` If FALSE filter will be skipped during Cohort filtering.
- `range` Variable range to be applied in filtering.
- `values` Named list of values to be applied in filtering. The names should relate to the ones included in ‘variables’ parameter.
- `variables` Vector of variable names to be used in filtering.

**Value**

List of filter-specific metadata and methods - result of evaluation of `cb_filter_constructor` function on ‘Source’ object.
filter-types  Filter types

Description
Filter types

Usage

## S3 method for class 'discrete'
filter(
  type,
  id,
  name,
  ..., 
  active = getOption("cb_active_filter", default = TRUE)
)

## S3 method for class 'discrete_text'
filter(
  type,
  id,
  name,
  ..., 
  description = NULL,
  active = getOption("cb_active_filter", default = TRUE)
)

## S3 method for class 'range'
filter(
  type,
  id,
  name,
  ..., 
  description = NULL,
  active = getOption("cb_active_filter", default = TRUE)
)

## S3 method for class 'date_range'
filter(
  type,
  id,
  name,
  ..., 
  description = NULL,
  active = getOption("cb_active_filter", default = TRUE)
)
## S3 method for class 'multi_discrete'
filter(
  type,
  id,
  name,
  ..., 
  description = NULL,
  active = getOption("cb_active_filter", default = TRUE)
)

### Arguments

- **type**: Character string defining filter type (having class of the same value as type).
- **id**: Id of the filter.
- **name**: Filter name.
- **...**: Source specific parameters passed to filter (see filter-source-types).
- **active**: If FALSE filter will be skipped during Cohort filtering.
- **description**: Filter description object. Preferable a character value.

### Value

A function of class 'cb_filter_constructor'.

---

### get_data

**Get step related data**

#### Description

Get step related data

#### Usage

get_data(x, step_id, state = "post", collect = FALSE)

#### Arguments

- **x**: Cohort object.
- **step_id**: Id of the step from which to source data.
- **state**: Return data before ("pre") or after ("post") step filtering?
- **collect**: Return raw data source (‘FALSE’) object or collected (to R memory) data (‘TRUE’).

#### Value

Subset of Source-specific data connection object or its evaluated version.
See Also

cohort-methods

get_state

Get Cohort configuration state.

Description

Get Cohort configuration state.

Usage

get_state(x, step_id, json = FALSE, extra_fields = NULL)

Arguments

x
Cohort object.

step_id
If provided, the selected step state is returned.

json
If TRUE, return state in JSON format.

extra_fields
Names of extra fields included in filter to be added to state.

Value

List object of character string being the list conversion to JSON format.

See Also

cohort-methods

hooks

Cohort hooks.

Description

In order to make integration of ‘cohortBuilder’ package with other layers/packages easier, hooks system was introduced.

Usage

add_hook(name, method)

get_hook(name)
hooks

Arguments

name
Name of the hook. See Details section.

method
Function to be assigned as hook.

Details

Many Cohort methods allow to define ‘hook’ parameter. For such method, ‘hook’ is a list containing two values: ‘pre’ and ‘post’, storing functions (hooks) executed before and after the method is run respectively.

Each ‘hook’ is a function of two obligatory parameters:

- public Cohort object.
- private Private environment of Cohort object.

When Cohort method, for which hook is defined, allow to pass custom parameters, the ones should be also available in hook definition (with some exclusions, see below).

For example ‘Cohort$remove_step’ has three parameters:

- step_id
- run_flow
- hook

By the implementation, the parameters that we should skip are ‘run_flow’ and ‘hook’, so the hook should have three parameters ‘public’, ‘private’ and ‘step_id’.

There are two ways of defining hooks for the specific method. The first one is to define the method ‘hook’ directly as its parameter (while calling the method).

The second option can be achieved with usage of ‘add_hook’ (and ‘get_hook’) function. The default ‘hook’ parameter for each method is constructed as below:

```r
remove_step = function(step_id, run_flow = FALSE,  
    hook = list(  
        pre = get_hook("pre_rm_step_hook"),  
        post = get_hook("post_rm_step_hook")  
    )  
)
```

‘Pre’ hooks are defined with ‘pre_<method_name>_hook’ and ‘Post’ ones as ‘post_<method_name>_hook’.

As a result calling ‘add_hook("pre_remove_step_hook", function(public, private, step_id) ...)’ will result with specifying a new pre-hook for ‘remove_step’ method.

You may add as many hooks as you want. The order of hooks execution is followed by the order or registering process. If you want to check currently registered hooks for the specific method, just use:

```r
get_hook("pre_<method_name>_hook")
```

Value

No returned value (‘add_hook’) or the list of functions (‘get_hook’).
Sample of library database

Description

A list containing four data frames reflecting library management database.

Usage

librarian

Format

A list of four data frames:

books - books on store
isbn  book ISBN number
title  book title
genre  comma separated book genre
publisher  name of book publisher
author  name of book author
copies  total number of book copies on store
borrowers - registered library members
id  member unique id
registered  date the member joined library
address  member address
name  full member name
phone_number  member phone number
program  membership program type (standard, premium or vip)
issues - borrowed books events
id  unique event id
borrower_id  id of the member that borrowed the book
isbn  is of the borrowed book
date  date of borrow event
returns - returned books events
id  event id equal to borrow issue id
date  date of return event
Managing the Cohort object

Description

The list of methods designed for managing the Cohort configuration and state.

- `add_source` Add source to Cohort object.
- `update_source` Update Cohort object source.
- `add_step` Add step to Cohort object.
- `rm_step` Remove step from Cohort object.
- `add_filter` Add filter to Cohort step.
- `rm_filter` Remove filter from Cohort step.
- `update_filter` Update filter configuration.
- `run` Run data filtering.

Value

The object of class 'Cohort' having the modified configuration dependent on the used method.

Managing the Source object

Description

The list of methods designed for managing the Source configuration and state.

- `add_step` Add step to Source object.
- `rm_step` Remove step from Source object.
- `add_filter` Add filter to Source step.
- `rm_filter` Remove filter from Source step.
- `update_filter` Update filter configuration.

Value

The object of class 'Source' having the modified configuration dependent on the used method.

See Also

managing-cohort
plot_data

*Plot filter related Cohort data.*

**Description**

For specified filter the method calls filter-related plot method to present data.

**Usage**

```r
plot_data(x, step_id, filter_id, ..., state = "post")
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: Cohort object.
- `step_id`: Id of step in which the filter was defined.
- `filter_id`: Filter id.
- `...`: Another parameters passed to filter plotting method.
- `state`: Generate plot based on data before ("pre") or after ("post") filtering.

**Value**

Filter-specific plot.

**See Also**

- `cohort-methods`

primary_keys

*Define Source datasets primary keys*

**Description**

Primary keys can be defined as `primary_keys` parameter of `set_source` method. Currently, primary keys are used only to show keys information in attrition plot (See `attrition`).

**Usage**

```r
primary_keys(...)
```

**Arguments**

- `...`: Data keys describing tables primary keys.

**Value**

List of class `primary_keys` storing `data_keys` objects.
Examples

```r
data_key('books', 'book_id'),
    data_key('borrowed', c('user_id', 'books_id', 'date')))
```}

---

**restore**  
*Restore Cohort object.*

---

**Description**

The method allows to restore Cohort object with provided configuration state.

**Usage**

```r
restore(
  x, 
  state, 
  modifier = function(prev_state, state) state, 
  run_flow = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: Cohort object.
- `state`: List or JSON string containing steps and filters configuration. See `get_state`.
- `modifier`: Function two parameters combining the previous and provided state. The returned state is then restored.
- `run_flow`: If TRUE, filtering flow is applied when the operation is finished.

**Value**

The ‘Cohort’ class object having the state restored based on provided config.

**See Also**

- `cohort-methods`
### rm_filter

**Remove filter definition**

#### Description

Remove filter definition

#### Usage

```r
rn_filter(x, step_id, filter_id, ...)
```

#### Arguments

- `x` An object from which filter should be removed.
- `step_id` Id of the step from which filter should be removed.
- `filter_id` Id of the filter to be removed.
- `...` Other parameters passed to specific S3 method.
- `run_flow` If ‘TRUE’, data flow is run after the filter is removed.

#### Value

Method dependent object (i.e. ‘Cohort’ or ‘Source’) having selected filter removed.

#### See Also

- `managing-cohort`, `managing-source`

### rm_step

**Remove filtering step definition**

#### Description

Remove filtering step definition
Usage

```r
rm_step(x, step_id, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'Cohort'
```r
rm_step(
  x,
  step_id,
  run_flow = FALSE,
  hook = list(pre = get_hook("pre_rm_step_hook"), post = get_hook("post_rm_step_hook")),
  ...
)
```

## S3 method for class 'Source'
```r
rm_step(x, step_id, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: An object from which step should be removed.
- `step_id`: Id of the step to remove.
- `...`: Other parameters passed to specific S3 method.
- `run_flow`: If `TRUE`, data flow is run after the step is removed.
- `hook`: List of hooks describing methods before/after the Cohort is created. See hooks for more details.

Value

Method dependent object (i.e. 'Cohort' or 'Source') having selected step removed.

See Also

- `managing-cohort`, `managing-source`

---

**run**

*Trigger data calculations.*

Description

Trigger data calculations.

Usage

```r
run(x, min_step_id, step_id)
```
set_source

Arguments

- **x**  Cohort object.
- **min_step_id**  Step id starting from the calculation will be started. Used only when `step_id` is missing.
- **step_id**  Id of the step for which to run data calculation.

Value

The object of class ‘Cohort’ having up-to-date data based on the Cohort state.

See Also

managing-cohort

---

**set_source**  
Create Cohort source

---

Description

Source is an object storing information about data source such as source type, primary keys and relations between stored data.

Usage

```r
set_source(
  dtconn,
  ..., 
  primary_keys = NULL,
  binding_keys = NULL,
  source_code = NULL,
  description = NULL
)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'tblist'
set_source(
  dtconn,
  primary_keys = NULL,
  binding_keys = NULL,
  source_code = NULL,
  description = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- **dtconn**: An object defining source data connection.

- **primary_keys**: Definition of primary keys describing source data (if valid). When provided, affects the output of attrition data plot. See `primary_keys`.

- **binding_keys**: Definition of binding keys describing relations in source data (if valid). When provided, affects post filtering data. See `binding_keys`.

- **source_code**: Expression presenting low-level code for creating source. When provided, used as a part of reproducible code output.

- **description**: A named list storing the source objects description. Can be accessed with `description` Cohort method.

Value

R6 object of class inherited from ‘dtconn’.

Examples

```r
mtcars_source <- set_source(
  tblist(mtcars = mtcars),
  source_code = quote(
    source <- list(dtconn = list(datasets = mtcars))
  )
)
mtcars_source$attributes
```

Source

R6 class representing a data source

Description

R6 class representing a data source

Details

Source is an object storing information about data source such as source type, primary keys and relations between stored data.

Public fields

- **dtconn**: Data connection object the Source if based on.
- **description**: Source object description list.
- **attributes**: Extra source parameters passed when source is defined.
- **options**: Extra configuration options.
binding_keys  Source data relations expressed as binding-keys.
primary_keys  Source data primary keys expressed as primary_keys.
source_code  An expression which allows to recreate basic source structure.

Methods

Public methods:
- `Source$new()`
- `Source$get()`
- `Source$get_steps()`
- `Source$add_step()`
- `Source$rm_step()`
- `Source$add_filter()`
- `Source$rm_filter()`
- `Source$update_filter()`
- `Source$clone()`

Method `new()`: Create a new ‘Source’ object.

Usage:
```r
Source$new(
  dtconn,
  ..., 
  primary_keys = NULL,
  binding_keys = NULL,
  source_code = NULL,
  description = NULL,
  options = list(display_binding = TRUE)
)
```

Arguments:
- `dtconn`  An object defining source data connection.
- `...`  Extra Source parameters. Stored within ‘attributes’ field.
- `primary_keys`  Definition of data ‘primary_keys’, if appropriate. See `primary_keys`
- `binding_keys`  Definition of relations between data, if appropriate. See `binding_keys`
- `source_code`  A quote object that allows to recreate basic source structure. Used as a part of reproducible code output, see code.
- `description`  A named list storing the source objects description. Can be accessed with `description` method.
- `options`  List of options affecting methods output. Currently supported only ‘display_binding’ specifying whether reproducible code should include bindings definition.

Returns:  A new ‘Source’ object of class ‘Source’ (and ‘dtconn’ object class appended).

Method `get()`: Get selected ‘Source’ object ‘attribute’.

Usage:
```r
Source$get(param)
```
**Method** get_steps(): Returns filtering steps definition, if defined for 'Source'.

**Usage:**
Source$get_steps()

**Method** add_step(): Add filtering step definition.

**Usage:**
Source$add_step(step)

**Arguments:**
step  Step definition created with step.

**Method** rm_step(): Remove filtering step definition.

**Usage:**
Source$rm_step(step_id)

**Arguments:**
step_id  Id of the step to be removed.

**Method** add_filter(): Add filter definition to selected step.

**Usage:**
Source$add_filter(filter, step_id)

**Arguments:**
filter  Filter definition created with filter.
step_id  Id of the step to include the filter to. If skipped the last step is used.

**Method** rm_filter(): Remove filter definition from selected step.

**Usage:**
Source$rm_filter(step_id, filter_id)

**Arguments:**
step_id  Id of the step where filter is defined.
filter_id  Id of the filter to be removed.

**Method** update_filter(): Update filter definition.

**Usage:**
Source$update_filter(step_id, filter_id, ...)

**Arguments:**
step_id  Id of the step where filter is defined.
filter_id  Id of the filter to be updated.
...  Parameters with its new values.

**Method** clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

**Usage:**
Source$clone(deep = FALSE)

**Arguments:**
deep  Whether to make a deep clone.
Source compatibility methods.

**Description**

List of methods that allow compatibility of different source types. Most of the methods should be defined in order to make new source layer functioning. See ‘Details’ section for more information.

**Usage**

```
.init_step(source, ...)
```

## Default S3 method:

```
.init_step(source, ...)
```

```
.collect_data(source, data_object)
```

## Default S3 method:

```
.collect_data(source, data_object)
```

```
.get_stats(source, data_object)
```

## Default S3 method:

```
.get_stats(source, data_object)
```

```
.pre_filtering(source, data_object, step_id)
```

## Default S3 method:

```
.post_filtering(source, data_object, step_id)
```

## Default S3 method:

```
.pre_filtering(source, data_object, step_id)
```

## Default S3 method:

```
.post_filtering(source, data_object, step_id)
```

```
.get_attrition_label(source, step_id, step_filters, ...)
```

## Default S3 method:

```
.get_attrition_label(source, step_id, step_filters, ...)
```

```
.get_attrition_count(source, data_stats, ...)
```

## Default S3 method:

```
.get_attrition_count(source, data_stats, ...)
```

```
.run_binding(source, ...)
```
## Default S3 method:
.run_binding(source, binding_key, data_object_pre, data_object_post, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tblist'
.init_step(source, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tblist'
.collect_data(source, data_object)

## S3 method for class 'tblist'
.get_stats(source, data_object)

### Arguments

- **source**: Source object.
- **...**: Other parameters passed to specific method.
- **data_object**: Object that allows source data access. ‘data_object’ is the result of ‘.init_step’ method (or object of the same structure).
- **step_id**: Name of the step visible in resulting plot.
- **step_filters**: List of step filters.
- **data_stats**: Data frame presenting statistics for each filtering step.
- **binding_key**: Binding key describing currently processed relation.
- **data_object_pre**: Object storing unfiltered data in the current step (previous step result).
- **data_object_post**: Object storing current data (including active filtering and previously done bindings).

### Details

The package is designed to make the functionality work with multiple data sources. Data source can be based for example on list of tables, connection to database schema or API service that allows to access and operate on data. In order to make new source type layer functioning, the following list of methods should be defined:

- **.init_source**: Defines how to extract data object from source. Each filtering step assumes to be operating on resulting data object (further named data_object) and returns object of the same type and structure.
- **.collect_data**: Defines how to collect data (into R memory) from ‘data_object’.
- **.get_stats**: Defines what ‘data_object’ statistics should be calculated and how. When provided the stats can be extracted using `stat`.
- **.pre_filtering (optional)**: Defines what operation on ‘data_object’ should be performed before applying filtering in the step.
- **.post_filtering (optional)**: Defines what operation on ‘data_object’ should be performed after applying filtering in the step.
stat

- .run_binding (optional) Defines how to handle post filtering data binding. See more about binding keys at binding-keys.
- .get_attrition_count and .get_attrition_label Methods defining how to get statistics and labels for attrition plot.

Except from the above methods, you may extend the existing or new source with providing custom filtering methods. See creating-filters. In order to see more details about how to implement custom source check `vignette("custom-extensions")`.

Value

Depends on specific method. See `vignette("custom-extensions")` for more details.

---

stat

Get Cohort related statistics.

Description

Display data statistics related to specified step or filter.

Usage

stat(x, step_id, filter_id, ..., state = "post")

Arguments

- x: Cohort object.
- step_id: When `filter_id` specified, `step_id` precises from which step the filter comes from. Otherwise data from specified step is used to calculate required statistics.
- filter_id: If not missing, filter related data statistics are returned.
- ...: Specific parameters passed to filter related method.
- state: Should the stats be calculated on data before ("pre") or after ("post") filtering in specified step.

Value

List of filter-specific values summing up underlying filter data.

See Also

cohort-methods
**step**

Create filtering step

---

**Description**

Steps all to perform multiple stages of Source data filtering.

**Usage**

```r
step(...)```

**Arguments**

```r
...
```

Filters. See `filter`.

**Value**

List of class `cb_step` storing filters configuration.

**Examples**

```r
library(magrittr)
iris_step_1 <- step(
  filter('discrete', dataset = 'iris', variable = 'Species', value = 'setosa'),
  filter('discrete', dataset = 'iris', variable = 'Petal.Length', range = c(1.5, 2))
)
iris_step_2 <- step(
  filter('discrete', dataset = 'iris', variable = 'Sepal.Length', range = c(5, 10))
)

# Add step directly to Cohort
iris_source <- set_source(tblist(iris = iris))
coh <- iris_source %>%
  cohort(
    iris_step_1,
    iris_step_2
  ) %>%
  run()

nrow(get_data(coh, step_id = 1)$iris)
nrow(get_data(coh, step_id = 2)$iris)

# Add step to Cohort using add_step method
coh <- iris_source %>%
  cohort()
coh <- coh %>%
  add_step(iris_step_1) %>%
  add_step(iris_step_2) %>%
  run()
```
**sum_up**  
*Sum up Cohort state.*

**Description**  
Sum up Cohort state.

**Usage**  
```r
sum_up(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  Cohort object.

**Value**  
None (invisible NULL). Printed summary of Cohort state.

**See Also**

cohort-methods

---

**tblist**  
*Create in memory tables connection*

**Description**  
Create data connection as a list of loaded data frames. The object should be used as ‘dtconn’ argument of `set_source`.

**Usage**

```r
tblist(..., names)
as.tblist(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `...`  
  additional arguments to be passed to or from methods.

- `names`  
  A character vector describing provided tables names. If missing names are constructed based on provided tables objects.

- `x`  
  an R object.
update_filter

Value

Object of class 'tblist' being a named list of data frames.

Examples

str(tblist(mtcars))
str(tblist(mtcars, iris))
str(tblist(MT = mtcars, IR = iris))
str(tblist(mtcars, iris, names = c("MT", "IR")))

Description

Update filter definition

Usage

update_filter(x, step_id, filter_id, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Cohort'
update_filter(x, step_id, filter_id, ..., run_flow = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'Source'
update_filter(x, step_id, filter_id, ...)

Arguments

x An object in which the filter should be updated.
step_id Id of the step where filter is defined.
filter_id Id of the filter to be updated.
... Filter parameters that should be updated.
run_flow If `TRUE`, data flow is run after the filter is updated.

Value

Method dependent object (i.e. 'Cohort' or 'Source') having selected filter updated.

See Also

managing-cohort, managing-source
**update_source**

*Update source in Cohort object.*

**Description**

Update source in Cohort object.

**Usage**

```
update_source(x, source, keep_steps = !has_steps(source), run_flow = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: Cohort object.
- `source`: Source object to be updated in Cohort.
- `keep_steps`: If ‘TRUE’, steps definition remain unchanged when updating source. If ‘FALSE’, steps configuration is deleted. If vector of type integer, specified steps will remain.
- `run_flow`: If ‘TRUE’, data flow is run after the source is updated.

**Value**

The ‘Cohort’ class object with updated ‘Source’ definition.

**See Also**

- `managing-cohort`

---

**%->%**

*Operator simplifying adding steps or filters to Cohort and Source objects*

**Description**

When called with filter or step object, runs `add_filter` and `add_step` respectively.

**Usage**

```
x %->% object
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: Source or Cohort object. Otherwise works as a standard pipe operator.
- `object`: Filter or step to be added to ‘x’. 
Value

And object (‘Source’ or ‘Cohort’) having new filter of step added.
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