Package ‘hablar’

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as_reliable

Reliable conversion to another data type

Description

Support functions for the `convert` function. These functions coerce vectors to a new data type, e.g. `as.numeric` except that it converts factors to character first. See `convert` for more information.

Usage

```r
as_reliable_num(.x, ...)  
as_reliable_int(.x, ...)  
as_reliable_lgl(.x, ...)  

as_reliable_dte(.x, origin = "1970-01-01", ...)  
as_reliable_dtm(.x, origin = "1970-01-01", tz = "UTC", ...)  
```

Arguments

- `.x` vector
- `...` additional arguments
- `origin` argument to set origin for date/date time.
- `tz` argument to set time zone for date/date time. Default is UTC.
Value

vector

See Also

vignette("convert"), vignette("hablar")

Examples

x <- as.factor(c("1", "3.5"))
as_reliable_num(x)

x <- as.factor(c("9", "7"))
as_reliable_int(x)

x <- as.factor(c("1", "0"))
as_reliable_lgl(x)

Description

Returns TRUE if data frame have the specified special cases. For example, find_duplicates() returns TRUE if any rows are duplicates. If variables are passed to the function then TRUE or FALSE is returned for those variables.

Usage

cHECK_duplicates(.data, ...)
cHECK_na(.data, ...)
cHECK_irrational(.data, ...)
cHECK_nan(.data, ...)
cHECK_inf(.data, ...)
cHECK_complete_set(.data, ...)

Arguments

.data a data frame
... variables that should be considered. If empty, all variables are used.
Details

irrational values are Inf and NaN. `check_complete_set` tests if all combinations of elements exists in the data frame.

Value

TRUE or FALSE

See Also

`find_in_df` to return rows instead of TRUE or FALSE. vignette("s"). vignette("hablar")

Examples

```r
## Not run:
df <- data.frame(a = c("A", NA, "B", "C", "C"),
                 b = c(7, 8, 2, 3, 3),
                 c = c(NA, 1, NaN, 3, 2),
                 stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
# Returns FALSE because there is no duplicates
df %>% check_duplicates()
# Returns TRUE because there is duplicates in column a through b
df %>% check_duplicates(a:b)
# Returns FALSE because there is no NA column b
df %>% check_na(b)
# Returns TRUE because there is no NaN column c
df %>% check_nan(c)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**convert**  
*Convert data type of columns*

**Description**

Convert data type of columns

**Usage**

```r
num(..., .args = list())
chr(..., .args = list())
lgl(..., .args = list())
```
\texttt{convert}

\begin{verbatim}
int(..., .args = list())
dbl(..., .args = list())
fct(..., .args = list())
dtm(..., .args = list())
dte(..., .args = list())
convert(.x, ...)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments
\begin{verbatim}
... Scoping functions, see details
.args extra argument to be passed to support function.
.x A data.frame
\end{verbatim}

Value
a tbl data frame

See Also
vignette("convert"), vignette("hablar")

Examples
\begin{verbatim}
## Not run:

# Change one column to numeric and another to character
mtcars %>%
  convert(num(gear),
          chr(mpg))

# Changing multiple data types on multiple columns
mtcars %>%
  convert(int(hp, wt),
          fct(qsec, cyl, drat))

# Also works with tidyselect convenience functions
mtcars %>%
  convert(int(vs:carb),
          fct(last_col()))
\end{verbatim}
could_this_be_that

Tests is a vector could be of another data type

Description
Tests if vector could be another data type without errors.

Usage
could_chr_be_num(.x)
could_chr_be_int(.x)
could_num_be_int(.x)
could_chr_be_dtm(.x)
could_chr_be_dte(.x)

Arguments
.x vector of the data type that should be tested.

Details
The name logic of could_chr_be_num should be interpreted as: Could this character vector be a numeric vector? The same logic goes for all functions named could_this_be_that.

Value
TRUE or FALSE

See Also
vignette("s"), vignette("hablar")

Examples
x <- c("1", "3", "7")
could_chr_be_num(x)
could_chr_be_int(x)

x <- c("abc", "3", "Hello world")
could_chr_be_num(x)

could_chr_be_num(x)

x <- c(NA, "3.45", "5,98")
could_chr_be_num(x)
could_chr_be_int(x)

x <- as.numeric(c(3.45, 1.5))
could_num_be_int(x)

x <- as.numeric(c(7, 2))
could_num_be_int(x)

---

create_dummy

Create a simple dummy

**Description**

Creates a vector of the integers 1 and 0. If condition is true it returns 1. If false 0. If condition returns NA it returns NA, if not explicitly not stated than NA should be replaced.

**Usage**

dummy(condition, missing = NA)
dummy_(condition, missing = 0L)
dummy_(condition, missing = 0L)

**Arguments**

- **condition**: a predicament
- **missing**: a replacement if condition is NA

**Value**

a vector of the integers 1, 0 and NA (if not dummy_ is used).

**See Also**

vignette("hablar")

**Examples**

v <- c(10, 5, 3, NA, 9)
dummy(v > 5)
dummy_(v > 5)
cumulative functions. 'cumsum_' is the cumulative sum ignoring missing values. 'cum_unique' counts the cumulative unique value including NA as ONE value. 'cum_unique_' ignores missing values.

Usage

cumsum_(.v, ignore_na = TRUE)
cummean_(.v, ignore_na = TRUE)
cum_unique(.v, ignore_na = FALSE)
cum_unique_(.v, ignore_na = TRUE)

Arguments

.v a vector
ignore_na should missing values be ignores?

Value

a vector

find_in_df Special filters

Description

Filters a data frame for special cases. For example, find_duplicates() returns all rows that are duplicates. If variables are passed to the function then duplicates for those variables are returned.

Usage

find_duplicates(.data, ...)
find_na(.data, ...)
find_irrational(.data, ...)
find_nan(.data, ...)
find_inf(.data, ...)
Arguments

.data a data frame
... variables that should be considered. If empty, all variables are used.

Details

irrational values are Inf and NaN

Value

a filtered data frame

See Also

vignette("s"), vignette("hablar")

check_df to return TRUE or FALSE instead of rows.

Examples

## Not run:
df <- data.frame(a = c("A", NA, "B", "C", "C"),
                 b = c(NA, 1, 1, 3, 3),
                 c = c(7, 8, 2, 3, 3),
                 stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

# Returns duplicated rows
df %>% find_duplicates()

# Returns duplicates in specific variables
df %>% find_duplicates(b:c)

# Returns rows where NA in variable b
df %>% find_na(b)

## End(Not run)
Usage

given(.x, .y, ignore_na = FALSE)

given_(.x, .y, ignore_na = TRUE)

Arguments

.x the vector to filter

.y a logical vector to filter with

ignore_na should NA be removed?

Value

a vector

Examples

## Not run:
x <- c(1, 2, NA, 4)
x %>% given_(x >= 2)

## End(Not run)

if_else_

if this else that_

Description

A vectorised if or else function. It checks that the true or false (or the optional missing) arguments
have the same type. However it accepts a generic NA. Built upon dplyr’s [if_else()] function. The
only difference is that the user do not have to specify the type of NA. if_else_ is faster than base
[ifelse()] and a tad slower than dplyr’s [if_else()]. Attributes are taken from either true or false
because one generic NA.

Usage

if_else_(condition, true, false, missing = NULL)

Arguments

condition logical vector

true value to replace if condition is true. Must be same length as condition or 1.

false value to replace if condition is false. Must be same length as condition or 1.

missing optional. a replacement if condition returns NA. Must be same length as condi-
tion or 1.
Details

If the returning vector have attributes (e.g. for factors) it returns the attributes for the first non-generic NA in the order true, false and then missing.

Value

a vector

See Also

vignette("s").vignette("hablar")

Examples

```r
v <- c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE)
if_else_(v, "true", "false")

v <- c(TRUE, FALSE, NA, FALSE)
if_else_(v, 1, NA, 999)
```

Description

Simplifying math functions are simple wrappers of math function (- +). If any of the left-hand side or right-hand side is NA, Inf or NaN it returns any rational value, if there is any.

However, if the both values are irrational it returns NA. The result is then passed to the corresponding math function.

Usage

```r
.x %minus_% .y

.x %plus_% .y
```

Arguments

- `.x` numeric or integer element
- `.y` numeric or integer element

Value

a single value
n_unique count unique elements

See Also

vignette("s"), vignette("hablar")

Examples

```r
## Not run: # The simplest case
3 %minus_% 2

# But with NA it returns 3 as if the NA were zero
3 %minus_% NA

# It doesn't matter if the irrational number is on left- or right-hand.
NA %plus_% 5

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Simple wrapper for length(unique(.x)). If you use n_unique(.x) then NA is ignored when counting.

Usage

```r
n_unique(.x, ignore_na = FALSE)
n_unique_(.x, ignore_na = TRUE)
n_unique_(.x, ignore_na = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `.x` a vector
- `ignore_na` a logical indicating whether missing values should be removed

Value

a single numeric vector of the same length as the data frame it is applied to.

See Also

vignette("s"), vignette("hablar")
rationalize

Examples

```r
# Simple
n_unique(c(1, 2, 2, 3))

# Same result as above even though vector includes NA
n_unique_(c(1, 2, 2, 3, NA))
```

rationalize  

Only allow rational values in numeric vectors rationalize transforms all numeric elements to be rational values or NA, thus removes all NaN, Inf and replaces them with NA.

Description

Only allow rational values in numeric vectors

rationalize transforms all numeric elements to be rational values or NA, thus removes all NaN, Inf and replaces them with NA.

Usage

```r
rationalize(.x, ...)
```

## Default S3 method:
rationalize(.x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
rationalize(.x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
rationalize(.x, ...)

Arguments

- `.x` vector or data.frame
- `...` columns to be evaluated. Only applicable if `.x` is a data frame.

Details

# If a non-numeric vector is passed, it is unchanged. If a data.frame is passed, it evaluates all columns separately.
Value

For vectors: same data type/class as .x.
For data.frame: a tbl data frame.

NULL
NULL
NULL

See Also

s, rationalize, vignette("s"), vignette("hablar")

Examples

x <- c(3, -Inf, 6.56, 9.3, NaN, 5, -Inf)
  rationalize(x)

df <- data.frame(num_col = c(Inf, 3, NaN),
  chr_col = c("a", "b", "c"),
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
  df
  rationalize(df)

Description

Repeats a data frame n times. Useful for testing on large data frames.

Usage

repeat_df(.df, n, id = NULL)

Arguments

.flow a data frame
n times the data frame should be repeated
id a character element that creates a column with a number for each repetition

Value

a vector of the integers 1, 0 and NA (if not dummy_ is used).

See Also

vignette("hablar")
Examples

repeat_df(mtcars, 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>replacers</th>
<th>replacement and specials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

If-this-type-then replace with x. And the other way around; replace with x if this.

Usage

if_na(.x, replacement, missing = NULL)
if_nan(.x, replacement, missing = NULL)
if_inf(.x, replacement, missing = NULL)
if_zero(.x, replacement, missing = NULL)
na_if(.x, condition, replace_na = FALSE)
nan_if(.x, condition, replace_na = FALSE)
inf_if(.x, condition, replace_na = FALSE)
zero_if(.x, condition, replace_na = FALSE)
if_not_na(.x, replacement, missing = NULL)
if_inf(.x, replacement, missing = NULL)
if_nan(.x, replacement, missing = NULL)
if_zero(.x, replacement, missing = NULL)
na_if(.x, condition, replace_na = FALSE)
inf_if(.x, condition, replace_na = FALSE)
nan_if(.x, condition, replace_na = FALSE)
zzero_if(.x, condition, replace_na = FALSE)
Arguments

- `x`: a vector
- `replacement`: a replacement if condition is TRUE
- `missing`: a value that replace missing values in condition.
- `condition`: a predicament
- `replace_na`: if TRUE, missing values in condition will be replaced as well

Value

- a vector

See Also

vignette("s"), vignette("hablar")

Examples

```r
v <- c(1, NA, 2)
if_na(v, 100)

v <- c(999, NA, 2)
zero_if(v, v == 999)
```

Description

retype transforms all elements into simple classes. The simple classes are date, numeric and character. By transforming all elements to these classes no information is lost, while simplifying the object. See details below for more information or type vignette("retype") in the console.

Usage

```r
retype(.x, ...)
```

## Default S3 method:
retype(.x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'logical'
retype(.x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'integer'
retype(.x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'Date'
retype(.x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'POSIXct'
retype(.x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
retype(.x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'list'
retype(.x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
retype(.x, ...)

Arguments

.x vector or data.frame

... column names to be evaluated. Only if .x is a data frame.

Details

Each vector past to retype is reclassified into the highest position in a simplification hierarchy without losing any information. This means that: Factors are converted to characters. However, character vectors (or vectors changed to character initially) are checked to see if they could be a numeric vector without error. If so, it is transformed into a numeric vector which is higher in the hierarchy. Vectors of class logical, integer are changed to numerical. Dates and date time (POSIXct) go through the same procedure. Lists and complex vectors are left unchanged because the are neither simple nor complicated.

Value

For vectors: simple class of .x.
For data.frame: a tbl data frame with simple classes.

See Also

s, rationalize # vignette("retype"), vignette("s"), vignette("hablar")
Examples

# Dates

```r
dte <- as.Date(c("2018-01-01", "2016-03-21", "1970-01-05"))
retype(dte)
retype(dte)
```

# Factors

```r
fct <- as.factor(c("good", "bad", "average"))
retype(dte)
```

# Character that only contains numeric elements

```r
num_chr <- c("3","4.0", "3,5")
retype(num_chr)
```

# Logical

```r
lgl <- c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE)
retype(lgl)
```

# Data frame with all the above vectors

```r
df <- data.frame(dte = dte,
                  fct = fct,
                  num_chr = num_chr,
                  lgl = lgl,
                  stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
df
retype(df)
```

---

\textbf{s}

\emph{Make vector shorter and simpler}

Description

\texttt{s} means simple and short. It removes all non-values, i.e. \texttt{NA}, \texttt{Inf}, \texttt{NaN} from a vector. However, if the length is 0 it returns \texttt{NA}. It is useful in combination with summary functions, e.g. \texttt{mean}, \texttt{sum} or \texttt{min}, when an answer is desired, if there is one in the data. In any other case \texttt{NA} is returned. Type \texttt{vignette("s")} in the console for more information.

Usage

\texttt{s(.x, ignore_na = TRUE)}

Arguments

\texttt{.x} 

one vector. Does not work for factors.

\texttt{ignore_na} 

if \texttt{TRUE} then \texttt{NA} omitted from results, as long as any non-\texttt{NA} element is left.

Value

a shortened and simplified vector
See Also

retype, rationalize, vignette("s"), vignette("hablar")

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(dplyr)

## s on a weird numeric vector
vector <- c(7, NaN, 6, -Inf, 5, 4, NA)
s(vector)

## Sum vector with non-rational values
vector <- c(7, NaN, -Inf, 4)
# Base R
sum(vector)
# With s
sum(s(vector))

## Max of vector with only NA
# Base R
max(vector, na.rm = TRUE)
# With s
max(s(vector))

## First of vector when NA is first element
vector <- c(NA, "X", "Y")
# dplyr R
first(vector)
# With s
first(s(vector))

## Use of s when NA should not be removes
vector <- c(7, Inf, NA, 4)
# Base R
sum(vector)
# With s
sum(s(vector, ignore_na = FALSE))

## s when summarizing a weird data.frame
df_test <- data.frame(a = c(NaN, 1, -Inf, 3),
                      b = c(NA, "Q", "P", "P"),
                      c = c(NA, NA, NA, NA),
                      stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
df_test

# Base R aggregation with dplyr's summarize
summarise(df_test, mean_a = mean(a),
          min_c = min(c, na.rm = TRUE))
# With s
summarise(df_test, mean_a = mean(s(a)),
          min_c = min(s(c)))
```
set_wd_to_script_path  Set wd to script path

Description

Sets working directory to the path where the R-script is located. Only works inside [Rstudio] and in a script (i.e. not in the console). Additionally, the R-script needs to be saved in a path to work.

Usage

set_wd_to_script_path()

Value

NULL. In the background the working directory has changed if not any errors occurred.

this_date

Description

Returns the current day, month or year. Day and month returns dates and year a 4 digit number.

Usage

this_day()

this_month()

this_year()

Value

a date or number

Examples

this_day()
this_month()
this_year()
Description

[summary function_*] functions are simple wrappers of aggregate function and the s function. s removes all non-values, i.e. NA,Inf,NaN from a vector. However, if the length is 0 it returns NA. The result is then passed to the corresponding aggregation function. For example, min_(x) is identical to min(s(x)). Please read vignette("s") for more information.

Usage

max_(.x, ignore_na = TRUE)
min_(.x, ignore_na = TRUE)
sum_(.x, ignore_na = TRUE)
mean_(.x, ignore_na = TRUE)
median_(.x, ignore_na = TRUE)
sd_(.x, ignore_na = TRUE)
var_(.x, ignore_na = TRUE)
first_(.x, ignore_na = TRUE)
last_(.x, ignore_na = TRUE)
first_non_na(.x)
squeeze(.x, ignore_na = FALSE)
squeeze_(.x, ignore_na = TRUE)

Arguments

.x a single vector
ignore_na if false missing values are not omitted.

Details

'first_non_na’ is a faster version of ‘first’ since it only search for a non NA value until it finds one. 'squeeze’ on the other hand checks if all elements are equal and then returns only that value.
Value

a single aggregated value

See Also

vignette("convert"), vignette("hablar")

Examples

```r
## sum_ on non-rational numeric vector
vector <- c(7, NaN, -Inf, 4)
sum_(vector)

## Min of vector with length 0
vector <- c()
# With a wrapped s
min_(vector)

## Max of vector with only NA
# With a wrapped s
max_(vector)

## Use of s when NA should not be removed
vector <- c(7, Inf, NA, 4)
# With a wrapped s
sum_(vector, ignore_na = FALSE)
```
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