Package ‘tinylabels’

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as.character.tiny_labelled

Conversion of Labelled Vectors

Description

Functions to convert labelled vectors to other types, possibly keeping the variable label and the class attribute tiny_labelled.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'tiny_labelled'
as.character(x, keep_label = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tiny_labelled'
as.logical(x, keep_label = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tiny_labelled'
as.integer(x, keep_label = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tiny_labelled'
as.double(x, keep_label = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tiny_labelled'
as.complex(x, keep_label = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

x Object to be coerced
keep_label Logical indicating whether the variable labels and class tiny_labelled should be kept.
... Further arguments passed to methods

label_variable

Label Variables Using Pipes

Description

label_variable() can be used to assign variable labels within a workflow using the tidyverse’s pipe operator.

Usage

label_variable(x, ...)

label_variables(x, ...)
Arguments

x Either a vector or a data.frame.
...

Variable label(s) to be assigned. For data frames, these have to be name-value pairs, see example.

Examples

library(dplyr)
test <- npk %>%
    label_variable(N = "Nitrogen", P = "Phosphate")
variable_label(test)

---

relevel.tiny_labelled  Reorder Levels of Labelled Factor

Description

The levels of a factor are re-ordered so that the level specified by ref is first and the others are moved down. This is a copy from relevel in the stats package, but preserves the label attribute and class tiny_labelled.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'tiny_labelled'
relevel(x, ref, ...)

Arguments

x an unordered factor.
ref the reference level, typically a string.
... additional arguments for future methods.

---

unlabel  Remove Labels from Objects

Description

Remove variable_labels from a labelled vector or from the columns of a data frame.

Usage

unlabel(x)

Arguments

x An R object.
variable_label

Assign or Extract Variable Labels

Description

Assign or extract variable labels of a vector or the columns (i.e., vectors) of a data.frame.

Usage

variable_label(x, ...)

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

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

variable_label(x) <- value

## Default S3 replacement method:
variable_label(x) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'data.frame'
variable_label(x) <- value

variable_labels(x, ...)

variable_labels(x) <- value

Arguments

x
Either a vector or a data.frame.

... Further arguments that may be passed to methods.

value Character. The variable label(s) to be assigned. If variable_label() is applied to a single vector, this should be a length-one argument. If applied to a data.frame, value is required to be a named vector or a named list. NULL elements of this name-value list are ignored. Check the examples for details.

Value

For vectors, variable_label() returns NULL or the variable label (typically of length one). For data frames, variable_label() returns a named list where each column corresponds to a column of the data frame.

The assignment methods variable_label()<- return the labelled object.
variable_label

See Also

See `label_variable()` for an alternative that is compatible with the tidyverse’s pipe operator.

Examples

```r
# label a single vector
variable_label(letters) <- "The alphabet" # Assign
variable_label(letters) # Extract

# label some columns of a data frame:
variable_labels(npk) <- c(
  N = "Nitrogen",
  P = "Phosphate",
  K = "Potassium"
) # Assign
variable_labels(npk) # Extract

# using a list on the right, character and expression can be mixed:
variable_labels(npk) <- list(
  N = "Nitrogen",
  P = "Phosphate",
  K = expression(italic(K))
) # Assign
variable_labels(npk) # Extract
```
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