

Package ‘funchir’

April 13, 2020

Version 0.2.0

Title Convenience Functions by Michael Chirico

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Depends R (>= 3.2.2)

Description

YACFP (Yet Another Convenience Function Package). `get_age()` is a fast & accurate tool for measuring fractional years between two dates. `abbr_to_colClass()` is a much more concise way of feeding many types to a `colClass` argument in a data reader. `stale_package_check()` tries to identify any `library()` calls to unused packages.

Imports data.table

Suggests testthat, jsonlite

License GPL (>= 2)

URL <https://github.com/MichaelChirico/funchir>

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2020-04-13 07:10:07 UTC

R topics documented:

funchir-infix	2
funchir-io	2
funchir-plot	3
funchir-table	5
funchir-utils	5

Index	9
--------------	----------

Description

Several infix operators which are convenient shorthand for common set operations, namely, *modulation* ($A \setminus B$), *union* ($A \cup B$) and *intersection* ($A \cap B$).

Usage

```
A %% B
A %u% B
A %^% B
```

Arguments

A	A set A.
B	<i>idem</i> A.

Value

The above are simply wrappers for the base functions `setdiff`, `union`, and `intersect`, respectively, so output is exactly as for those functions.

See Also

[setdiff](#), [union](#), [intersect](#)

Examples

```
set1 <- 1:5
set2 <- 4:6

set1 %% set2 # c(1,2,3)
set1 %u% set2 # c(1,2,3,4,5,6)
set1 %^% set2 # c(4,5)
```

Description

Functions which come in particular handy for process of reading in data which can turn verbose code into readable, clean code.

Usage

```
abbr_to_colClass(inits, counts)
```

Arguments

<code>inits</code>	Initials of data types to be passed to a <code>colClasses</code> argument (most typically in <code>fread</code> from <code>data.table</code> for me). See details.
<code>counts</code>	Corresponding counts (as an <i>unbroken string</i>) of each type given in <code>inits</code> . See details

Details

`abbr_to_colClass` was designed specifically for reading in large (read: wide, i.e., with many fields) data files when it is also necessary to specify the types to expect to the reader for speed or for accuracy.

Currently recognized types are blank, character, factor, logical, integer, numeric, Date, date, text and skip, which are abbreviated to their first initials: "b", "c", "f", "l", "i", "n", "D", "d", "t" and "s", respectively.

Since like types are often found in sequence, the `counts` argument can condense the call considerably— if three integer columns appear in a row, for example, we could specify `inits="i"` and `counts="3"` instead of the breathier `inits="iii"`, `counts="111"`.

Note that since `counts` is read digit-by-digit, sequences of length greater than 9 must be broken up into size-9 (or smaller) chunks, e.g., if there are 20 Date fields in a row, we could set `inits="ddd"`, `counts="992"`. This approach was taken (rather than, say, requiring `counts` to be an integer vector of counts) as I find it speedier and more concise, and the direct parallel to `inits` can elucidate issues which arise directly in the code instead of, say, checking `cbind(strsplit(inits, split = ""))[[1L]]`, `counts`).

Examples

```
abbr_to_colClass(inits = "ncifdfd", counts = "1234567")
```

Description

`tile.axes` is used in for loops to generate axes in a multi-panel plot with shared x & y axes (within row and column).

`xdev2in` is the inverse of `graphics::xinch`; namely, it converts from plotting device units into inches.

Usage

```
tile.axes(n, M, N, params = list(x = list(), y = list()),
          use.x = TRUE, use.y = TRUE)
xdev2in(x = 1)
ydev2in(y = 1)
xydev2in(xy = 1)
```

Arguments

n	Integer. Cell in mfrow to which to apply the axes; fills by <i>row</i> , following base functionality.
M	Integer. Number of rows specified in mfrow.
N	Integer. Number of columns specified in mfrow.
params	A length-2 list. <code>params\$x</code> is a list of parameters to be passed to the x-axis. <code>params\$y</code> is a list of parameters to be passed to the y-axis.
use.x	logical. Should the x-axis be printed?
use.y	logical. Should the y-axis be printed?
x	numeric value to convert into inches (along the horizontal axis).
y	numeric value to convert into inches (along the vertical axis).
xy	numeric value to convert into inches (along both axes simultaneously).

Details

`tile.axes` provides a simple way to incorporate the plotting of axes into a loop which creates the plots in a matrix of plots (e.g., by using `par(mfrow=c(2,2))`) *when the axes are shared by all plots*. x axes are only printed on the bottom row of plots, and y axes are only printed on the first column of plots—this saves potentially wasted / white space by eliminating redundant axes, yet can still be done in a loop.

Some graphics functions specify some arguments with units in inches (namely, `graphics::arrows'` `length` argument). `graphics::xinch` provides the inverse functionality enabling conversion from inches into plotting units; up to numerical accuracy, then, `graphics::xinch(xdev2in(x)) == x`.

See Also

[xinch](#)

Examples

```
smp1 <- rnorm(100)

par(mfrow = c(2, 1), mar = c(0, 0, 0, 0), oma=c(5, 4, 4, 2) + .1)
for (ii in 1:2){
  hist(smp1[sample(length(smp1), 100, rep = TRUE)], xaxt = "n", yaxt = "n")
  tile.axes(ii, 2, 1)
}
```

funchir-table	<i>Convenient Wrappers for creating and printing tables</i>
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Description

Here are wrappers for common table creation/manipulation/printing operations.

Usage

```
sanitize2(str)
```

Arguments

`str` character vector.

Details

`sanitize2` is a replacement to the internal `sanitize` function used by default in `xtable`. Adds items for fixing left and right square brackets, which are (in the current–2017/03/03–version of `print.xtable`) by default left alone, which can cause errors.

Examples

```
sanitize2('$\\mathcal{B}$')
```

funchir-utils	<i>Miscellaneous utile functions</i>
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Description

Several odds-and-ends functions for data manipulation & representation, etc. See details and examples.

Usage

```
create_quantiles(x, num, right = FALSE, na.rm = FALSE,
                 include.lowest = TRUE, labels = 1:num)
to.pct(x, dig = Inf)
nx.mlt(x, n)
divide(x, n, na.rm = FALSE)
dol.form(x, dig = 0L, suff = "", tex = FALSE)
ntostr(n, dig = 2L)
write.packages(con)
stale_package_check(con)
embed.mat(mat, M = nrow(mat), N = ncol(mat), m = 1L, n = 1L, fill = 0L)
get_age(birthdays, ref_dates)
```

```
quick_year(dates)
quick_mday(dates)
quick_yday(dates)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A numeric vector.
<code>num</code>	A number, typically an integer, specifying how many equal-count intervals into which to divide the data.
<code>right</code>	logical, indicating if the intervals should be closed on the right (and open on the left) or vice versa.
<code>na.rm</code>	logical passed to <code>quantile</code> with the usual interpretation.
<code>include.lowest</code>	logical, indicating if an <code>x[i]</code> equal to the lowest (or highest, for <code>right = FALSE</code>) breaks value should be included.
<code>labels</code>	character vector of length <code>num</code> ; the labels to be applied to the resulting factor.
<code>dig</code>	The number of digits to be included past the decimal in output; sent directly to <code>round</code> .
<code>suff</code>	The suffix to appended/unit in which to express <code>x</code> . Currently one of <code>c("", "k", "m", "b")</code> , corresponding to plain units, thousands, millions, and billions, respectively.
<code>tex</code>	Should <code>\$</code> be printed as <code>\$</code> for direct copy-pasting to TeX files?
<code>n</code>	For <code>nx.mlt</code> , <code>divide</code> and <code>ntostr</code> , a number; see details. For <code>embed.mat</code> , an integer specifying the column at which to insert <code>mat</code> .
<code>con</code>	A file/connection where output should be written.
<code>mat</code>	A matrix.
<code>M</code>	An integer specifying the number of rows in the enclosing matrix.
<code>N</code>	An integer specifying the number of columns in the enclosing matrix.
<code>m</code>	An integer specifying the row at which to insert <code>mat</code> .
<code>fill</code>	An atomic vector specifying how to fill the enclosing matrix.
<code>birthdays</code>	A vector of Dates.
<code>ref_dates</code>	A vector of Dates.
<code>dates</code>	A vector of Dates.

Value

`create_quantiles` is a parsimonious function for generating quantiles of a vector (e.g., quartiles for `num=4` or quintiles for `num=5`). Basically a wrapper for the `cut` function; the type of the output is `factor`. Fails for vectors with overlapping quantiles (e.g., with >50% of values of `x` equal to zero) unless the correct number of labels (i.e., the number of unique quantile breaks) is given in the `labels` argument.

`to.pct` converts a number (probably a proportion, i.e., typically between 0 and 1) to a percentage; also has an argument (`dig`) which can be used to round the output inline.

`nx.mlt` returns the least multiple of `n` which (weakly) exceeds `x`. Convenient for making axes ticks land on pretty numbers.

`divide` divides the range (min through max) of `x` into `n` points (basically a shorthand for `seq`).

`dol.form` takes a financial input and converts it to a (American-formatted, American-currency) string for printing—appending a dollar sign (“\$”) and inserting commas after every third digit from the left of the decimal point.

`ntostr` converts `n` to a character vector with each element width `dig`. This is particularly nice for converting `99:100` to “99” and “100”.

`write.packages` captures the current package environment (inspired by `sessionInfo()`) and writes it as a JSON to `con` with `writelines`; a `list` version of this object is returned. This may be essential for tracking across time which package versions were being used.

`stale_package_check` reads a file (with `readLines`) and checks which functions are actually used from each loaded package. Currently only checks for `library` (i.e., not `require`) calls.

`embed.mat` inserts a supplied matrix into a (weakly) larger enclosing matrix, typically filled with 0s, at a specified position.

`get_age` returns the accurate, fractional age (in years) of each individual, quickly. Accuracy deteriorates when non-leap century years are involved (i.e., any year congruent to 0 mod 100 but not 0 mod 400); designed for use with currently-relevant birthdays and ages.

`quick_year` converts a `Date` object into its year efficiently; also ignores concerns of leap centuries. `quick_mday` returns the day of the month. `quick_yday` returns the day of the year. Returns as an integer.

See Also

[cut](#), [prettyNum](#)

Examples

```
x <- runif(100)

# Return which multiple of 1/7 least
# exceeds each element of x
create_quantiles(x, 7)

to.pct(x)
to.pct(x, dig = 2) #output of the form xxx.xx

nx.mlt(x, 1/3)

dol.form(x, dig=2L)

ntostr(999:1000, dig = 3L) # c("999","000")
ntostr(999:1000, dig = 2L) # c("99","00")

library(stats)
write.packages()

inmat <- matrix(1:9, ncol = 3L)
embed.mat(inmat, M = 4L, N = 4L)
embed.mat(inmat, N = 6L, n = 4L, fill = NA)
```

```
d1 = as.Date('1987-05-02')
d2 = as.Date('2016-02-23')
get_age(d1, d2)
quick_year(d1)
quick_mday(d1)
```


Index

`%<unescaped bksl>%` (funchir-infix), 2
`%%` (funchir-infix), 2
`^^` (funchir-infix), 2
`%u%` (funchir-infix), 2

`abbr_to_colClass` (funchir-io), 2

`clean_slate` (funchir-utils), 5
`create_quantiles` (funchir-utils), 5
`cut`, 7

`divide` (funchir-utils), 5
`dol.form` (funchir-utils), 5

`embed.mat` (funchir-utils), 5

`funchir-infix`, 2
`funchir-io`, 2
`funchir-plot`, 3
`funchir-table`, 5
`funchir-utils`, 5

`get_age` (funchir-utils), 5

`intersect`, 2

`ntostr` (funchir-utils), 5
`nx.mlt` (funchir-utils), 5

`prettyNum`, 7

`quantile`, 6
`quick_mday` (funchir-utils), 5
`quick_yday` (funchir-utils), 5
`quick_year` (funchir-utils), 5

`readLines`, 7

`sanitize2` (funchir-table), 5
`setdiff`, 2
`stale_package_check` (funchir-utils), 5

`tile.axes` (funchir-plot), 3
`to.pct` (funchir-utils), 5

`union`, 2

`write.packages` (funchir-utils), 5
`writeLines`, 7

`xdev2in` (funchir-plot), 3
`xinch`, 4
`xydev2in` (funchir-plot), 3

`ydev2in` (funchir-plot), 3