iNZightTools: Tools for **iNZight**

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Abstract

A package to do things.

1 Introduction

iNZight (Elliott et al., inproc) is a graphical user interface (GUI) for easy data exploration and visualisation. As part of its development, we needed wrapper packages to translate between the user interface and R functions.

- GUI has input fields user can population, equivalent to function arguments
- generally, one window talks to one function (but not always)
- often some complicated manipulation to go from user input values to valid function arguments
- doing this in a GUI is bad practice
- instead developed intermediary package that takes simple inputs and produces a `data.frame` output
- overtime this developed to also attach the **tidyverse** (Wickham et al., 2019) code used to perform the action
- simple function/argument interface makes it easier for beginners

There are a range of different classes of methods in **iNZightTools**. Many are data manipulation functions linking to **dplyr** (Wickham et al., 2020) or similar. However there are others that are 'clever' helper functions for choosing the correct function for a given situation.

- import data from a range of file formats with `smart_read()`
- import a survey design from a specification file format with `import_survey()`

2 Designing code-writing functions

Unlike the majority of R packages, **iNZightTools** provides little new functionality to users, but instead wraps existing functionality from a range of other packages in an attempt to provide a simple, stable application programming interface (API) for both users new to R, but more importantly the GUI software package **iNZight**. These *wrapper functions* need to simplify the inputs to many more complex methods in such as way as to provide arguments that can be connected to graphical inputs such as dropdown boxes and sliders. Second, they must compile and execute the necessary code to perform the required action(s). A side-effect of this step is that the function generates code—in our case typically creating calls to **tidyverse** packages—which can be attached to the result and allow users to inspect the code required to perform the chosen action. This produces a system by which users new to R can begin exploring more complicated functions by modifying existing code.

2.1 Choosing function arguments

Arguably the most important part of designing a wrapper function is the choice of arguments. By design, these methods are not supposed to provide the full set of functionality available from the underlying packages, but instead should provide a simple subset of features that are easy to access with minimal effort. An important part of **iNZight** is the use of *smart defaults*, and this starts off by specifying good defaults for as many arguments as possible. Take, for example, a function for creating class intervals from a numeric variable. The minimum information required would be the variable name, and everything else can provide "good defaults", for example the number of intervals. In this way, R users can call the function on a variable in a dataset and get a result instantly, and build up from there by specifying additional arguments.

Within **iNZightTools**, most of the argument choice has been decided by the requirements of the GUI, though in most cases this is a reasonable set of features for beginners to familiarize themselves with. However, not all arguments are equal, and often some are dependent on others, while in other scenarios some

arguments are needed only when another is ignored. In these situations, we rely on R's lazy-evaluation to ignore unused arguments (which may depend on variables not defined).

2.2 Constructing calls

The basic framework **iNZightTools** uses to construct calls using R's *expression* syntax, prefixing the call with `~`. The basic form of the call is then written out using placeholder variables in the parts that will be modified by the users. In simple expressions, one single call is required, while in more complex methods several steps are often required, including context-specific steps (within `if-else` or `switch` statements).

Once the main structure of the call is complete, the individual arguments must be put together. In some situations this is as simple as passing the argument from the function call, while in others it requires preparing data structures (such as a named vector or list), as required by the underlying function. Details for some specific cases are given in the following sections.

2.3 Evaluating calls and returning results

Once the components are ready, we pass the function through two methods: `replaceVars()` and `interpolate`. The first, `replaceVars()`, substitutes placeholder variables with the names of created structures (named vectors and lists) which we wish to appear in the final code statement. Secondly, `interpolate()` evaluates the expression in the current environment, but can accept additional arguments specifying the values of additional arguments (notably character values). Not only does `interpolate()` evaluate the expression and return the result, but additionally attaches the expression to the objected, stored as a `"code"` attribute. In all(?) cases, the result returned is a `data.frame` or `tibble`.

To extract the code from the returned object, there is the `iNZightTools::code()` function. GUIs can use this to extract code from returned objects and stored it in code history, while users can examine the code used and modify it to access more advanced aspects of the underlying methods.

In the following sections, I will describe some specific implementations for three important components of the **iNZightTools** package.

3 Importing Data

- import data with the `smart_read()` function
- uses file extension to guess best package and function to use, e.g., `.xlsx` uses `haven::read_excel()` (Wickham and Miller, 2020)
- also handles metadata parsing for comma separated values (CSV)

3.1 Parsing Metadata for Easier Data Distribution

- often data coded (factors as numbers instead of labels)
- users need to refer to information (often external) to first set-up the variables correctly before they can get started with visualisation
- this is hard/not feasible for novice users
- metadata can be included in/distributed with the raw data
- `smart_read()` will parse the metadata and apply transformations
- here are some examples

4 Data wrangling with iNZightTools

- a bunch of methods: filter, sort, aggregate, join
- here are some examples
- and accessing the code

5 Working with Complex Survey Designs

- a hugely important data type
- can be problematic if misspecified
- two helpers: using **srvyr** (Freedman Ellis and Schneider, 2020) to handle survey objects the same as `data.frame`s
- second, can parse survey specification file format distributed with the raw survey data and automatically build a survey object
- here's some examples ...

Acknowledgements

iNZight is free software developed by students of the Department of Statistics, University of Auckland. Recent funding has been received by Te Rourou Tātaritanga (`https://terourou.org`), a research group at Victoria University of Wellington funded by an MBIE Endeavour Grant, ref 62506 ENDRP, with additional funding from iNZight Analytics.

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