

Package ‘edm1’

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Title Simplify Complex Data Manipulation

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Description Provides complex sorting algorithms. Provides date manipulation algorithms. In addition to providing handy functions to discretize variables, an SQL joins alternatives, a set of function to work with geographical coordinates, and other functions to work with text mining.

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Imports stringr,
stringi,
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openxlsx

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all_stat	<i>all_stat</i>
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Description

Allow to see all the main statistics indicators (mean, median, variance, standard deviation, sum, max, min, quantile) of variables in a dataframe by the modality of a variable in a column of the input datarame. In addition to that, you can get the occurence of other qualitative variables by your chosen qualitative variable, you have just to precise it in the vector "stat_var" where all the statistics indicators are given with "occu-var_you_want/".

Usage

```
all_stat(inpt_v, var_add = c(), stat_var = c(), inpt_datf)
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the modalities of the variables
var_add	is the variables you want to get the stats from
stat_var	is the stats indicators you want
inpt_datf	is the input dataframe

Examples

```
datf <- data.frame("mod"=c("first", "seco", "seco", "first", "first", "third", "first"),
  "var1"=c(11, 22, 21, 22, 22, 11, 9),
  "var2"=c("d", "d", "z", "z", "z", "d", "z"),
  "var3"=c(45, 44, 43, 46, 45, 45, 42),
  "var4"=c("A", "A", "A", "A", "B", "C", "C"))

print(all_stat(inpt_v=c("first", "seco"), var_add = c("var1", "var2", "var3", "var4"),
  stat_var=c("sum", "mean", "median", "sd", "occu-var2/", "occu-var4/", "variance",
"quantile-0.75/"),
  inpt_datf=datf))
```

```

#   modal_v var_vector occu sum mean  med standard_devaition      variance
#1      first
#2          var1      64   16 16.5   6.97614984548545 48.66666666666667
#3          var2-d      1
#4          var2-z      3
#5          var3     178 44.5   45   1.73205080756888      3
#6          var4-A      2
#7          var4-B      1
#8          var4-C      1
#9      seco
#10         var1      43 21.5 21.5   0.707106781186548      0.5
#11         var2-d      1
#12         var2-z      1
#13         var3     87 43.5 43.5   0.707106781186548      0.5
#14         var4-A      2
#15         var4-B      0
#16         var4-C      0
#   quantile-0.75
#1
#2          22
#3
#4
#5         45.25
#6
#7
#8
#9
#10         21.75
#11
#12
#13         43.75
#14
#15
#16

```

any_join_datf	<i>any_join_datf</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Allow to perform SQL joints with more features

Usage

```

any_join_datf(
  inpt_datf_l,
  join_type = "inner",
  join_spe = NA,
  id_v = c(),
  excl_col = c(),
  rtn_col = c(),
  d_val = NA
)

```



```
#3   z   2   z non           12   7   z FALSE           12   2   z non
#4   a   4   a oui           8    4   a FALSE           34   9   a oui
# second_ids
#1      <NA>
#2      13
#3      12
#4      11
```

```
print(any_join_datf(inpt_datf_l=list(datf2, datf1, datf3), join_type=c(1, 3),
                    id_v=c("ids", "second_ids"),
                    excl_col=c(), rtn_col=c()))
```

```
#   ids val  ids bool second_ids val  ids last second_ids val  ids last
#1 a13   3   a TRUE          13 <NA> <NA> <NA>          <NA>   1   a oui
#2 z12   7   z FALSE         12   2   z non          12   2   z non
#3 z8    2   z FALSE         8    <NA> <NA> <NA>          <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
#4 a34   4   a FALSE         34 <NA> <NA> <NA>          <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
#5 a22   1   a TRUE          22 <NA> <NA> <NA>          <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
#6 a12   2   a TRUE          12 <NA> <NA> <NA>          <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
#7 a13 <NA> <NA> <NA>          <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>          <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
#8 a11 <NA> <NA> <NA>          <NA>   1   a oui          11   9   a oui
#9 z12 <NA> <NA> <NA>          <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>          <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
#10 a8 <NA> <NA> <NA>          <NA>   4   a oui           8    4   a oui
# second_ids
#1      13
#2      12
#3      <NA>
#4      <NA>
#5      <NA>
#6      <NA>
#7      <NA>
#8      11
#9      <NA>
#10     8
```

```
print(any_join_datf(inpt_datf_l=list(datf1, datf2, datf3), join_type=c(1), id_v=c("ids"),
                    excl_col=c(), rtn_col=c()))
```

```
#ids val  ids last second_ids val  ids bool second_ids val  ids last
#1   e   1   e oui          13 <NA> <NA> <NA>          <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
#2   a   1   a oui          11   3   a TRUE          13   1   a oui
#3   z   2   z non          12   7   z FALSE          12   2   z non
#4   a   4   a oui           8    4   a FALSE          34   9   a oui
# second_ids
#1      <NA>
#2      13
#3      12
#4      11
```

Description

Append to a vector "inpt_v" a special value "val" n times "mmn". The appending begins at "strt" index.

Usage

```
appndr(inpt_v, val = NA, hmn, strt = "max")
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vector
val	is the special value
hmn	is the number of special value element added
strt	is the index from which appending begins, defaults to max which means the end of "inpt_v"

Examples

```
print(appndr(inpt_v=c(1:3), val="oui", hmn=5))

#[1] "1" "2" "3" "oui" "oui" "oui" "oui" "oui"

print(appndr(inpt_v=c(1:3), val="oui", hmn=5, strt=1))

#[1] "1" "oui" "oui" "oui" "oui" "oui" "2" "3"
```

better_match

better_match

Description

Allow to get the nth element matched in a vector

Usage

```
better_match(inpt_v = c(), ptrn, until = 1, nvr_here = NA)
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vector
ptrn	is the pattern to be matched
until	is the maximum number of matched pattern outputed
nvr_here	is a value you are sure is not present in inpt_v

Examples

```

print(better_match(inpt_v=c(1:12, 3, 4, 33, 3), ptrn=3, until=1))

#[1] 3

print(better_match(inpt_v=c(1:12, 3, 4, 33, 3), ptrn=3, until=5))

#[1] 3 13 16

print(better_match(inpt_v=c(1:12, 3, 4, 33, 3), ptrn=c(3, 4), until=5))

[1] 3 13 16 4 14

print(better_match(inpt_v=c(1:12, 3, 4, 33, 3), ptrn=c(3, 4), until=c(1, 5)))

[1] 3 4 14

```

can_be_num

can_be_num

Description

Return TRUE if a variable can be converted to a number and FALSE if not (supports float)

Usage

```
can_be_num(x)
```

Arguments

x is the input value

Examples

```

print(can_be_num("34.677"))

#[1] TRUE

print(can_be_num("34"))

#[1] TRUE

print(can_be_num("3rt4"))

#[1] FALSE

print(can_be_num(34))

#[1] TRUE

```

closer_ptrn	<i>closer_ptrn</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Take a vector of patterns as input and output each chosen word with their closest patterns from chosen patterns.

Usage

```
closer_ptrn(
  inpt_v,
  base_v = c("?", letters),
  excl_v = c(),
  rtn_v = c(),
  sub_excl_v = c(),
  sub_rtn_v = c()
)
```

Arguments

<code>inpt_v</code>	is the input vector containing all the patterns
<code>base_v</code>	must contain all the characters that the patterns are susceptible to contain, defaults to <code>c("?", letters)</code> . "?" is necessary because it is internally the default value added to each element that does not have a sufficient length compared to the longest pattern in <code>inpt_v</code> . If set to NA, the function will find by itself the elements to be filled with but it may take an extra time
<code>excl_v</code>	is the vector containing all the patterns from <code>inpt_v</code> to exclude for comparing them to others patterns. If this parameter is filled, so <code>"rtn_v"</code> must be empty.
<code>rtn_v</code>	is the vector containing all the patterns from <code>inpt_v</code> to keep for comparing them to others patterns. If this parameter is filled, so <code>"rtn_v"</code> must be empty.
<code>sub_excl_v</code>	is the vector containing all the patterns from <code>inpt_v</code> to exclude for using them to compare to another pattern. If this parameter is filled, so <code>"sub_rtn_v"</code> must be empty.
<code>sub_rtn_v</code>	is the vector containing all the patterns from <code>inpt_v</code> to retain for using them to compare to another pattern. If this parameter is filled, so <code>"sub_excl_v"</code> must be empty.

Examples

```
print(closer_ptrn(inpt_v=c("bonjour", "lpoerc", "nonnour", "bonnour", "nonjour", "aurevoir")
# [[1]]
# [1] "bonjour"
#
# [[2]]
# [1] "lpoerc"    "nonnour"   "bonnour"   "nonjour"   "aurevoir"
#
# [[3]]
# [1] 1 1 2 7 8
```

```

#
#[[4]]
#[1] "lpoerc"
#
#[[5]]
#[1] "bonjour" "nonnour" "bonnour" "nonjour" "aurevoir"
#
#[[6]]
#[1] 7 7 7 7 7
#
#[[7]]
#[1] "nonnour"
#
#[[8]]
#[1] "bonjour" "lpoerc" "bonnour" "nonjour" "aurevoir"
#
#[[9]]
#[1] 1 1 2 7 8
#
#[[10]]
#[1] "bonnour"
#
#[[11]]
#[1] "bonjour" "lpoerc" "nonnour" "nonjour" "aurevoir"
#
#[[12]]
#[1] 1 1 2 7 8
#
#[[13]]
#[1] "nonjour"
#
#[[14]]
#[1] "bonjour" "lpoerc" "nonnour" "bonnour" "aurevoir"
#
#[[15]]
#[1] 1 1 2 7 8
#
#[[16]]
#[1] "aurevoir"
#
#[[17]]
#[1] "bonjour" "lpoerc" "nonnour" "bonnour" "nonjour"
#
#[[18]]
#[1] 7 8 8 8 8

print(closer_ptrn(inpt_v=c("bonjour", "lpoerc", "nonnour", "bonnour", "nonjour", "aurevoir"),
excl_v=c("nonnour", "nonjour"),
      sub_excl_v=c("nonnour")))

#[1] 3 5
#[[1]]
#[1] "bonjour"
#
#[[2]]
#[1] "lpoerc" "bonnour" "nonjour" "aurevoir"
#

```

```

#[[3]]
#[1] 1 1 7 8
#
#[[4]]
#[1] "lpoerc"
#
#[[5]]
#[1] "bonjour" "bonnour" "nonjour" "aurevoir"
#
#[[6]]
#[1] 7 7 7 7
#
#[[7]]
#[1] "bonnour"
#
#[[8]]
#[1] "bonjour" "lpoerc" "bonnour" "nonjour" "aurevoir"
#
#[[9]]
#[1] 0 1 2 7 8
#
#[[10]]
#[1] "aurevoir"
#
#[[11]]
#[1] "bonjour" "lpoerc" "nonjour" "aurevoir"
#
#[[12]]
#[1] 0 7 8 8

```

closer_ptrn_adv	<i>closer_ptrn_adv</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Allow to find how patterns are far or near between each other relatively to a vector containing characters at each index ("base_v"). The function gets the sum of the indexes of each pattern letter relatively to the characters in base_v. So each pattern can be compared.

Usage

```

closer_ptrn_adv(
  inpt_v,
  res = "raw_stat",
  default_val = "?",
  base_v = c(default_val, letters),
  c_word = NA
)

```

Arguments

`inpt_v` is the input vector containing all the patterns to be analyzed

res	is a parameter controlling the result. If set to "raw_stat", each word in inpt_v will come with its score (indexes of its letters relatively to base_v). If set to something else, so "c_word" parameter must be filled.
default_val	is the value that will be added to all patterns that do not equal the length of the longest pattern in inpt_v. Those get this value added to make all patterns equal in length so they can be compared, defaults to "?"
base_v	is the vector from which all pattern get its result (letters indexes for each pattern relatively to base_v), defaults to c("default_val", letters). "default_val" is another parameter and letters is all the western alphabetic letters in a vector
c_word	is a pattern from which the nearest to the farrest pattern in inpt_v will be compared

Examples

```
print(closer_ptrn_adv(inpt_v=c("aurevoir", "bonnour", "nonnour", "fin", "mois", "bonjour"),
  res="word", c_word="bonjour"))

#[[1]]
#[1] 1 5 15 17 38 65
#
#[[2]]
#[1] "bonjour" "bonnour" "aurevoir" "nonnour" "mois" "fin"

print(closer_ptrn_adv(inpt_v=c("aurevoir", "bonnour", "nonnour", "fin", "mois")))

#[[1]]
#[1] 117 107 119 37 64
#
#[[2]]
#[1] "aurevoir" "bonnour" "nonnour" "fin" "mois"
```

clusterizer_v

clusterizer_v

Description

Allow to output clusters of elements. Takes as input a vector "inpt_v" containing a sequence of number. Can also take another vector "w_v" that has the same size of inpt_v because its elements are related to it. The way the clusters are made is related to an accuracy value which is "c_val". It means that if the difference between the values associated to 2 elements is superior to c_val, these two elements are in distinct clusters. The second element of the outputed list is the begin and end value of each cluster.

Usage

```
clusterizer_v(inpt_v, w_v = NA, c_val)
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the vector containing the sequence of number
w_v	is the vector containing the elements related to inpt_v, defaults to NA
c_val	is the accuracy of the clusterization

Examples

```

print(clusterizer_v(inpt_v=sample.int(20, 26, replace=TRUE), w_v=NA, c_val=0.9))

# [[1]]
# [[1]][[1]]
# [1] 1
#
# [[1]][[2]]
# [1] 2
#
# [[1]][[3]]
# [1] 3
#
# [[1]][[4]]
# [1] 4
#
# [[1]][[5]]
# [1] 5 5
#
# [[1]][[6]]
# [1] 6 6 6 6
#
# [[1]][[7]]
# [1] 7 7 7
#
# [[1]][[8]]
# [1] 8 8 8
#
# [[1]][[9]]
# [1] 9
#
# [[1]][[10]]
# [1] 10
#
# [[1]][[11]]
# [1] 12
#
# [[1]][[12]]
# [1] 13 13 13
#
# [[1]][[13]]
# [1] 18 18 18
#
# [[1]][[14]]
# [1] 20
#
#
# [[2]]
# [1] "1" "1" "-" "2" "2" "-" "3" "3" "-" "4" "4" "-" "5" "5" "-"
# [16] "6" "6" "-" "7" "7" "-" "8" "8" "-" "9" "9" "-" "10" "10" "-"
# [31] "12" "12" "-" "13" "13" "-" "18" "18" "-" "20" "20"

print(clusterizer_v(inpt_v=sample.int(40, 26, replace=TRUE), w_v=letters, c_val=0.29))

# [[1]]
# [[1]][[1]]

```

```

#[1] "a"
#
#[[1]][[2]]
#[1] "b"
#
#[[1]][[3]]
#[1] "c" "d"
#
#[[1]][[4]]
#[1] "e" "f"
#
#[[1]][[5]]
#[1] "g" "h" "i" "j"
#
#[[1]][[6]]
#[1] "k"
#
#[[1]][[7]]
#[1] "l"
#
#[[1]][[8]]
#[1] "m" "n"
#
#[[1]][[9]]
#[1] "o"
#
#[[1]][[10]]
#[1] "p"
#
#[[1]][[11]]
#[1] "q" "r"
#
#[[1]][[12]]
#[1] "s" "t" "u"
#
#[[1]][[13]]
#[1] "v"
#
#[[1]][[14]]
#[1] "w"
#
#[[1]][[15]]
#[1] "x"
#
#[[1]][[16]]
#[1] "y"
#
#[[1]][[17]]
#[1] "z"
#
#
#[[2]]
# [1] "13" "13" "-" "14" "14" "-" "15" "15" "-" "16" "16" "-" "17" "17" "-"
#[16] "19" "19" "-" "21" "21" "-" "22" "22" "-" "23" "23" "-" "25" "25" "-"
#[31] "27" "27" "-" "29" "29" "-" "30" "30" "-" "31" "31" "-" "34" "34" "-"
#[46] "35" "35" "-" "37" "37"

```

colins_datf	<i>colins_datf</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Allow to insert vectors into a dataframe.

Usage

```
colins_datf(inpt_datf, target_col = list(), target_pos = list())
```

Arguments

inpt_datf	is the dataframe where vectors will be inserted
target_col	is a list containing all the vectors to be inserted
target_pos	is a list containing the vectors made of the columns names or numbers where the associated vectors from target_col will be inserted after

Examples

```
datf1 <- data.frame("frst_col"=c(1:5), "scd_col"=c(5:1))

print(colins_datf(inpt_datf=datf1, target_col=list(c("oui", "oui", "oui", "non", "non"),
  c("u", "z", "z", "z", "u")),
  target_pos=list(c("frst_col", "scd_col"), c("scd_col"))))

#  frst_col cur_col scd_col cur_col.1 cur_col
#1      1      oui      5      oui      u
#2      2      oui      4      oui      z
#3      3      oui      3      oui      z
#4      4      non      2      non      z
#5      5      non      1      non      u

print(colins_datf(inpt_datf=datf1, target_col=list(c("oui", "oui", "oui", "non", "non"),
  c("u", "z", "z", "z", "u")),
  target_pos=list(c(1, 2), c("frst_col"))))

#  frst_col cur_col scd_col cur_col cur_col
#1      1      oui      5      u      oui
#2      2      oui      4      z      oui
#3      3      oui      3      z      oui
#4      4      non      2      z      non
#5      5      non      1      u      non
```

converter_date	converter_date
----------------	----------------

Description

Allow to convert any date like second/minute/hour/day/month/year to either second, minute...year. The input date should not necessarily have all its time units (second, minute...) but all the time units according to a format. Example: "snhdmy" is for second, hour, minute, day, month, year. And "mdy" is for month, day, year.

Usage

```
converter_date(inpt_date, convert_to, frmt = "snhdmy", sep_ = "-")
```

Arguments

- inpt_date is the input date
- convert_to is the time unit the input date will be converted ("s", "n", "h", "d", "m", "y")
- frmt is the format of the input date
- sep_ is the separator of the input date. For example this input date "12-07-2012" has "-" as a separator

Examples

```
print(converter_date(inpt_date="14-04-11-2024", sep_="-", frmt="hdmy", convert_to="m"))
#[1] 24299.15

print(converter_date(inpt_date="14-04-11-2024", sep_="-", frmt="hdmy", convert_to="y"))
#[1] 2024.929

print(converter_date(inpt_date="14-04-11-2024", sep_="-", frmt="hdmy", convert_to="s"))
#[1] 63900626400

print(converter_date(inpt_date="63900626400", sep_="-", frmt="s", convert_to="y"))
#[1] 2024.929

print(converter_date(inpt_date="2024", sep_="-", frmt="y", convert_to="s"))
#[1] 63873964800
```

converter_format	<i>converter_format</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

Allow to convert a format to another

Usage

```
converter_format(inpt_val, sep_ = "-", inpt_frmt, frmt, default_val = "00")
```

Arguments

inpt_val	is the input value that is linked to the format
sep_	is the separator of the value in inpt_val
inpt_frmt	is the format of the input value
frmt	is the format you want to convert to
default_val	is the default value given to the units that are not present in the input format

Examples

```
print(converter_format(inpt_val="23-12-05-1567", sep_="-",
                      inpt_frmt="shmy", frmt="snhdmy", default_val="00"))

#[1] "23-00-12-00-05-1567"

print(converter_format(inpt_val="23-12-05-1567", sep_="-",
                      inpt_frmt="shmy", frmt="Pnhdmy", default_val="00"))

#[1] "00-00-12-00-05-1567"
```

cost_and_taxes	<i>cost_and_taxes</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

Allow to calculate basic variables related to cost and taxes from a bunch of products (elements). So put every variable you know in the following order:

Usage

```
cost_and_taxes(
  qte = NA,
  pu = NA,
  prix_ht = NA,
  tva = NA,
  prix_ttc = NA,
  prix_tva = NA,
```

```

    pu_ttc = NA,
    adjust = NA,
    prix_d_ht = NA,
    prix_d_ttc = NA,
    pu_d = NA,
    pu_d_ttc = NA
  )

```

Arguments

qte	is the quantity of elements
pu	is the price of a single elements without taxes
prix_ht	is the duty-free price of the whole set of elements
tva	is the percentage of all taxes
prix_ttc	is the price of all the elements with taxes
prix_tva	is the cost of all the taxes
pu_ttc	is the price of a single element taxes included
adjust	is the discount percentage
prix_d_ht	is the free-duty price of an element after discount
prix_d_ttc	is the price with taxes of an element after discount
pu_d	is the price of a single element after discount and without taxes
pu_d_ttc	is the free-duty price of a single element after discount

Examples

```

print(cost_and_taxes(pu=45, prix_ttc=2111, qte=23))

# [1] 23.000000 45.000000 45.000000 1.039614 2111.000000 1076.000000
# [7] 45.000000 NA NA NA NA NA

```

cutr_v

cutr_v

Description

Allow to reduce all the elements in a vector to a defined size of nchar

Usage

```
cutr_v(inpt_v, until = "min")
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vector
until	is the maximum size of nchar authorized by an element, defaults to "min", it means the shortest element in the list

Examples

```
test_v <- c("oui", "nonon", "ez", "aa", "a", "dsfsdsds")

print(cutr_v(inpt_v=test_v, until="min"))

#[1] "o" "n" "e" "a" "a" "d"

print(cutr_v(inpt_v=test_v, until=3))

#[1] "oui" "non" "ez" "aa" "a" "dsf"
```

cut_v

*v_to_datf***Description**

Allow to convert a vector to a dataframe according to a separator.

Usage

```
cut_v(inpt_v, sep_ = "")
```

Arguments

`inpt_v` is the input vector

`sep_` is the separator of the elements in `inpt_v`, defaults to ""

Examples

```
print(cut_v(inpt_v=c("oui", "non", "oui", "non")))

#      X.o. X.u. X.i.
#oui "o" "u" "i"
#non "n" "o" "n"
#oui "o" "u" "i"
#non "n" "o" "n"

print(cut_v(inpt_v=c("ou-i", "n-on", "ou-i", "n-on"), sep_="-"))

#      X.ou. X.i.
#ou-i "ou" "i"
#n-on "n" "on"
#ou-i "ou" "i"
#n-on "n" "on"
```

data_gen

*data_gen***Description**

Allo to generate in a csv all kind of data you can imagine according to what you provide

Usage

```
data_gen(
  type_ = c("number", "mixed", "string"),
  strt_l = c(0, 0, 10),
  nb_r = c(50, 10, 40),
  output = NA,
  properties = c("1-5", "1-5", "1-5"),
  type_distri = c("random", "random", "random"),
  str_source = c("a", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f", "g", "h", "i", "j", "k", "l", "m",
    "o", "p", "q", "r", "s", "t", "u", "w", "x", "y", "z"),
  round_l = c(0, 0, 0),
  sep_ = ",",
)
```

Arguments

type_	is a vector. Its arguments designates a column, a column can be made of numbers ("number"), string ("string") or both ("mixed")
strt_l	is a vector containing for each column the row from which the data will begin to be generated
nb_r	is a vector containing for each column, the number of row full from generated data
output	is the name of the output csv file, defaults to NA so no csv will be outputted by default
properties	is linked to type_distri because it is the parameters ("min_val-max_val") for "random type", ("u-x") for the poisson distribution, ("u-d") for gaussian distribution
type_distri	is a vector which, for each column, associate a type of distribution ("random", "poisson", "gaussian"), it means that not only the number but also the length of the string will be randomly generated according to these distribution laws
str_source	is the source (vector) from which the character creating random string are (default set to the occidental alphabet)
round_l	is a vector which, for each column containing number, associate a round value, if the type of the value is numeric
sep_	is the separator used to write data in the csv

Value

new generated data in addition to saving it in the output

Examples

```

print(data_gen())

#   X1   X2   X3
#1   4    2 <NA>
#2   2    4 <NA>
#3   5    2 <NA>
#4   2 abcd <NA>
#5   4 abcd <NA>
#6   2    4 <NA>
#7   2  abc <NA>
#8   4  abc <NA>
#9   4    3 <NA>
#10  4  abc abcd
#11  5 <NA>  abc
#12  4 <NA>  abc
#13  1 <NA>   ab
#14  1 <NA> abcde
#15  2 <NA>  abc
#16  4 <NA>   a
#17  1 <NA> abcd
#18  4 <NA>   ab
#19  2 <NA> abcd
#20  3 <NA>   ab
#21  3 <NA> abcd
#22  2 <NA>   a
#23  4 <NA>  abc
#24  1 <NA> abcd
#25  4 <NA>  abc
#26  4 <NA>   ab
#27  2 <NA>  abc
#28  5 <NA>   ab
#29  3 <NA>  abc
#30  5 <NA> abcd
#31  2 <NA>  abc
#32  2 <NA>  abc
#33  1 <NA>   ab
#34  5 <NA>   a
#35  4 <NA>   ab
#36  1 <NA>   ab
#37  1 <NA> abcde
#38  5 <NA>  abc
#39  4 <NA>   ab
#40  5 <NA> abcde
#41  2 <NA>   ab
#42  3 <NA>   ab
#43  2 <NA>   ab
#44  4 <NA> abcd
#45  5 <NA> abcd
#46  3 <NA> abcd
#47  2 <NA> abcd
#48  3 <NA> abcd
#49  3 <NA> abcd
#50  4 <NA>   a

print(data_gen(strt_l=c(0, 0, 0), nb_r=c(5, 5, 5)))

```

```
# X1 X2 X3
#1 2 a abc
#2 3 abcde ab
#3 4 abcde a
#4 1 3 abc
#5 3 a abcd
```

data_mesup

data_mesup

Description

Allow to automatically arrange 1 dimensional data according to vector and parameters

Usage

```
data_mesup(
  data,
  cols = NA,
  file_ = NA,
  sep_ = ";",
  organisation = c(2, 1, 0),
  unic_sep1 = "_",
  unic_sep2 = "-"
)
```

Arguments

data	is the data provided (vector) each column is separated by a unic separator and each dataset from the same column is separated by another unic separator (ex: <code>c("", c("d", "-", "e", "-", "f"), "", c("a", "a1", "-", "b", "-", "c", "c1"), "_")</code>)
cols	are the colnames of the data generated in a csv
file_	is the file to which the data will be outputed, defaults to NA which means that the functio will return the dataframe generated and won't write it to a csv file
sep_	is the separator of the csv outputed
organisation	is the way variables include themselves, for instance ,resuming precedent example, if organisation=c(1, 0) so the data output will be: d, a d, a1 e, c f, c f, c1
unic_sep1	is the unic separator between variables (default is "_")
unic_sep2	is the unic separator between datasets (default is "-")

Examples

```
print(data_mesup(data=c("_", c("-", "d", "-", "e", "-", "f"), "_",
  c("-", "a", "a1", "-", "B", "r", "uy", "-", "c", "c1"), "_"), organisation=c(1, 0)))

# X1 X2
#1 d a
#2 d a1
#3 e B
```

```
#4 e r
#5 e uy
#6 f c
#7 f c1
```

date_addr	<i>date_addr</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

Allow to add or subtract two dates that have the same time unit or not

Usage

```
date_addr(  
  date1,  
  date2,  
  add = FALSE,  
  frmt1,  
  frmt2 = frmt1,  
  sep_ = "-",  
  convert_to = "dmy"  
)
```

Arguments

- date1 is the date from which the second date will be added or subtracted
- date2 is the date that will be added or will subtract date1
- add equals to FALSE if you want date1 - date2 and TRUE if you want date1 + date2
- frmt1 is the format of date1 (snhdmy) (second, minute, hour, day, monthn year)
- frmt2 is the format of date2 (snhdmy)
- sep_ is the separator of date1 and date2
- convert_to is the format of the outputed date

Examples

```
print(date_addr(date1="25-02", date2="58-12-08", frmt1="dm", frmt2="shd", sep_="-",  
  convert_to="dmy"))  
  
#[1] "18-2-0"  
  
print(date_addr(date1="25-02", date2="58-12-08", frmt1="dm", frmt2="shd", sep_="-",  
  convert_to="dmy", add=TRUE))  
  
#[1] "3-3-0"  
  
print(date_addr(date1="25-02-2024", date2="1-01", frmt1="dmy", frmt2="dm", sep_="-",  
  convert_to="dmy", add=TRUE))  
  
#[1] "27-3-2024"
```

```

print(date_addr(date1="25-02-2024", date2="1-01", frmt1="dmy", frmt2="dm", sep_="-",
               convert_to="dmy", add=False))

#[1] "23-1-2024"

print(date_addr(date1="25-02-2024", date2="1-01", frmt1="dmy", frmt2="dm", sep_="-",
               convert_to="n", add=False))

#[1] "1064596320"

print(date_addr(date1="25-02-2024", date2="1-01", frmt1="dmy", frmt2="dm", sep_="-",
               convert_to="s", add=False))

#[1] "63875779200"

```

```

date_converter_reverse
      date_converter_reverse

```

Description

Allow to convert single date value like 2025.36 year to a date like second/minutehour/day/month/year (snhdmy)

Usage

```
date_converter_reverse(inpt_date, convert_to = "dmy", frmt = "y", sep_ = "-")
```

Arguments

inpt_date	is the input date
convert_to	is the date format the input date will be converted
frmt	is the time unit of the input date
sep_	is the separator of the outputed date

Examples

```

print(date_converter_reverse(inpt_date="2024.929", convert_to="hmy", frmt="y", sep_="-"))

#[1] "110-11-2024"

print(date_converter_reverse(inpt_date="2024.929", convert_to="dmy", frmt="y", sep_="-"))

#[1] "4-11-2024"

print(date_converter_reverse(inpt_date="2024.929", convert_to="hdmy", frmt="y", sep_="-"))

#[1] "14-4-11-2024"

print(date_converter_reverse(inpt_date="2024.929", convert_to="dhym", frmt="y", sep_="-"))

```



```
#[1] "4-14-2024-11"
```

dcrl_untl	<i>dcrl_untl</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

Allow to get the final value of a incremental or decremental loop.

Usage

```
dcrl_untl(strt_val, cr_val, stop_val = 0)
```

Arguments

- strt_val is the start value
- cr_val is the incremental (or decremental value)
- stop_val is the value where the loop has to stop

Examples

```
print(dcrl_untl(strt_val=50, cr_val=-5, stop_val=5))

#[1] 9

print(dcrl_untl(strt_val=50, cr_val=5, stop_val=450))

#[1] 80
```

dcrl_val	<i>dcrl_val</i>
----------	-----------------

Description

Allow to get the end value after an incremental (or decremental loop)

Usage

```
dcrl_val(strt_val, cr_val, stop_val = 0)
```

Arguments

- strt_val is the start value
- cr_val is the incremental or decremental value
- stop_val is the value the loop has to stop

Examples

```
print(dcr_val(strt_val=50, cr_val=-5, stop_val=5))

#[1] 5

print(dcr_val(strt_val=47, cr_val=-5, stop_val=5))

#[1] 7

print(dcr_val(strt_val=50, cr_val=5, stop_val=450))

#[1] 450

print(dcr_val(strt_val=53, cr_val=5, stop_val=450))

#[1] 448
```

depth_pairs_findr *depth_pairs_findr*

Description

Takes the pair vector as an input and associate to each pair a level of depth, see examples

Usage

```
depth_pairs_findr(inpt)
```

Arguments

inpt is the pair vector

Examples

```
print(depth_pairs_findr(c(1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 2, 5, 6, 7, 7, 6, 5)))

[1] 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 3 3 2 1
```

diff_datf *diff_datf*

Description

Returns a vector with the coordinates of the cell that are not equal between 2 dataframes (row, column).

Usage

```
diff_datf(datf1, datf2)
```

Arguments

`datf1` is an an input dataframe
`datf2` is an an input dataframe

Examples

```
datf1 <- data.frame(c(1:6), c("oui", "oui", "oui", "oui", "oui", "oui"), c(6:1))
datf2 <- data.frame(c(1:7), c("oui", "oui", "oui", "oui", "non", "oui", "zz"))
print(diff_datf(datf1=datf1, datf2=datf2))

#[1] 5 1 5 2
```

<code>equalizer_v</code>	<i><code>equalizer_v</code></i>
--------------------------	---------------------------------

Description

Takes a vector of character as an input and returns a vector with the elements at the same size. The size can be chosen via depth parameter.

Usage

```
equalizer_v(inpt_v, depth = "max", default_val = "?")
```

Arguments

`inpt_v` is the input vector containing all the characters
`depth` is the depth parameter, defaults to "max" which means that it is equal to the character number of the element(s) in `inpt_v` that has the most
`default_val` is the default value that will be added to the output characters if those has an inferior length (characters) than the value of depth

Examples

```
print(equalizer_v(inpt_v=c("aa", "zzz", "q"), depth=2))

#[1] "aa" "zz" "q?"

print(equalizer_v(inpt_v=c("aa", "zzz", "q"), depth=12))

#[1] "aa?????????" "zzz?????????" "q?????????"
```

extrt_only_v	<i>extrt_only_v</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

Returns the elements from a vector "inpt_v" that are in another vector "pttrn_v"

Usage

```
extrt_only_v(inpt_v, pttrn_v)
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vector
pttrn_v	is the vector contining all the elements that can be in inpt_v

Examples

```
print(extrt_only_v(inpt_v=c("oui", "non", "peut", "oo", "ll", "oui", "non", "oui", "oui")
  pttrn_v=c("oui")))

#[1] "oui" "oui" "oui" "oui"
```

fillr	<i>fillr</i>
-------	--------------

Description

Allow to fill a vector by the last element n times

Usage

```
fillr(inpt_v, ptrn_fill = "\\..\\.\\.\\.\\d")
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vector
ptrn_fill	is the pattern used to detect where the function has to fill the vector by the last element n times. It defaults to "...\\d" where "\\d" is the regex for an int value. So this paramater has to have "\\d" which designates n.

Examples

```
print(fillr(c("a", "b", "...3", "c")))

#[1] "a" "b" "b" "b" "b" "c"
```

fixer_nest_v	<i>fixer_nest_v</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

Retur the elements of a vector "wrk_v" (1) that corresponds to the pattern of elements in another vector "cur_v" (2) according to another vector "pttrn_v" (3) that contains the patterof elements.

Usage

```
fixer_nest_v(cur_v, pttrn_v, wrk_v)
```

Arguments

cur_v	is the input vector
pttrn_v	is the vector containing all the patterns that may be contained in cur_v
wrk_v	is a vector containing all the indexes of cur_v taken in count in the function

Examples

```
print(fixer_nest_v(cur_v=c("oui", "non", "peut-etre", "oui", "non", "peut-etre"),
  pttrn_v=c("oui", "non", "peut-etre"),
  wrk_v=c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)))

#[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6

print(fixer_nest_v(cur_v=c("oui", "non", "peut-etre", "oui", "non", "peut-etre"),
  pttrn_v=c("oui", "non"),
  wrk_v=c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)))

#[1] 1 2 NA 4 5 NA
```

fold_rec	<i>fold_rec</i>
----------	-----------------

Description

Allow to get all the files recursively from a path according to an end and start depth value. If you want to have an other version of this function that uses a more sophisticated algorythm (which can be faster), check file_rec2. Depth example: if i have dir/dir2/dir3, dir/dir2b/dir3b, i have a depth equal to 3

Usage

```
fold_rec(xmax, xmin = 1, pathc = ".")
```

Arguments

xmax	is the end depth value
xmin	is the start depth value
pathc	is the reference path

<code>fold_rec2</code>	<i>fold_rec2</i>
------------------------	------------------

Description

Allow to find the directories and the subdirectories with a specified end and start depth value from a path. This function might be more powerfull than `file_rec` because it uses a custom algorythm that does not nee to perform a full recursive search before tuning it to only find the directories with a good value of depth. Depth example: if i have `dir/dir2/dir3`, `dir/dir2b/dir3b`, i have a depth equal to 3

Usage

```
fold_rec2(xmax, xmin = 1, pathc = ".")
```

Arguments

- `xmax` is the depth value
- `xmin` is the minimum value of depth
- `pathc` is the reference path, from which depth value is equal to 1

<code>format_date</code>	<i>format_date</i>
--------------------------	--------------------

Description

Allow to convert `xx-month-xxxx` date type to `xx-xx-xxxx`

Usage

```
format_date(f_dialect, sentc, sep_in = "-", sep_out = "-")
```

Arguments

- `f_dialect` are the months from the language of which the month come
- `sentc` is the date to convert
- `sep_in` is the separator of the dat input (default is "-")
- `sep_out` is the separator of the converted date (default is "-")

Examples

```
print(format_date(f_dialect=c("janvier", "février", "mars", "avril", "mai", "juin",  
"juillet", "aout", "septembre", "octobre", "novembre", "décembre"), sentc="11-septembre-2  
  
#[1] "11-09-2023"
```

geo_min	<i>geo_min</i>
---------	----------------

Description

Return a dataframe containing the nearest geographical points (row) according to established geographical points (column).

Usage

```
geo_min(inpt_datf, established_datf)
```

Arguments

`inpt_datf` is the input dataframe of the set of geographical points to be classified, its first column is for latitude, the second for the longitude and the third, if exists, is for the altitude. Each point is one row.

`established_datf` is the dataframe containing the coordinates of the established geographical points

Examples

```
in_ <- data.frame(c(11, 33, 55), c(113, -143, 167))

in2_ <- data.frame(c(12, 55), c(115, 165))

print(geo_min(inpt_datf=in_, established_datf=in2_))

#           X1           X2
#1    245.266         NA
#2  24200.143         NA
#3           NA  127.7004

in_ <- data.frame(c(51, 23, 55), c(113, -143, 167), c(6, 5, 1))

in2_ <- data.frame(c(12, 55), c(115, 165), c(2, 5))

print(geo_min(inpt_datf=in_, established_datf=in2_))

#           X1           X2
#1           NA  4343.720
#2  26465.63         NA
#3           NA  5825.517
```

get_rec

get_rec

Description

Allow to get the value of directorie depth from a path.

Usage

```
get_rec(pathc = ".")
```

Arguments

pathc is the reference path example: if i have dir/dir2/dir3, dir/dir2b/dir3b, i have a depth equal to 3

globe

globe

Description

Allow to calculate the distances between a set of geographical points and another established geographical point. If the altitude is not filled, so the result returned won't take in count the altitude.

Usage

```
globe(lat_f, long_f, alt_f = NA, lat_n, long_n, alt_n = NA)
```

Arguments

lat_f is the latitude of the established geographical point
long_f is the longitude of the established geographical point
alt_f is the altitude of the established geographical point, defaults to NA
lat_n is a vector containing the latitude of the set of points
long_n is a vector containing the longitude of the set of points
alt_n is a vector containing the altitude of the set of points, defaults to NA

Examples

```
print(globe(lat_f=23, long_f=112, alt_f=NA, lat_n=c(2, 82), long_n=c(165, -55), alt_n=NA))
#[1] 6342.844 7059.080

print(globe(lat_f=23, long_f=112, alt_f=8, lat_n=c(2, 82), long_n=c(165, -55), alt_n=c(8, 8)))
#[1] 6342.844 7059.087
```

groupr_datf	<i>groupr_datf</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Allow to create groups from a dataframe. Indeed, you can create conditions that lead to a flag value for each cell of the input dataframe according to the cell value. This function is based on `see_datf` and `nestr_datf2` functions.

Usage

```
groupr_datf(
  inpt_datf,
  condition_lst,
  val_lst,
  conjunction_lst,
  rtn_val_pos = c()
)
```

Arguments

`inpt_datf` is the input dataframe

`condition_lst` is a list containing all the condition as a vector for each group

`val_lst` is a list containing all the values associated with `condition_lst` as a vector for each group

`conjunction_lst` is a list containing all the conjunctions associated with `condition_lst` and `val_lst` as a vector for each group

`rtn_val_pos` is a vector containing all the group flag value like this ex: `c("flag1", "flag2", "flag3")`

Examples

```
interactive()

datf1 <- data.frame(c(1, 2, 1), c(45, 22, 88), c(44, 88, 33))

val_lst <- list(list(c(1), c(1)), list(c(2)), list(c(44, 88)))

condition_lst <- list(c(">", "<"), c("%%"), c("==", "=="))

conjunction_lst <- list(c("|"), c(), c("|"))

rtn_val_pos <- c("+", "++", "+++")

print(groupr_datf(inpt_datf=datf1, val_lst=val_lst, condition_lst=condition_lst,
  conjunction_lst=conjunction_lst, rtn_val_pos=rtn_val_pos))

#      X1  X2  X3
#1 <NA>   +  +++
#2   ++  ++  +++
```

```
#3 <NA> +++ +
```

```
id_keepr
```

```
id_keepr_datf
```

Description

Allow to get the original indexes after multiple equality comparison according to the original number of row

Usage

```
id_keepr(inpt_datf, col_v = c(), el_v = c(), rstr_l = NA)
```

Arguments

<code>inpt_datf</code>	is the input dataframe
<code>col_v</code>	is the vector containing the column numbers or names to be compared to their respective elements in "el_v"
<code>el_v</code>	is a vector containing the elements that may be contained in their respective column described in "col_v"
<code>rstr_l</code>	is a list containing the vector composed of the indexes of the elements chosen for each comparison. If the length of the list is inferior to the lenght of comparisons, so the last vector of rstr_l will be the same as the last one to fill make rstr_l equal in term of length to col_v and el_v

Examples

```
datf1 <- data.frame(c("oui", "oui", "oui", "non", "oui"),
  c("opui", "op", "op", "zez", "zez"), c(5:1), c(1:5))

print(id_keepr(inpt_datf=datf1, col_v=c(1, 2), el_v=c("oui", "op")))

#[1] 2 3

print(id_keepr(inpt_datf=datf1, col_v=c(1, 2), el_v=c("oui", "op"),
  rstr_l=list(c(1:5), c(3, 2, 2, 2, 3))))

#[1] 2 3

print(id_keepr(inpt_datf=datf1, col_v=c(1, 2), el_v=c("oui", "op"),
  rstr_l=list(c(1:5), c(3))))

#[1] 3

print(id_keepr(inpt_datf=datf1, col_v=c(1, 2), el_v=c("oui", "op"), rstr_l=list(c(1:5))))

#[1] 2 3
```

incr_fillr	<i>incr_fillr</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

Take a vector uniquely composed by double and sorted ascendingly, a step, another vector of elements whose length is equal to the length of the first vector, and a default value. If an element of the vector is not equal to its predecessor minus a user defined step, so these can be the output according to the parameters (see example):

Usage

```
incr_fillr(inpt_v, wrk_v = NA, default_val = NA, step = 1)
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the ascending double only composed vector
wrk_v	is the other vector (size equal to inpt_v), defaults to NA
default_val	is the default value put when the difference between two following elements of inpt_v is greater than step, defaults to NA
step	is the allowed difference between two elements of inpt_v

Examples

```
print(incr_fillr(inpt_v=c(1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10),
                 wrk_v=NA,
                 default_val="increasing"))

#[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

print(incr_fillr(inpt_v=c(1, 1, 2, 4, 5, 9),
                 wrk_v=c("ok", "ok", "ok", "ok", "ok"),
                 default_val=NA))

#[1] "ok" "ok" "ok" NA "ok" "ok" NA NA NA

print(incr_fillr(inpt_v=c(1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10),
                 wrk_v=NA,
                 default_val="NAN"))

#[1] "1" "2" "NAN" "4" "5" "NAN" "NAN" "NAN" "9" "10"
```

inner_all	<i>inner_all</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

Allow to apply inner join on n dataframes, datatables, tibble

Usage

```
inner_all(..., keep_val = FALSE, id_v)
```

Arguments

...	are all the dataframes etc
keep_val	is if you want to keep the id column
id_v	is the common id of all the dataframes etc

Examples

```
datf1 <- data.frame(
  "id1"=c(1:5),
  "var1"=c("oui", "oui", "oui", "non", "non")
)

datf2 <- data.frame(
  "id1"=c(1, 2, 3, 7, 9),
  "var1"=c("oui2", "oui2", "oui2", "non2", "non2")
)

print(inner_all(datf1, datf2, keep_val=FALSE, id_v="id1"))

id1 var1.x var1.y
1 1 oui oui2
2 2 oui oui2
3 3 oui oui2
```

insert_datf	<i>edml insert_datf</i>
-------------	-------------------------

Description

Allow to insert dataframe into another dataframe according to coordinates (row, column) from the dataframe that will be inserted

Usage

```
insert_datf(datf_in, datf_ins, ins_loc)
```

Arguments

`datf_in` is the dataframe that will be inserted

`datf_ins` is the dataset to be inserted

`ins_loc` is a vector containg two parameters (row, column) of the begining for the insertion

Examples

```
datf1 <- data.frame(c(1, 4), c(5, 3))

datf2 <- data.frame(c(1, 3, 5, 6), c(1:4), c(5, 4, 5, "ereer"))

print(insert_datf(datf_in=datf2, datf_ins=datf1, ins_loc=c(4, 2)))

#   c.1..3..5..6. c.1.4. c.5..4..5...ereer..
# 1             1      1                    5
# 2             3      2                    4
# 3             5      3                    5
# 4             6      1                    5

print(insert_datf(datf_in=datf2, datf_ins=datf1, ins_loc=c(3, 2)))

#   c.1..3..5..6. c.1.4. c.5..4..5...ereer..
# 1             1      1                    5
# 2             3      2                    4
# 3             5      1                    5
# 4             6      4                    3

print(insert_datf(datf_in=datf2, datf_ins=datf1, ins_loc=c(2, 2)))

#   c.1..3..5..6. c.1.4. c.5..4..5...ereer..
# 1             1      1                    5
# 2             3      1                    5
# 3             5      4                    3
# 4             6      4                ereer
```

intersect_all

intersect_all

Description

Allows to calculate the intersection between n vectors

Usage

```
intersect_all(...)
```

Arguments

`...` is all the vector you want to calculate the intersection from

Examples

```
print(intersect_all(c(1:5), c(1, 2, 3, 6), c(1:4)))

[1] 1 2 3
```

intersect_mod	<i>intersect_mod</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Returns the mods that have elements in common

Usage

```
intersect_mod(datf, inter_col, mod_col, n_min, descendly_ordered = NA)
```

Arguments

datf	is the input dataframe
inter_col	is the column name or the column number of the values that may be commun between the different mods
mod_col	is the column name or the column number of the mods in the dataframe
n_min	is the minimum elements in common a mod should have to be taken in count
ordered_descendly	in case that the elements in commun are numeric, this option can be enabled by giving a value of TRUE or FALSE see examples

Examples

```
datf <- data.frame("col1"=c("oui", "oui", "oui", "oui", "oui", "oui",
                           "non", "non", "non", "non", "ee", "ee", "ee"), "col2"=c(1:6, 2:5, 1:3))

print(intersect_mod(datf=datf, inter_col=2, mod_col=1, n_min=2))

  col1 col2
2   oui   2
3   oui   3
7   non   2
8   non   3
12  ee    2
13  ee    3

print(intersect_mod(datf=datf, inter_col=2, mod_col=1, n_min=3))

  col1 col2
2   oui   2
3   oui   3
4   oui   4
5   oui   5
7   non   2
8   non   3
```

```

9   non    4
10  non    5

print(intersect_mod(datf=datf, inter_col=2, mod_col=1, n_min=5))

  coll col2
1   oui    1
2   oui    2
3   oui    3
4   oui    4
5   oui    5
6   oui    6

datf <- data.frame("coll"=c("non", "non", "oui", "oui", "oui", "oui",
                           "non", "non", "non", "non", "ee", "ee", "ee"), "col2"=c(1:6, 2:5, 1

print(intersect_mod(datf=datf, inter_col=2, mod_col=1, n_min=3))

  coll col2
8   non    3
9   non    4
10  non    5
3   oui    3
4   oui    4
5   oui    5

```

inter_max

inter_max

Description

Takes as input a list of vectors composed of ints or floats ascendly ordered (intervals) that can have a different step to one of another element ex: `list(c(0, 2, 4), c(0, 4), c(1, 2, 2.3))`. The function will return the list of lists altered according to the maximum step found in the input list.

Usage

```
inter_max(inpt_l, max_ = -1000, get_lst = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>inpt_l</code>	is the input list
<code>max_</code>	is a value you are sure is the minimum step value of all the sub-lists
<code>get_lst</code>	is the parameter that, if set to <code>True</code> , will keep the last values of vectors in the return value if the last step exceeds the end value of the vector.

Examples

```

print(inter_max(inpt_l=list(c(0, 2, 4), c(0, 4), c(1, 2, 2.3)), get_lst=TRUE))

#[[1]]
#[1] 0 4

```

```

#
#[[2]]
#[1] 0 4
#
#[[3]]
#[1] 1.0 2.3

print(inter_max(inpt_l=list(c(0, 2, 4), c(0, 4), c(1, 2, 2.3)), get_lst=FALSE))

# [[1]]
#[1] 0 4
#
#[[2]]
#[1] 0 4
#
#[[3]]
#[1] 1

```

inter_min

inter_min

Description

Takes as input a list of vectors composed of ints or floats ascendly ordered (intervals) that can have a different step to one of another element ex: list(c(0, 2, 4), c(0, 4), c(1, 2, 2.3)). This function will return the list of vectors with the same steps preserving the begin and end value of each interval. The way the algorithm searches the common step of all the sub-lists is also given by the user as a parameter, see `how_to` paramaters.

Usage

```

inter_min(
  inpt_l,
  min_ = 1000,
  sensi = 3,
  sensi2 = 3,
  how_to_op = c("divide"),
  how_to_val = c(3)
)

```

Arguments

inpt_l	is the input list containing all the intervals
min_	is a value you are sure is superior to the maximum step value in all the intervals
sensi	is the decimal accuracy of how the difference between each value n to n+1 in an interval is calculated
sensi2	is the decimal accuracy of how the value with the common step is calculated in all the intervals
how_to_op	is a vector containing the operations to perform to the pre-common step value, defaults to only "divide". The operations can be "divide", "subtract", "multiply" or "add". All type of operations can be in this parameter.

`how_to_val` is a vector containing the value relatives to the operations in `hot_to_op`, defaults to 3 output from ex:

Examples

```
print(inter_min(inpt_l=list(c(0, 2, 4), c(0, 4), c(1, 2, 2.3))))

# [[1]]
# [1] 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8
#[20] 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7
#[39] 3.8 3.9 4.0
#
# [[2]]
# [1] 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8
#[20] 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7
#[39] 3.8 3.9 4.0
#
# [[3]]
# [1] 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.3
```

<code>isnt_divisible</code>	<i>isnt_divisible</i>
-----------------------------	-----------------------

Description

Takes a vector as an input and returns all the elements that are not divisible by all choosen numbers from another vector.

Usage

```
isnt_divisible(inpt_v = c(), divisible_v = c())
```

Arguments

`inpt_v` is the input vector

`divisible_v` is the vector containing all the numbers that will try to divide those contained in `inpt_v`

Examples

```
print(isnt_divisible(inpt_v=c(1:111), divisible_v=c(2, 4, 5)))

# [1] 1 3 7 9 11 13 17 19 21 23 27 29 31 33 37 39 41 43 47
#[20] 49 51 53 57 59 61 63 67 69 71 73 77 79 81 83 87 89 91 93
#[39] 97 99 101 103 107 109 111
```

is_divisible	<i>is_divisible</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

Takes a vector as an input and returns all the elements that are divisible by all choosen numbers from another vector.

Usage

```
is_divisible(inpt_v = c(), divisible_v = c())
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vector
divisible_v	is the vector containing all the numbers that will try to divide those contained in inpt_v

Examples

```
print(is_divisible(inpt_v=c(1:111), divisible_v=c(2, 4, 5)))

#[1] 20 40 60 80 100
```

join_n_lvl	<i>join_n_lvl</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

Allow to see the progress of the multi-level joins of the different variables modalities. Here, multi-level joins is a type of join that usually needs a concatenation of two or more variables to make a key. But here, there is no need to proceed to a concatenation. See examples.

Usage

```
join_n_lvl(frst_datf, scd_datf, join_type = c(), lst_pair = list())
```

Arguments

frst_datf	is the first data.frame (table)
scd_datf	is the second data.frame (table)
join_type	is a vector containing all the join type ("left", "inner", "right") for each variable
lst_pair	is a lis of vectors. The vectors refers to a multi-level join. Each vector should have a length of 1. Each vector should have a name. Its name refers to the column name of multi-level variable and its value refers to the column name of the join variable.

Examples

```
datf3 <- data.frame("vil"=c("one", "one", "one", "two", "two", "two"),
                    "charac"=c(1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2),
                    "rev"=c(1250, 1430, 970, 1630, 2231, 1875),
                    "vil2" = c("one", "one", "one", "two", "two", "two"),
                    "idl2" = c(1:6))
datf4 <- data.frame("vil"=c("one", "one", "one", "two", "two", "three"),
                    "charac"=c(1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2),
                    "rev"=c(1.250, 1430, 970, 1630, 593, 456),
                    "vil2" = c("one", "one", "one", "two", "two", "two"),
                    "idl2" = c(2, 3, 1, 5, 5, 5))

print(join_n_lvl(frst_datf=datf3, scd_datf=datf4, lst_pair=list(c("charac" = "vil"), c("vil2" = "idl2")),
                join_type=c("inner", "left"))

[1] "pair: charac vil"
| | 0%
1
|= | 50%
2
|==| 100%
[1] "pair: vil2 idl2"
| | 0%
one
|= | 50%
two
|==| 100%

  main_id.x vil.x charac.x rev.x vil2.x idl2.x main_id.y vil.y charac.y rev.y
1  loneone1  one        1 1250   one     1      <NA> <NA>      NA   NA
2  2oneone2  one        2 1430   one     2      <NA> <NA>      NA   NA
3  2oneone3  one        2  970   one     3  2oneone3  one        2 1430
4  1twotwo4  two        1 1630   two     4      <NA> <NA>      NA   NA
  vil2.y idl2.y
1  <NA>     NA
2  <NA>     NA
3   one      3
4  <NA>     NA
```

leap_yr	<i>bsx_year</i>
---------	-----------------

Description

Get if the year is leap

Usage

```
leap_yr(year)
```

Arguments

year is the input year

Examples

```
print(leap_yr(year=2024))

#[1] TRUE
```

left_all	<i>left_all</i>
----------	-----------------

Description

Allow to apply left join on n dataframes, datatables, tibble

Usage

```
left_all(..., keep_val = FALSE, id_v)
```

Arguments

- ... are all the dataframes etc
- keep_val is if you want to keep the id column
- id_v is the common id of all the dataframes etc

Examples

```
datf1 <- data.frame(
  "id1"=c(1:5),
  "var1"=c("oui", "oui", "oui", "non", "non")
)

datf2 <- data.frame(
  "id1"=c(1, 2, 3, 7, 9),
  "var1"=c("oui2", "oui2", "oui2", "non2", "non2")
)

print(left_all(datf1, datf2, datf2, datf2, keep_val=FALSE, id_v="id1"))

  id1 var1.x var1.y var1.x.x var1.y.y
1   1   oui  oui2   oui2   oui2
2   2   oui  oui2   oui2   oui2
3   3   oui  oui2   oui2   oui2
4   4  non <NA>   <NA>   <NA>
5   5  non <NA>   <NA>   <NA># '
print(left_all(datf1, datf2, datf2, keep_val=FALSE, id_v="id1"))

  id1 var1.x var1.y var1
1   1   oui  oui2 oui2
2   2   oui  oui2 oui2
3   3   oui  oui2 oui2
4   4  non  <NA> <NA>
5   5  non  <NA> <NA>
```

letter_to_nb	<i>letter_to_nb</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

Allow to get the number of a spreadsheet based column by the letter ex: AAA = 703

Usage

```
letter_to_nb(letter)
```

Arguments

letter is the letter (name of the column)

Examples

```
print(letter_to_nb("rty"))
#[1] 12713
```

list_files	<i>list_files</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

A list.files() based function addressing the need of listing the files with extension a or or extension b ...

Usage

```
list_files(patternc, pathc = ".")
```

Arguments

patternc is a vector containing all the extensions you want
 pathc is the path, can be a vector of multiple path because list.files() supports it.

lst_flatnr	<i>lst_flatnr</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

Flatten a list to a vector

Usage

```
lst_flatnr(inpt_l)
```

Arguments

inpt_l is the input list

Examples

```
print(lst_flatnr(inpt_l=list(c(1, 2), c(5, 3), c(7, 2, 7))))  
#[1] 1 2 5 3 7 2 7
```

multitud	<i>multitud</i>
----------	-----------------

Description

From a list containing vectors allow to generate a vector following this rule: list(c("a", "b"), c("1", "2"), c("A", "Z", "E")) -> c("a1A", "b1A", "a2A", "b2A", a1Z, ...)

Usage

```
multitud(l, sep_ = "")
```

Arguments

l is the list
sep_ is the separator between elements (default is set to "" as you see in the example)

Examples

```
print(multitud(l=list(c("a", "b"), c("1", "2"), c("A", "Z", "E"), c("Q", "F")), sep_="/"))  
  
#[1] "a/1/A/Q" "b/1/A/Q" "a/2/A/Q" "b/2/A/Q" "a/1/Z/Q" "b/1/Z/Q" "a/2/Z/Q"  
#[8] "b/2/Z/Q" "a/1/E/Q" "b/1/E/Q" "a/2/E/Q" "b/2/E/Q" "a/1/A/F" "b/1/A/F"  
#[15] "a/2/A/F" "b/2/A/F" "a/1/Z/F" "b/1/Z/F" "a/2/Z/F" "b/2/Z/F" "a/1/E/F"  
#[22] "b/1/E/F" "a/2/E/F" "b/2/E/F"
```

nb2_follow	<i>nb2_follow</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

Allows to get the number and pattern of potential continuous pattern after an index of a vector, see examples

Usage

```
nb2_follow(inpt_v, inpt_idx, inpt_follow_v = c())
```

Arguments

`inpt_v` is the input vector
`inpt_idx` is the index
`inpt_follow_v` is a vector containing the patterns that are potentially just after `inpt_nb`

Examples

```
print(nb2_follow(inpt_v = c(1:12), inpt_idx = 4, inpt_follow_v = c(5)))
```

```
[1] 1 5
```

```
print(nb2_follow(inpt_v = c(1, "non", "oui", "oui", "oui", "nop", 5), inpt_idx = 2, inpt_follow_v = c(3, "oui")))
```

```
[1] "3" "oui"
```

nb_follow	<i>nb_follow</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

Allow to get the number of certain patterns that may be after an index of a vector, see examples

Usage

```
nb_follow(inpt_v, inpt_idx, inpt_follow_v = c())
```

Arguments

`inpt_v` is the input vector
`inpt_idx` is the index
`inpt_follow_v` is a vector containing all the potential patterns that may follow the element in the vector at the index `inpt_idx`

Examples

```
print(nb_follow(inpt_v = c(1:13), inpt_idx = 6, inpt_follow_v = c(5:9)))

[1] 3

print(nb_follow(inpt_v = c("ou", "nn", "pp", "zz", "zz", "ee", "pp"), inpt_idx = 2,
                inpt_follow_v = c("pp", "zz")))

[1] 3
```

nb_to_letter	<i>nb_to_letter</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

Allow to get the letter of a spreadsheet based column by the number ex: 703 = AAA

Usage

```
nb_to_letter(x)
```

Arguments

x is the number of the column

Examples

```
print(nb_to_letter(12713))

#[1] "rty"
```

nestr_datfl	<i>nestr_datfl</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Allow to write a value (1a) to a dataframe (1b) to its cells that have the same coordinates (row and column) than the cells whose value is equal to a another special value (2a), from another another dataframe (2b). The value (1a) depends of the cell value coordinates of the third dataframe (3b). If a cell coordinates (1c) of the first dataframe (1b) does not correspond to the coordinates of a good returning cell value (2a) from the dataframe (2b), so this cell (1c) can have its value changed to the same cell coordinates value (3a) of a third dataframe (4b), if (4b) is not set to NA.

Usage

```
nestr_datf1(
  inptf_datf,
  inptt_pos_datf,
  nestr_datf,
  yes_val = TRUE,
  inptt_neg_datf = NA
)
```

Arguments

`inptf_datf` is the input dataframe (1b)

`inptt_pos_datf` is the dataframe (2b) that corresponds to the (1a) values

`nestr_datf` is the dataframe (2b) that has the special value (2a)

`yes_val` is the special value (2a)

`inptt_neg_datf` is the dataframe (4b) that has the (3a) values, defaults to NA

Examples

```
print(nestr_datf1(inptf_datf=data.frame(c(1, 2, 1), c(1, 5, 7)),
  inptt_pos_datf=data.frame(c(4, 4, 3), c(2, 1, 2)),
  inptt_neg_datf=data.frame(c(44, 44, 33), c(12, 12, 12)),
  nestr_datf=data.frame(c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE), c(FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)), yes_val=TRUE))

# c.1..2..1. c.1..5..7.
#1          4          12
#2          44          12
#3           3           2

print(nestr_datf1(inptf_datf=data.frame(c(1, 2, 1), c(1, 5, 7)),
  inptt_pos_datf=data.frame(c(4, 4, 3), c(2, 1, 2)),
  inptt_neg_datf=NA,
  nestr_datf=data.frame(c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE), c(FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)), yes_val=TRUE))

# c.1..2..1. c.1..5..7.
#1          4          1
#2          2          5
#3          3          2
```

nestr_datf2

nestr_datf2

Description

Allow to write a special value (1a) in the cells of a dataframe (1b) that correspond (row and column) to those of another dataframe (2b) that return another special value (2a). The cells whose coordinates do not match the coordinates of the dataframe (2b), another special value can be written (3a) if not set to NA.

Usage

```
nestr_datf2(inptf_datf, rtn_pos, rtn_neg = NA, nestr_datf, yes_val = T)
```

Arguments

- inptf_datf is the input dataframe (1b)
- rtn_pos is the special value (1a)
- rtn_neg is the special value (3a)
- nestr_datf is the dataframe (2b)
- yes_val is the special value (2a)

Examples

```
print(nestr_datf2(inptf_datf=data.frame(c(1, 2, 1), c(1, 5, 7)), rtn_pos="yes",
rtn_neg="no", nestr_datf=data.frame(c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE), c(FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)), yes_val=T)

# c.1..2..1. c.1..5..7.
#1          yes          no
#2          no           no
#3          yes          yes
```

nest_v	<i>nest_v</i>
--------	---------------

Description

Nest two vectors according to the following parameters.

Usage

```
nest_v(f_v, t_v, step = 1, after = 1)
```

Arguments

- f_v is the vector that will welcome the nested vector t_v
- t_v is the imbricator vector
- step defines after how many elements of f_v the next element of t_v can be put in the output
- after defines after how many elements of f_v, the begining of t_v can be put

Examples

```
print(nest_v(f_v=c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), t_v=c("oui", "oui2", "oui3", "oui4", "oui5", "oui6"),
step=2, after=2))

#[1] "1" "2" "oui" "3" "4" "oui2" "5" "6" "oui3" "oui4"
```

new_ordered	<i>new_ordered</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Returns the indexes of elements contained in "w_v" according to "f_v"

Usage

```
new_ordered(f_v, w_v, nvr_here = NA)
```

Arguments

f_v	is the input vector
w_v	is the vector containing the elements that can be in f_v
nvr_here	is a value you are sure is not present in f_v

Examples

```
print(new_ordered(f_v=c("non", "non", "non", "oui"), w_v=c("oui", "non", "non")))
#[1] 4 1 2
```

non_unique	<i>non_unique</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

Returns the element that are not unique from the input vector

Usage

```
non_unique(inpt_v, occu = ">-1-")
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vector containing the elements
occu	is a parameter that specifies the occurrence of the elements that must be returned, defaults to ">-1-" it means that the function will return all the elements that are present more than one time in inpt_v. The syntax is the following "comparaison_type-actual_value-". The comparaison type may be "==" or ">". Occu can also be a vector containing all the occurrence that must have the elements to be returned.

Examples

```
print(non_unique(inpt_v=c("oui", "oui", "non", "non", "peut", "peut1", "non")))
#[1] "oui" "non"

print(non_unique(inpt_v=c("oui", "oui", "non", "non", "peut", "peut1", "non"), occu=="=="))
#[1] "oui"

print(non_unique(inpt_v=c("oui", "oui", "non", "non", "peut", "peut1", "non"), occu==">-2"))
#[1] "non"

print(non_unique(inpt_v=c("oui", "oui", "non", "non", "peut", "peut1", "non"), occu=c(1,
#[1] "non"      "peut"      "peut1"
```

occu	<i>occu</i>
------	-------------

Description

Allow to see the occurrence of each variable in a vector. Returns a dataframe with, as the first column, the all the unique variable of the vector and , in the second column, their occurrence respectively.

Usage

```
occu(inpt_v)
```

Arguments

inpt_v the input dataframe

Examples

```
print(occu(inpt_v=c("oui", "peut", "peut", "non", "oui")))

#   var occurrence
#1  oui           2
#2  peut          2
#3  non           1
```

pairs_findr	<i>pairs_findr</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Takes a character as input and detect the pairs of pattern, like the parenthesis pairs if the pattern is "(" and then ")"

Usage

```
pairs_findr(inpt, ptrn1 = "(", ptrn2 = ")")
```

Arguments

inpt	is the input character
ptrn1	is the first pattern encountered in the pair
ptrn2	is the second pattern in the pair

Examples

```
print(pairs_findr(inpt="ze+(yu*45/(jk+zz)*(o()p))-(re*(rt+qs)-fg)"))

[[1]]
[1] 4 1 1 3 2 2 3 4 6 5 5 6

[[2]]
[1] 4 11 17 19 21 22 24 25 27 31 37 41
```

pairs_findr_merger	<i>pairs_findr_merger</i>
--------------------	---------------------------

Description

Takes two different outputs from pairs_findr and merge them. Can be useful when the pairs consists in different patterns, for example one output from the pairs_findr function with ptrn1 = "(" and ptrn2 = ")", and a second output from the pairs_findr function with ptrn1 = "" and ptrn2 = "".

Usage

```
pairs_findr_merger(lst1 = list(), lst2 = list())
```

Arguments

lst1	is the first output from pairs findr function
lst2	is the second output from pairs findr function

Examples

```

print(pairs_findr_merger(lst1=list(c(1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 1), c(3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9)),
                          lst2=list(c(1, 1), c(1, 2))))

[[1]]
[1] 1 1 2 3 4 4 3 2

[[2]]
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9

print(pairs_findr_merger(lst1=list(c(1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 1), c(3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9)),
                          lst2=list(c(1, 1), c(1, 11))))

[[1]]
[1] 1 2 3 4 4 3 2 1

[[2]]
[1] 1 3 4 5 7 8 9 11

print(pairs_findr_merger(lst1=list(c(1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 1), c(3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11)),
                          lst2=list(c(4, 4), c(6, 7))))

[[1]]
[1] 1 2 3 4 4 3 2 1

[[2]]
[1] 3 4 5 6 7 8 10 11

print(pairs_findr_merger(lst1=list(c(1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 1), c(3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11)),
                          lst2=list(c(4, 4), c(8, 9))))

[[1]]
[1] 1 2 3 3 4 4 2 1

[[2]]
[1] 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11

print(pairs_findr_merger(lst1=list(c(1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 1), c(3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11)),
                          lst2=list(c(4, 4), c(18, 19))))

[[1]]
[1] 1 2 3 3 2 1 4 4

[[2]]
[1] 3 4 5 7 10 11 18 19

```

`paste_datf`

paste_datf

Description

Return a vector composed of pasted elements from the input dataframe at the same index.

Usage

```
paste_datf(inpt_datf, sep = "")
```

Arguments

`inpt_datf` is the input dataframe
`sep` is the separator between pasted elements, defaults to ""

Examples

```
print(paste_datf(inpt_datf=data.frame(c(1, 2, 1), c(33, 22, 55))))
#[1] "133" "222" "155"
```

pattern_generator *pattern_generator*

Description

Allow to create patterns which have a part that is varying randomly each time.

Usage

```
pattern_generator(base_, from_, nb, hmn = 1, after = 1, sep = "")
```

Arguments

`base_` is the pattern that will be kept
`from_` is the vector from which the elements of the random part will be generated
`nb` is the number of random pattern chosen for the varying part
`hmn` is how many of varying pattern from the same base will be created
`after` is set to 1 by default, it means that the varying part will be after the fixed part, set to 0 if you want the varying part to be before
`sep` is the separator between all patterns in the returned value

Examples

```
print(pattern_generator(base_="oui", from_=c("er", "re", "ere"), nb=1, hmn=3))
# [1] "ouier" "ouire" "ouier"

print(pattern_generator(base_="oui", from_=c("er", "re", "ere"), nb=2, hmn=3, after=0, sep=""))
# [1] "er-re-o-u-i" "ere-re-o-u-i" "ere-er-o-u-i"
```

pattern_gettr	<i>pattern_gettr</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Search for pattern(s) contained in a vector in another vector and return a list containing matched one (first index) and their position (second index) according to these rules: First case: Search for patterns strictly, it means that the searched pattern(s) will be matched only if the patterns contained in the vector that is being explored by the function are present like this c("pattern_searched", "other", ..., "pattern_searched") and not as c("other_thing pattern_searched other_thing", "other", ..., "pattern_searched other_thing") Second case: It is the opposite to the first case, it means that if the pattern is partially present like in the first position and the last, it will be considered like a matched pattern. REGEX can also be used as pattern

Usage

```
pattern_gettr(
  word_,
  vct,
  occ = c(1),
  strict,
  btwn,
  all_in_word = "yes",
  notatall = "###"
)
```

Arguments

word_	is the vector containing the patterns
vct	is the vector being searched for patterns
occ	a vector containing the occurrence of the pattern in word_ to be matched in the vector being searched, if the occurrence is 2 for the nth pattern in word_ and only one occurrence is found in vct so no pattern will be matched, put "forever" to no longer depend on the occurrence for the associated pattern
strict	a vector containing the "strict" condition for each nth vector in word_ ("strict" is the string to activate this option)
btwn	is a vector containing the condition ("yes" to activate this option) meaning that if "yes", all elements between two matched pattern in vct will be returned, so the patterns you enter in word_ have to be in the order you think it will appear in vct
all_in_word	is a value (default set to "yes", "no" to activate this option) that, if activated, won't authorize a previous matched pattern to be matched again
notatall	is a string that you are sure is not present in vct

Examples

```
print(pattern_gettr(word_=c("oui", "non", "erer"), vct=c("oui", "oui", "non", "oui",
  "non", "opp", "opp", "erer", "non", "ok"), occ=c(1, 2, 1),
  btwn=c("no", "yes", "no"), strict=c("no", "no", "ee")))
```



```
#[[1]]
#[1] 1 5 8
#
#[[2]]
#[1] "oui" "non" "opp" "opp" "erer"
```

pattern_tuning	<i>pattern_tuning</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

Allow to tune a pattern very precisely and output a vector containing its variations n times.

Usage

```
pattern_tuning(
  pattnr,
  spe_nb,
  spe_l,
  exclude_type,
  hmn = 1,
  rg = c(1, nchar(pattnr))
)
```

Arguments

pattnr	is the character that will be tuned
spe_nb	is the number of new character that will be replaced
spe_l	is the source vector from which the new characters will replace old ones
exclude_type	is character that won't be replaced
hmh	is how many output the function will return
rg	is a vector with two parameters (index of the first letter that will be replaced, index of the last letter that will be replaced) default is set to all the letters from the source pattern

Examples

```
print(pattern_tuning(pattnr="oui", spe_nb=2, spe_l=c("e", "r", "T", "O"), exclude_type="o")
#[1] "orT" "oTr" "oOi"
```

ptrn_switchr	<i>ptrn_switchr</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

Allow to switch, copy pattern for each element in a vector. Here a pattern is the values that are separated by a same separator. Example: "xx-xxx-xx" or "xx/xx/xxxx". The xx like values can be swiched or copied from whatever index to whatever index. Here, the index is like this 1-2-3 etcetera, it is relative of the separator.

Usage

```
ptrn_switchr(inpt_l, f_idx_l = c(), t_idx_l = c(), sep = "-", default_val = NA)
```

Arguments

inpt_l	is the input vector
f_idx_l	is a vector containing the indexes of the pattern you want to be altered.
t_idx_l	is a vector containing the indexes to which the indexes in f_idx_l are related.
sep	is the separator, defaults to "-"
default_val	is the default value , if not set to NA, of the pattern at the indexes in f_idx_l. If it is not set to NA, you do not need to fill t_idx_l because this is the vector containing the indexes of the patterns that will be set as new values relatively to the indexes in f_idx_l. Defaults to NA.

Examples

```
print(ptrn_switchr(inpt_l=c("2022-01-11", "2022-01-14", "2022-01-21",
"2022-01-01"), f_idx_l=c(1, 2, 3), t_idx_l=c(3, 2, 1)))

#[1] "11-01-2022" "14-01-2022" "21-01-2022" "01-01-2022"

print(ptrn_switchr(inpt_l=c("2022-01-11", "2022-01-14", "2022-01-21",
"2022-01-01"), f_idx_l=c(1), default_val="ee"))

#[1] "ee-01-11" "ee-01-14" "ee-01-21" "ee-01-01"
```

ptrn_twkr	<i>ptrn_twkr</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

Allow to modify the pattern length of element in a vector according to arguments. What is here defined as a pattern is something like this xx-xx-xx or xx/xx/xxx... So it is defined by the separator

Usage

```
ptrn_twkr(
  inpt_l,
  depth = "max",
  sep = "-",
  default_val = "0",
  add_sep = TRUE,
  end_ = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>inpt_l</code>	is the input vector
<code>depth</code>	is the number (numeric) of separator it will keep as a result. To keep the number of separator of the element that has the minimum amount of separator do <code>depth="min"</code> and <code>depth="max"</code> (character) for the opposite. This value defaults to "max".
<code>sep</code>	is the separator of the pattern, defaults to "-"
<code>default_val</code>	is the default val that will be placed between the separator, defaults to "00"
<code>add_sep</code>	defaults to TRUE. If set to FALSE, it will remove the separator for the patterns that are included in the interval between the depth amount of separator and the actual number of separator of the element.
<code>end_</code>	is if the default_val will be added at the end or at the beginning of each element that lacks length compared to depth

Examples

```
v <- c("2012-06-22", "2012-06-23", "2022-09-12", "2022")

ptrn_twkr(inpt_l=v, depth="max", sep="-", default_val="00", add_sep=TRUE)

#[1] "2012-06-22" "2012-06-23" "2022-09-12" "2022-00-00"

ptrn_twkr(inpt_l=v, depth=1, sep="-", default_val="00", add_sep=TRUE)

#[1] "2012-06" "2012-06" "2022-09" "2022-00"

ptrn_twkr(inpt_l=v, depth="max", sep="-", default_val="00", add_sep=TRUE, end_=FALSE)

#[1] "2012-06-22" "2012-06-23" "2022-09-12" "00-00-2022"
```

 rearangr_v

 rearangr_v

Description

Rearranges a vector "w_v" according to another vector "inpt_v". inpt_v contains a sequence of number. inpt_v and w_v have the same size and their indexes are related. The output will be a vector containing all the elements of w_v rearranges in descending or ascending order according to inpt_v

Usage

```
rearangr_v(inpt_v, w_v, how = "increasing")
```

Arguments

<code>inpt_v</code>	is the vector that contains the sequence of number
<code>w_v</code>	is the vector containing the elements related to <code>inpt_v</code>
<code>how</code>	is the way the elements of <code>w_v</code> will be outputted according to if <code>inpt_v</code> will be sorted ascendigly or descendigly

Examples

```
print(rearangr_v(inpt_v=c(23, 21, 56), w_v=c("oui", "peut", "non"), how="decreasing"))
#[1] "non" "oui" "peut"
```

```
regex_spe_detect      regex_spe_detect
```

Description

Takes a character as input and returns its regex-friendly character for R.

Usage

```
regex_spe_detect(inpt)
```

Arguments

<code>inpt</code>	the input character
-------------------	---------------------

Examples

```
print(regex_spe_detect("o"))
[1] "o"

print(regex_spe_detect("("))
[1] "\\("

print(regex_spe_detect("tr(o)m"))
[1] "tr\\(o\\)m"

print(regex_spe_detect(inpt="fggfg[fggf]fgfg(vg?fgfgf.gf)"))
[1] "fggfg\\[fggf\\]fgfg\\(vg\\?fgfgf\\.gf\\)"
```

regroupr

*regroupr***Description**

Allow to sort data like "c(X1/Y1/Z1, X2/Y1/Z2, ...)" to what you want. For example it can be to "c(X1/Y1/Z1, X1/Y1/Z2, ...)"

Usage

```
regroupr(
  inpt_v,
  sep_ = "-",
  order = c(1:length(unlist(strsplit(x = inpt_v[1], split = sep_)))),
  l_order = NA
)
```

Arguments

<code>inpt_v</code>	is the input vector containing all the data you want to sort in a specific way. All the sub-elements should be separated by a unique separator such as "-" or "/"
<code>sep_</code>	is the unique separator separating the sub-elements in each elements of <code>inpt_v</code>
<code>order</code>	is a vector describing the way the elements should be sorted. For example if you want this dataset "c(X1/Y1/Z1, X2/Y1/Z2, ...)" to be sorted by the last element you should have <code>order=c(3:1)</code> , for example, and it should returns something like this <code>c(X1/Y1/Z1, X2/Y1/Z1, X1/Y2/Z1, ...)</code> assuming you have only two values for X.
<code>l_order</code>	is a list containing the vectors of values you want to order first for each sub-elements

Examples

```
vec <- multitud(l=list(c("a", "b"), c("1", "2"), c("A", "Z", "E"), c("Q", "F")), sep_="/")

print(vec)

# [1] "a/1/A/Q" "b/1/A/Q" "a/2/A/Q" "b/2/A/Q" "a/1/Z/Q" "b/1/Z/Q" "a/2/Z/Q"
# [8] "b/2/Z/Q" "a/1/E/Q" "b/1/E/Q" "a/2/E/Q" "b/2/E/Q" "a/1/A/F" "b/1/A/F"
# [15] "a/2/A/F" "b/2/A/F" "a/1/Z/F" "b/1/Z/F" "a/2/Z/F" "b/2/Z/F" "a/1/E/F"
# [22] "b/1/E/F" "a/2/E/F" "b/2/E/F"

print(regroupr(inpt_v=vec, sep_="/"))

# [1] "a/1/1/1" "a/1/2/2" "a/1/3/3" "a/1/4/4" "a/1/5/5" "a/1/6/6"
# [7] "a/2/7/7" "a/2/8/8" "a/2/9/9" "a/2/10/10" "a/2/11/11" "a/2/12/12"
# [13] "b/1/13/13" "b/1/14/14" "b/1/15/15" "b/1/16/16" "b/1/17/17" "b/1/18/18"
# [19] "b/2/19/19" "b/2/20/20" "b/2/21/21" "b/2/22/22" "b/2/23/23" "b/2/24/24"

vec <- vec[-2]

print(regroupr(inpt_v=vec, sep_="/"))
```

```
# [1] "a/1/1/1" "a/1/2/2" "a/1/3/3" "a/1/4/4" "a/1/5/5" "a/1/6/6"
# [7] "a/2/7/7" "a/2/8/8" "a/2/9/9" "a/2/10/10" "a/2/11/11" "a/2/12/12"
#[13] "b/1/13/13" "b/1/14/14" "b/1/15/15" "b/1/16/16" "b/1/17/17" "b/2/18/18"
#[19] "b/2/19/19" "b/2/20/20" "b/2/21/21" "b/2/22/22" "b/2/23/23"

print(regrouppr(inpt_v=vec, sep_="/", order=c(4:1)))

#[1] "1/1/A/Q" "2/2/A/Q" "3/3/A/Q" "4/4/A/Q" "5/5/Z/Q" "6/6/Z/Q"
# [7] "7/7/Z/Q" "8/8/Z/Q" "9/9/E/Q" "10/10/E/Q" "11/11/E/Q" "12/12/E/Q"
#[13] "13/13/A/F" "14/14/A/F" "15/15/A/F" "16/16/A/F" "17/17/Z/F" "18/18/Z/F"
#[19] "19/19/Z/F" "20/20/Z/F" "21/21/E/F" "22/22/E/F" "23/23/E/F" "24/24/E/F"
```

r_print

r_print

Description

Allow to print vector elements in one row.

Usage

```
r_print(inpt_v, sep_ = "and", begn = "This is", end = ", voila!")
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vector
sep_	is the separator between each elements
begn	is the character put at the beginning of the print
end	is the character put at the end of the print

Examples

```
print(r_print(inpt_v=c(1:33)))

#[1] "This is  1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and 5 and 6 and 7 and 8 and 9 and 10 and 11 and 12 and
#and 14 and 15 and 16 and 17 and 18 and 19 and 20 and 21 and 22 and 23 and 24 and 25 and
#and 27 and 28 and 29 and 30 and 31 and 32 and 33 and , voila!"
```

save_until

save_until

Description

Get the elements in each vector from a list that are located before certain values

Usage

```
save_until(inpt_l = list(), val_to_stop_v = c())
```

Arguments

`inpt_l` is the input list containing all the vectors

`val_to_stop_v` is a vector containing the values that marks the end of the vectors returned in the returned list, see the examples

Examples

```
print(save_until(inpt_l=list(c(1:4), c(1, 1, 3, 4), c(1, 2, 4, 3)), val_to_stop_v=c(3, 4))

#[[1]]
#[1] 1 2
#
#[[2]]
#[1] 1 1
#
#[[3]]
#[1] 1 2

print(save_until(inpt_l=list(c(1:4), c(1, 1, 3, 4), c(1, 2, 4, 3)), val_to_stop_v=c(3)))

#[[1]]
#[1] 1 2
#
#[[2]]
#[1] 1 1
#
#[[3]]
#[1] 1 2 4
```

see_datf

see_datf

Description

Allow to return a dataframe with special value cells (ex: TRUE) where the condition entered are respected and another special value cell (ex: FALSE) where these are not

Usage

```
see_datf(
  datf,
  condition_l,
  val_l,
  conjunction_l = c(),
  rt_val = TRUE,
  f_val = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

<code>datf</code>	is the input dataframe
<code>condition_l</code>	is the vector of the possible conditions (" <code>==</code> ", " <code>></code> ", " <code><</code> ", " <code>!=</code> ", " <code>%%</code> ", " <code>reg</code> ", " <code>not_reg</code> ", " <code>sup_nchar</code> ", " <code>inf_nchar</code> ", " <code>nchar</code> ") (equal to some elements in a vector, greater than, lower than, not equal to, is divisible by, the regex condition returns TRUE, the regex condition returns FALSE, the length of the elements is strictly superior to X, the length of the element is strictly inferior to X, the length of the element is equal to one element in a vector), you can put the same condition n times.
<code>val_l</code>	is the list of vectors containing the values or vector of values related to <code>condition_l</code> (so the vector of values has to be placed in the same order)
<code>conjunction_l</code>	contains the and or conjunctions, so if the length of <code>condition_l</code> is equal to 3, there will be 2 conjunctions. If the length of <code>conjunction_l</code> is inferior to the length of <code>condition_l</code> minus 1, <code>conjunction_l</code> will match its goal length value with its last argument as the last arguments. For example, <code>c("&", "l", "&")</code> with a goal length value of 5 -> <code>c("&", "l", "&", "&", "&")</code>
<code>rt_val</code>	is a special value cell returned when the conditions are respected
<code>f_val</code>	is a special value cell returned when the conditions are not respected

Details

This function will return an error if number only comparative conditions are given in addition to having character values in the input dataframe.

Examples

```
datf1 <- data.frame(c(1, 2, 4), c("a", "a", "zu"))

print(see_datf(datf=datf1, condition_l=c("nchar"), val_l=list(c(1))))

#      X1      X2
#1 TRUE   TRUE
#2 TRUE   TRUE
#3 TRUE FALSE

print(see_datf(datf=datf1, condition_l=c("=="), val_l=list(c("a", 1))))

#      X1      X2
#1 TRUE   TRUE
#2 FALSE  TRUE
#3 FALSE FALSE

print(see_datf(datf=datf1, condition_l=c("nchar"), val_l=list(c(1, 2))))

#      X1      X2
#1 TRUE   TRUE
#2 TRUE   TRUE
#3 TRUE   TRUE

print(see_datf(datf=datf1, condition_l=c("not_reg"), val_l=list("[a-z]")))
```



```
#      X1      X2
#1 TRUE FALSE
#2 TRUE FALSE
#3 TRUE FALSE
```

see_file

see_file

Description

Allow to get the filename or its extension

Usage

```
see_file(string_, index_ext = 1, ext = TRUE)
```

Arguments

string_	is the input string
index_ext	is the occurrence of the dot that separates the filename and its extension
ext	is a boolean that if set to TRUE, will return the file extension and if set to FALSE, will return filename

Examples

```
print(see_file(string_="file.abc.xyz"))

#[1] ".abc.xyz"

print(see_file(string_="file.abc.xyz", ext=FALSE))

#[1] "file"

print(see_file(string_="file.abc.xyz", index_ext=2))

#[1] ".xyz"
```

see_idx

see_idx

Description

Returns a boolean vector to see if a set of elements contained in v1 is also contained in another vector (v2)

Usage

```
see_idx(v1, v2)
```

Arguments

v1 is the first vector
v2 is the second vector

Examples

```
print(see_idx(v1=c("oui", "non", "peut", "oo"), v2=c("oui", "peut", "oui")))

#[1]  TRUE FALSE  TRUE  FALSE
```

see_inside

see_inside

Description

Return a list containing all the column of the files in the current directory with a chosen file extension and its associated file and sheet if xlsx. For example if i have 2 files "out.csv" with 2 columns and "out.xlsx" with 1 column for its first sheet and 2 for its second one, the return will look like this: c(column_1, column_2, column_3, column_4, column_5, unique_separator, "1-2-out.csv", "3-3-sheet_1-out.xlsx", 4-5-sheet_2-out.xlsx)

Usage

```
see_inside(
  pattern_,
  path_ = ".",
  sep_ = c(", "),
  unique_sep = "#####",
  rec = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

pattern_ is a vector containin the file extension of the spreadsheets ("xlsx", "csv"...)

path_ is the path where are located the files

sep_ is a vector containing the separator for each csv type file in order following the operating system file order, if the vector does not match the number of the csv files found, it will assume the separator for the rest of the files is the same as the last csv file found. It means that if you know the separator is the same for all the csv type files, you just have to put the separator once in the vector.

unique_sep is a pattern that you know will never be in your input files

rec is a boolean allows to get files recursively if set to TRUE, defaults to TRUE If x is the return value, to see all the files name, position of the columns and possible sheet name associated with, do the following:

str_remove_until *str_remove_until*

Description

Allow to remove pattern within elements from a vector precisely according to their occurrence.

Usage

```
str_remove_until(
  inpt_v,
  ptrn_rm_v = c(),
  until = list(c(1)),
  nvr_following_ptrn = "NA"
)
```

Arguments

`inpt_v` is the input vector

`ptrn_rm_v` is a vector containing the patterns to remove

`until` is a list containing the occurrence(s) of each pattern to remove in the elements.

`nvr_following_ptrn`
 is a sequel of characters that you are sure is not present in any of the elements in `inpt_v`

Examples

```
vec <- c("45/56-/98mm", "45/56-/98mm", "45/56-/98-mm//")

print(str_remove_until(inpt_v=vec, ptrn_rm_v=c("-", "/"), until=list(c("max"), c(1))))

#[1] "4556/98mm"      "4556/98mm"      "4556/98mm//"
```

```
print(str_remove_until(inpt_v=vec, ptrn_rm_v=c("-", "/"), until=list(c("max"), c(1:2))))

#[1] "455698mm"      "455698mm"      "455698mm//"
```

```
print(str_remove_until(inpt_v=vec[1], ptrn_rm_v=c("-", "/"), until=c("max")))

#[1] "455698mm" "455698mm" "455698mm"
```

swipr *swipr*

Description

Returns an ordered dataframes according to the elements order given. The input dataframe has two columns, one with the ids which can be bonded to multiple elements in the other column.

Usage

```
swipr(inpt_datf, how_to = c(), id_w = 2, id_ids = 1)
```

Arguments

`inpt_datf` is the input dataframe
`how_to` is a vector containing the elements in the order wanted
`id_w` is the column number or the column name of the elements
`id_ids` is the column number or the column name of the ids

Examples

```
datf <- data.frame("col1"=c("Af", "Al", "Al", "Al", "Arg", "Arg", "Arg", "Arm", "Arm"),
                   "col2"=c("B", "B", "G", "S", "B", "S", "G", "B", "G"))

print(swipr(inpt_datf=datf, how_to=c("G", "S", "B")))

#   col1 col2
#1    Af    B
#2    Al    G
#3    Al    S
#4    Al    B
#5   Arg    G
#6   Arg    S
#7   Arg    B
#8   Arm    G
#9   Arm    B

datf <- data.frame("col1"=c("Af", "Arg", "Al", "Al", "Arg", "Arg", "Arg", "Arm", "Arm"),
                   "col2"=c("B", "B", "G", "S", "B", "S", "G", "B", "G"))

print(swipr(inpt_datf=datf, how_to=c("G", "S", "B"), id_w="col2", id_ids="col1"))

#   col1 col2
#1    Af    B
#2   Arg    G
#3    Al    G
#4    Al    S
#5   Arg    S
#6   Arg    B
#7   Arg    B
#8   Arm    G
#9   Arm    B
```

unique_datf

unique_datf

Description

Returns the input dataframe with the unique columns or rows.

Usage

```
unique_datf(inpt_datf, col = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`inpt_datf` is the input dataframe
`col` is a parameter that specifies if the dataframe returned should have unique columns or rows, defaults to F, so the dataframe returned by default has unique rows

Examples

```
datf1 <- data.frame(c(1, 2, 1, 3), c("a", "z", "a", "p"))

print(unique_datf(inpt_datf=datf1))

#   c.1..2..1..3. c..a....z....a....p..
#1           1           a
#2           2           z
#4           3           p

datf1 <- data.frame(c(1, 2, 1, 3), c("a", "z", "a", "p"), c(1, 2, 1, 3))

print(unique_datf(inpt_datf=datf1, col=TRUE))

#   cur_v cur_v
#1     1     a
#2     2     z
#3     1     a
#4     3     p
```

```
unique_ltr_from_v  unique_ltr_from_v
```

Description

Returns the unique characters contained in all the elements from an input vector "inpt_v"

Usage

```
unique_ltr_from_v(inpt_v, keep_v = c("?", "!", ":", "&", ",", ".", letters))
```

Arguments

`inpt_v` is the input vector containing all the elements
`keep_v` is the vector containing all the characters that the elements in `inpt_v` may contain

Examples

```
print(unique_ltr_from_v(inpt_v=c("bonjour", "lpoerc", "nonnour", "bonnour", "nonjour", "a")

#[1] "b" "o" "n" "j" "u" "r" "l" "p" "e" "c" "a" "v" "i"
```

unique_pos	<i>unique_pos</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

Allow to find the first index of the unique values from a vector.

Usage

```
unique_pos(vec)
```

Arguments

`vec` is the input vector

Examples

```
print(unique_pos(vec=c(3, 4, 3, 5, 6)))

#[1] 1 2 4 5
```

until_stnl	<i>until_stnl</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

Maxes a vector to a chosen length. ex: if i want my vector c(1, 2) to be 5 of length this function will return me: c(1, 2, 1, 2, 1)

Usage

```
until_stnl(vec1, goal)
```

Arguments

`vec1` is the input vector
`goal` is the length to reach

Examples

```
print(until_stnl(vec1=c(1, 3, 2), goal=56))

# [1] 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3
#[39] 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3
```

val_replacer	<i>val_replacer</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

Allow to replace value from dataframe to another one.

Usage

```
val_replacer(datf, val_replaced, val_replacor = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`datf` is the input dataframe
`val_replaced` is a vector of the value(s) to be replaced
`val_replacor` is the value that will replace `val_replaced`

Examples

```
print(val_replacer(datf=data.frame(c(1, "oo4", TRUE, FALSE), c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE)),
  val_replaced=c(TRUE), val_replacor="NA"))

#  c.1...oo4...T..F. c.T..F..T..T.
#1              1      NA
#2              oo4     FALSE
#3              NA      NA
#4             FALSE     NA
```

vector_replacor	<i>vector_replacor</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Allow to replace certain values in a vector.

Usage

```
vector_replacor(inpt_v = c(), sus_val = c(), rpl_val = c(), grep_ = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`inpt_v` is the input vector
`sus_val` is a vector containing all the values that will be replaced
`rpl_val` is a vector containing the value of the elements to be replaced (`sus_val`), so `sus_val` and `rpl_val` should be the same size
`grep_` is if the elements in `sus_val` should be equal to the elements to replace in `inpt_v` or if they just should found in the elements

Examples

```
print(vector_replacor(inpt_v=c(1:15), sus_val=c(3, 6, 8, 12),
  repl_val=c("oui", "non", "e", "a")))

# [1] "1" "2" "oui" "4" "5" "non" "7" "e" "9" "10" "11" "a"
#[13] "13" "14" "15"

print(vector_replacor(inpt_v=c("non", "zez", "pp a ftf", "fdatfd", "assistance",
  "ert", "repas", "repos"),
  sus_val=c("pp", "as", "re"), repl_val=c("oui", "non", "zz"), grep_=TRUE))

#[1] "non" "zez" "oui" "fdatfd" "non" "ert" "non" "zz"
```

vec_in_datf	<i>vec_in_datf</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Allow to get if a vector is in a dataframe. Returns the row and column of the vector in the dataframe if the vector is contained in the dataframe.

Usage

```
vec_in_datf(
  inpt_datf,
  inpt_vec = c(),
  coeff = 0,
  stop_until = 1,
  conventional = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

<code>inpt_datf</code>	is the input dataframe
<code>inpt_vec</code>	is the vector that may be in the input dataframe
<code>coeff</code>	is the "slope coefficient" of <code>inpt_vec</code>
<code>stop_until</code>	is the maximum number of the input vector the function returns, if in the dataframe
<code>conventional</code>	is if a positive slope coefficient means that the vector goes upward or downward

Examples

```
datf1 <- data.frame(c(1:5), c(5:1), c("a", "z", "z", "z", "a"))

print(datf1)

# c.1.5. c.5.1. c..a....z....z....z....a..
#1      1      5      a
#2      2      4      z
#3      3      3      z
#4      4      2      z
```



```

#5      5      1      a

print(vec_in_datf(inpt_datf=datf1, inpt_vec=c(5, 4, "z"), coeff=1))

#NULL

print(vec_in_datf(inpt_datf=datf1, inpt_vec=c(5, 2, "z"), coeff=1))

#[1] 5 1

print(vec_in_datf(inpt_datf=datf1, inpt_vec=c(3, "z"), coeff=1))

#[1] 3 2

print(vec_in_datf(inpt_datf=datf1, inpt_vec=c(4, "z"), coeff=-1))

#[1] 2 2

print(vec_in_datf(inpt_datf=datf1, inpt_vec=c(2, 3, "z"), coeff=-1))

#[1] 2 1

print(vec_in_datf(inpt_datf=datf1, inpt_vec=c(5, 2, "z"), coeff=-1, conventional=TRUE))

#[1] 5 1

datf1[4, 2] <- 1

print(vec_in_datf(inpt_datf=datf1, inpt_vec=c(1, "z"), coeff=-1, conventional=TRUE, stop_

#[1] 4 2 5 2

```

vlookup_datf

vlookup_datf

Description

Allow to perform a vlookup on a dataframe

Usage

```
vlookup_datf(datf, v_id, col_id = 1, included_col_id = "yes")
```

Arguments

datf	is the input dataframe
v_id	is a vector containing the ids
col_id	is the column that contains the ids (default is equal to 1)
included_col_id	is if the result should return the col_id (default set to yes)

Examples

```
datf1 <- data.frame(c("az1", "az3", "az4", "az2"), c(1:4), c(4:1))

print(vlookup_datf(datf=datf1, v_id=c("az1", "az2", "az3", "az4")))
```

#	c..az1....az3....az4....az2..	c.1.4.	c.4.1.
#2	az1	1	4
#4	az2	4	1
#21	az3	2	3
#3	az4	3	2

wider_datf	<i>wider_datf</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

Takes a dataframe as an input and the column to split according to a separator.

Usage

```
wider_datf(inpt_datf, col_to_splt = c(), sep_ = "-")
```

Arguments

- inpt_datf is the input dataframe
- col_to_splt is a vector containing the number or the colnames of the columns to split according to a separator
- sep_ is the separator of the elements to split to new columns in the input dataframe

Examples

```
datf1 <- data.frame(c(1:5), c("o-y", "hj-yy", "er-y", "k-ll", "ooo-mm"), c(5:1))

datf2 <- data.frame("col1"=c(1:5), "col2"=c("o-y", "hj-yy", "er-y", "k-ll", "ooo-mm"))

print(wider_datf(inpt_datf=datf1, col_to_splt=c(2), sep_="-"))
```

#	pre_datf	X.o.	X.y.
#o-y	1	"o"	"y" 5
#hj-yy	2	"hj"	"yy" 4
#er-y	3	"er"	"y" 3
#k-ll	4	"k"	"ll" 2
#ooo-mm	5	"ooo"	"mm" 1


```
print(wider_datf(inpt_datf=datf2, col_to_splt=c("col2"), sep_="-"))
```

#	pre_datf	X.o.	X.y.
#o-y	1	"o"	"y"
#hj-yy	2	"hj"	"yy"
#er-y	3	"er"	"y"
#k-ll	4	"k"	"ll"
#ooo-mm	5	"ooo"	"mm"

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