Package 'edm1'

July 30, 2024

Title Simplify Complex Data Manipulation

Version 2.0.0.0

Description Provides complex sorting algorythms. Provides date manipulation algorythms. 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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Encoding UTF-8

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Imports stringr,
stringi,
dplyr,
data.table,
openxlsx

Depends stringr,
stringi,
dplyr,
data.table,
openxlsx

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all_stat	*all_stat*

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 48.6666666666667
#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   *any_join_datf*

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
)
```

Arguments

inpt_datf_l	is a list containing all the dataframe
join_type	is the joint type. Defaults to inner but can be changed to a vector containing all the dataframes you want to take their ids to don external joints.
join_spe	can be equal to a vector to do an external joints on all the dataframes. In this case, join_type should not be equal to "inner"
id_v	is a vector containing all the ids name of the dataframes. The ids names can be changed to number of their columns taking in count their position in inpt_datf_l. It means that if my id is in the third column of the second dataframe and the first dataframe have 5 columns, the column number of the ids is 5 + 3 = 8
excl_col	is a vector containing the column names to exclude, if this vector is filled so "rtn_col" should not be filled. You can also put the column number in the manner indicated for "id_v". Defaults to c()

rtn_col   is a vector containing the column names to retain, if this vector is filled so
                 "excl_col" should not be filled. You can also put the column number in the
                 manner indicated for "id_v". Defaults to c()

d_val   is the default val when here is no match

Examples

```
datf1 <- data.frame("val"=c(1, 1, 2, 4), "ids"=c("e", "a", "z", "a"),
"last"=c("oui", "oui", "non", "oui"),
"second_ids"=c(13, 11, 12, 8), "third_col"=c(4:1))

datf2 <- data.frame("val"=c(3, 7, 2, 4, 1, 2), "ids"=c("a", "z", "z", "a", "a", "a"),
"bool"=c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE),
"second_ids"=c(13, 12, 8, 34, 22, 12))

datf3 <- data.frame("val"=c(1, 9, 2, 4), "ids"=c("a", "a", "z", "a"),
"last"=c("oui", "oui", "non", "oui"),
"second_ids"=c(13, 11, 12, 8))

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

#  ids val ids last second_ids val ids  bool second_ids val ids last second_ids
#3 z12   2   z  non         12   7   z FALSE         12   2   z  non         12

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

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

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

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
```

---

appndr   *appndr*

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"
```

---

arroundr_mean   *arroundr_mean*

Description

Takes an ascendly int ordered vector as input and assigns each elements that are close enough to the same value accrdng to a step value (step_value), see examples.

Usage

```
arroundr_mean(inpt_v = c(), step_val)
```

Arguments

inpt_v   is the input vector

step_val   is the step_value

Examples

```
x <- arroundr_mean(inpt_v = c(-11:25), step_val = 5)
print(x)
print(length(x))

[1] -9.0 -9.0 -9.0 -9.0 -9.0 -4.0 -4.0 -4.0 -4.0 -4.0  1.0  1.0  1.0  1.0  1.0
[16]  6.0  6.0  6.0  6.0  6.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0
[31] 21.0 21.0 21.0 21.0 21.0 23.8 23.8
[1] 37
```

---

arroundr_min   *arroundr_min*

Description

Takes an ascendly int ordered vector as input and assigns each elements that are close enough to the same value accrdng to a step value (step_value), see examples.

Usage

```
arroundr_min(inpt_v = c(), step_val)
```

Arguments

inpt_v   is the input vector

step_val   is the step value

Examples

```
print(arroundr_min(inpt_v = c(-11:25), step_val = 5))

 [1] -11 -11 -11 -11 -11 -11  -6  -6  -6  -6  -6  -1  -1  -1  -1  -1   4   4   4
[20]   4   4   9   9   9   9   9  14  14  14  14  14  19  19  19  19  19  24
```

---

better_match   *better_match*

Description

Allow to get the nth element matched in a vector

Usage

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

Arguments

inpt_v   is the input vector

ptrn   is the pattern to be matched

untl   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, untl=1))

#[1] 3

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

#[1]  3 13 16

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

[1]  3 13 16  4 14

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

[1]  3  4 14
```

better_split *better_split*

Description

Allows to split a string by multiple split, returns a vector and not a list.

Usage

```
better_split(inpt, split_v = c())
```

Arguments

inpt   is the input character

split_v   is the vector containing the splits

Examples

```
print(better_split(inpt = "o-u_i", split_v = c("-")))

[1] "o"    "u_i"

print(better_split(inpt = "o-u_i", split_v = c("-", "_")))

[1] "o" "u" "i"
```

better_split_any *better_split_any*

Description

Allows to split a string by multiple split regardless of their length, returns a vector and not a list. Contrary to better_split, this functions keep the delimiters in the output.

Usage

```
better_split_any(inpt, split_v = c())
```

Arguments

inpt   is the input character

split_v   is the vector containing the splits

Examples

```
print(better_split_any(inpt = "o-u_i", split_v = c("-")))

 [1] "o"   "-" "u_i"

print(better_split_any(inpt = "o-u_i", split_v = c("-", "_")))

 [1] "o" "-" "u"   "_" "i"

print(better_split_any(inpt = "--o--_/m/m/__-opo-/m/-u_i-_--", split_v = c("--", "_", "/"

  [1] "--"    "o"      "--"     "_"       "/"      "m"      "/"      "m"      "/"
 [10] "_"     "_"      "-opo-" "/"       "m"      "/"      "-u"     "_"      "i-"
 [19] "_"     "--"


print(better_split_any(inpt = "(ok(ee:56))(ok2(oui)(ee:4))", split_v = c("(", ")", ":")))

  [1] "("   "ok" "("   "ee" ":"   "56" ")" ")"   "("   "ok2" "(" "oui"
 [13] ")"   "("   "ee" ":"   "4" ")" ")"
```

---

better_sub   *better_sub*

Description

Allow to perform a sub operation to a given number of matched patterns, see examples

Usage

```
better_sub(inpt_v = c(), pattern, replacement, untl_v = c())
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is a vector containing all the elements that contains expressions to be substituted
pattern	is the expression that will be substituted
replacement	is the expression that will substituate pattern
untl_v	is a vector containing, for each element of inpt_v, the number of pattern that will be substituted

Examples

```
print(better_sub(inpt_v = c("yes NAME, i will call NAME and NAME",
                            "yes NAME, i will call NAME and NAME"),
                 pattern = "NAME",
                 replacement = "Kevin",
                 untl = c(2)))

[1] "yes Kevin, i will call Kevin and NAME"
[2] "yes Kevin, i will call Kevin and NAME"
```

```
print(better_sub(inpt_v = c("yes NAME, i will call NAME and NAME",
                            "yes NAME, i will call NAME and NAME"),
                 pattern = "NAME",
                 replacement = "Kevin",
                 untl = c(2, 3)))

[1] "yes Kevin, i will call Kevin and NAME"
[2] "yes Kevin, i will call Kevin and Kevin"

print(better_sub(inpt_v = c("yes NAME, i will call NAME and NAME",
                            "yes NAME, i will call NAME and NAME"),
                 pattern = "NAME",
                 replacement = "Kevin",
                 untl = c("max", 3)))

[1] "yes Kevin, i will call Kevin and Kevin"
[2] "yes Kevin, i will call Kevin and Kevin"
```

---

better_sub_mult *better_sub_mult*

Description

Allow to perform a sub_mult operation to a given number of matched patterns, see examples

Usage

```
better_sub_mult(
  inpt_v = c(),
  pattern_v = c(),
  replacement_v = c(),
  untl_v = c()
)
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is a vector containing all the elements that contains expressions to be substituted
pattern_v	is a vector containing all the patterns to be substituted in any elements of inpt_v
replacement_v	
	is a vector containing the expression that are going to substituate those provided by pattern_v
untl_v	is a vector containing, for each element of inpt_v, the number of pattern that will be substituted

Examples

```
print(better_sub_mult(inpt_v = c("yes NAME, i will call NAME and NAME2",
                                 "yes NAME, i will call NAME and NAME2, especially NAME2"),
                      pattern_v = c("NAME", "NAME2"),
                      replacement_v = c("Kevin", "Paul"),
                      untl = c(1, 3)))
```

```
[1] "yes Kevin, i will call NAME and Paul"
[2] "yes Kevin, i will call NAME and Paul, especially Paul"

print(better_sub_mult(inpt_v = c("yes NAME, i will call NAME and NAME2",
                                 "yes NAME, i will call NAME and NAME2, especially NAME2"),
                      pattern_v = c("NAME", "NAME2"),
                      replacement_v = c("Kevin", "Paul"),
                      untl = c("max", 3)))

[1] "yes Kevin, i will call Kevin and Kevin2"
[2] "yes Kevin, i will call Kevin and Kevin2, especially Kevin2"
```

---

better_unique   *better_unique*

Description

Returns the element that are not unique from the input vector

Usage

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

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vector containing the elements
occu	is a parameter that specifies the occurence 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 synthax is the following "comparaison_type-actual_value-". The comparaison type may be "==" or ">" or "<". Occu can also be a vector containing all the occurence that must have the elements to be returned.

Examples

```
print(better_unique(inpt_v=c("oui", "oui", "non", "non", "peut", "peut1", "non")))

#[1] "oui" "non"

print(better_unique(inpt_v=c("oui", "oui", "non", "non", "peut", "peut1", "non"), occu="=

#[1] "oui"

print(better_unique(inpt_v=c("oui", "oui", "non", "non", "peut", "peut1", "non"), occu=">

#[1] "non"

print(better_unique(inpt_v=c("oui", "oui", "non", "non", "peut", "peut1", "non"), occu=c(

#[1] "non"   "peut"  "peut1"
```

```
print(better_unique(inpt_v = c("a", "b", "c", "c"), occu = "==-1-"))

[1] "a" "b"

print(better_unique(inpt_v = c("a", "b", "c", "c"), occu = "<-2-"))

[1] "a" "b"
```

---

bind_cols	*bind_cols*

Description

Allow to find the cols of a dataframe in an other dataframe, see examples

Usage

```
bind_cols(from_datf, in_datf)
```

Arguments

from_datf	is the dataframe that contains the cols to find among other cols
in_datf	is the dataframe that only contans the cols to find in from_datf

Examples

```
iris[, 5] <- as.character(iris[, 5])
iris <- cbind(iris, iris[, 4])
from_datf <- iris
in_datf <- iris[, c(1, 2, 2, 2, 4)]
bind_cols(from_datf = from_datf,
          in_datf = in_datf)

[[1]]
[1] 1

[[2]]
[1] 2

[[3]]
[1] 2

[[4]]
[1] 2

[[5]]
[1] 4 6
```

---

bind_rows   *bind_rows*

Description

Allow to find the rows of a dataframe in an other dataframe, see examples

Usage

```
bind_rows(from_datf, in_datf)
```

Arguments

from_datf   is the dataframe that contains the rows to find among other rows

in_datf   is the dataframe that only contans the rows to find in from_datf

Examples

```
iris[, 5] <- as.character(iris[, 5])
from_datf <- iris
in_datf <- iris[c(4, 2, 23, 21, 11), ]

bind_rows(from_datf = from_datf,
          in_datf = in_datf)

[[1]]
[1] 4

[[2]]
[1] 2

[[3]]
[1] 23

[[4]]
[1] 21

[[5]]
[1] 11
```

---

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   *closer_ptrn*

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

inpt_v   is the input vector containing all the patterns

base_v   must contain all the characters that the patterns are succeptible to contain, defaults to c("?", letters). "?" is necessary because it is internaly the default value added to each element that does not have a suffiient length compared to the longest pattern in inpt_v. If set to NA, the function will find by itself the elements to be filled with but it may takes an extra time

excl_v   is the vector containing all the patterns from inpt_v to exclude for comparing them to others patterns. If this parameter is filled, so "rtn_v" must be empty.

rtn_v	is the vector containing all the patterns from inpt_v to keep for comparing them to others patterns. If this parameter is filled, so "rtn_v" must be empty.
sub_excl_v	is the vector containing all the patterns from inpt_v to exclude for using them to compare to another pattern. If this parameter is filled, so "sub_rtn_v" must be empty.
sub_rtn_v	is the vector containing all the patterns from inpt_v to retain for using them to compare to another pattern. If this parameter is filled, so "sub_excl_v" must be empty.

Examples

```
print(closer_ptrn(inpt_v=c("bonjour", "lpoerc", "nonnour", "bonnour", "nonjour", "aurevoi

#[[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", "aurevoi
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   *closer_ptrn_adv*

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 controling 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 farest 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	*colins_datf*

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
```

---

col_to_row   *col_to_row*

Description

Allow to reverse a dataframe (cols become rows and rows become cols)

Usage

```
col_to_row(inpt_datf)
```

Arguments

inpt_datf   is the inout dataframe

Examples

```
datf_test <- data.frame(c(1:11), c(11:1))

print(col_to_row(inpt_datf = datf_test))

  X1 X2 X3 X4 X5 X6 X7 X8 X9 X10 X11
1  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11
2 11 10  9  8  7  6  5  4  3   2   1
```

```
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   *converter_format*

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   *cost_and_taxes*

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
```

---

cumulated_rows	*cumulated_rows*

Description

Output a vector of size that equals to the rows number of the input dataframe, with TRUE value at the indices corresponding to the row where at least a cell of any column is equal to one of the values inputed in `values_v`

Usage

```
cumulated_rows(inpt_datf, values_v = c())
```

Arguments

`inpt_datf`	is the input data.frame
`values_v`	is a vector containing all the values that a cell has to equal to return a TRUE value in the output vector at the index corresponding to the row of the cell

Examples

```
datf_teste <- data.frame(c(1:10), c(10:1))

print(datf_teste)

   c.1.10. c.10.1.
1        1      10
2        2       9
3        3       8
4        4       7
5        5       6
6        6       5
7        7       4
8        8       3
9        9       2
10      10       1

print(cumulated_rows(inpt_datf = datf_teste, values_v = c(2, 3)))

[1]    FALSE TRUE TRUE    FALSE    FALSE    FALSE    FALSE TRUE TRUE    FALSE
```

---

cumulated_rows_na   *cumulated_rows_na*

Description

Output a vector of size that equals to the rows number of the input dataframe, with TRUE value at the indices corresponding to the row where at least a cell of any column is equal to NA.

Usage

```
cumulated_rows_na(inpt_datf)
```

Arguments

inpt_datf   is the input data.frame

Examples

```
datf_teste <- data.frame(c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, NA, 7), c(10, 9, 8, NA, 7, 6, NA))

print(datf_teste)

  c.1..2..3..4..5..NA..7. c.10..9..8..NA..7..6..NA.
1                       1                        10
2                       2                         9
3                       3                         8
4                       4                        NA
5                       5                         7
6                      NA                         6
7                       7                        NA

print(cumulated_rows_na(inpt_datf = datf_teste))
```

```
[1] FALSE FALSE FALSE  TRUE FALSE  TRUE  TRUE
```

---

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, untl = "min")
```

Arguments

inpt_v   is the input vector

untl   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, untl="min"))

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

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

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

---

cut_v   *cut_v*

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 outputed 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 meas that non 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_meshup                    data_meshup
```

Description

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

Usage

```
data_meshup(
  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: c("", c("d", "-", "e", "-", "f"), "", c("a", "a1", "-", "b", "-", "c", "c1"), "_")
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_meshup(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	*date_addr*

Description

Allow to add or substract 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 substracted
date2	is the date that will be added or will substract 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"
```

---

datf_appendr   *datf_appendr*

Description

Allow to append all columns of a dataframe in a vector.

Usage

```
datf_appendr(inpt_datf)
```

Arguments

inpt_datf   is the input dataframe

Examples

```
datf_teste <- data.frame("col1" = c(1:5), "col2" = c(5:1))

print(datf_appendr(inpt_datf = datf_teste))

[1] 1 2 3 4 5 5 4 3 2 1
```

---

datf_appendr2   *datf_appendr2*

Description

Allow to append all columns of a dataframe in a vector, specifying the column types ("integer" or "character"), see examples

Usage

```
datf_appendr2(inpt_datf, chs_type = "integer")
```

Arguments

inpt_datf   is the inout dataframe

Examples

```
datf_teste <- data.frame("col1" = c(1:5), "col2" = c(5:1),
  "col3" = c("oui", "oui", "oui", "non", "non"))

print(datf_appendr2(inpt_datf = datf_teste, chs_type = "integer"))

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

print(datf_appendr2(inpt_datf = datf_teste, chs_type = "character"))

[1] "oui" "oui" "oui" "non" "non"
```

---

datf_insertr   *datf_insertr*

Description

Insert rows after certain indexes, see examples

Usage

```
datf_insertr(inpt_datf, ids_vec, val_l)
```

Arguments

inpt_datf   is the input dataframe

ids_vec   is the ids where the rows has to be inserted after

val_l   is a list containing all the rows (vector) to be inserted, linked to eevery index
                 within ids_vec

Examples

```
datf <- data.frame(c(1:4), c(4:1))
print(datf)

  c.1.4. c.4.1.
1      1      4
2      2      3
3      3      2
4      4      1

print(datf_insertr(inpt_datf = datf, ids_vec = c(1, 3), val_l = list(c("non", "non"), c("

  c.1.4. c.4.1.
```

```
1       1       4
2      non     non
21      2       3
3       3       2
5      oui     oui
4       4       1
```

```
print(datf_insertr(inpt_datf = datf, ids_vec = c(1, 3), val_l = list(c("non", "non"))))
```

```
   c.1.4. c.4.1.
1       1       4
2      non     non
21      2       3
3       3       2
5      non     non
4       4       1
```

---

datf_row_appendr   *datf_row_appendr*

Description

Allow to append all rows of a dataframe in a vector.

Usage

```
datf_row_appendr(inpt_datf)
```

Arguments

inpt_datf   is the input dataframe

Examples

```
datf_teste <- data.frame("col1" = c(1:5), "col2" = c(5:1))

print(datf_appendr(inpt_datf = datf_teste))

col1 col2 col1 col2 col1 col2 col1 col2 col1 col2
   1    5    2    4    3    3    4    2    5    1
```

---

datf_row_appendr2   *datf_row_appendr2*

Description

Allow to append all rows of a dataframe in a vector, specifying the column types ("integer" or "character"), see examples

Usage

```
datf_row_appendr2(inpt_datf, chs_type = "integer")
```

Arguments

inpt_datf   is the inout dataframe

Examples

```
datf_teste <- data.frame("col1" = c(1:5), "col2" = c(5:1),
  "col3" = c("oui", "oui", "oui", "non", "non"))

print(datf_row_appendr2(inpt_datf = datf_teste, chs_type = "integer"))

NULL

print(datf_row_appendr2(inpt_datf = datf_teste, chs_type = "character"))

 col1  col2  col3  col1  col2  col3  col1  col2  col3  col1  col2  col3  col1
 "1"   "5" "oui"   "2"   "4" "oui"   "3"   "3" "oui"   "4"   "2" "non"   "5"
 col2  col3
 "1" "non"
```

```
dcr_untl                          dcr_untl
```

Description

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

Usage

```
dcr_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(dcr_untl(strt_val=50, cr_val=-5, stop_val=5))

#[1] 9

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

#[1] 80
```

---

dcr_val   *dcr_val*

Description

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

Usage

```
dcr_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
```

```
dynamic_idx_convertr
                            dynamic_idx_convertr
```

Description

Allow to convert the indices of vector ('from_v_ids') which are related to the each characters of a vector (from_v_val), to fit the newly established characters of the vector from_v_val, see examples.

Usage

```
dynamic_idx_convertr(from_v_ids, from_v_val)
```

Arguments

from_v_ids	is the input vector of indices
from_v_val	is the input vector of elements, or just the total number of characters of the elementsq in the vector

Examples

```
print(dynamic_idx_convertr(from_v_ids = c(1, 5), from_v_val = c("oui", "no", "ouI")))

[1] 1 2

print(dynamic_idx_convertr(from_v_ids = c(1, 6), from_v_val = c("oui", "no", "ouI")))

[1] 1 3
```

---

edm_group_by1 *edm_group_by1*

Description

Performs a group by (different algorythm than edm_group_by2), see examples

Usage

```
edm_group_by1(inpt_datf, grp_v = c())
```

Arguments

inpt_datf	is the input dataframe
grp_v	is the vector containiong the column names or the column numbers to perform the group by, see examples

Examples

```
datf <- data.frame("col1" = c("A", "B", "B", "A", "C", "B"),
                   "col2" = c("E", "R", "E", "E", "R", "R"),
                   "col3" = c("P", "P", "O", "O", "P", "O"))

print(datf)

  col1 col2 col3
1    A    E    P
2    B    R    P
3    B    E    O
4    A    E    O
5    C    R    P
6    B    R    O

print(edm_group_by1(inpt_datf = datf, grp_v = c("col1")))

  col1 col2 col3
1    A    E    P
```

```
4    A    E    O
2    B    R    P
3    B    E    O
6    B    R    O
5    C    R    P

print(edm_group_by1(inpt_datf = datf, grp_v = c("col1", "col2")))

  col1 col2 col3
1    A    E    P
4    A    E    O
2    B    R    P
6    B    R    O
3    B    E    O
5    C    R    P

print(edm_group_by1(inpt_datf = datf, grp_v = c("col2", "col1", "col3")))

  col2 col1 col3
1    E    A    P
4    E    A    O
3    E    B    O
2    R    B    P
6    R    B    O
5    R    C    P

print(edm_group_by1(inpt_datf = datf, grp_v = c("col2", "col1", "col3")))

  col2 col1 col3
1    E    A    P
4    E    A    O
3    E    B    O
2    R    B    P
6    R    B    O
5    R    C    P
```

---

edm_group_by2   *edm_group_by2*

Description

Performs a group by (different algorythm that edm_group_by1), see examples

Usage

```
edm_group_by2(inpt_datf, grp_v)
```

Arguments

inpt_datf	is the input dataframe
grp_v	is the vector containiong the column names or the column numbers to perform the group by, see examples

Examples

```
datf <- data.frame("col1" = c("A", "B", "B", "A", "C", "B"),
                   "col2" = c("E", "R", "E", "E", "R", "R"),
                   "col3" = c("P", "P", "O", "O", "P", "O"))
print(datf)

  col1 col2 col3
1    A    E    P
2    B    R    P
3    B    E    O
4    A    E    O
5    C    R    P
6    B    R    O

print(edm_group_by2(inpt_datf = datf, grp_v = c("col1")))

  col1 col2 col3
1    A    E    P
4    A    E    O
2    B    R    P
3    B    E    O
6    B    R    O
5    C    R    P

print(edm_group_by2(inpt_datf = datf, grp_v = c("col1", "col2")))

  col1 col2 col3
1    A    E    P
4    A    E    O
3    B    E    O
2    B    R    P
6    B    R    O
5    C    R    P

print(edm_group_by2(inpt_datf = datf, grp_v = c("col2", "col1")))

  col2 col1 col3
1    E    A    P
4    E    A    O
3    E    B    O
2    R    B    P
6    R    B    O
5    R    C    P
```

```
elements_equalifier
```
elements_equalifier

Description

Takes an input vector with elements that have different occurence, and output a vector with all these elements with the same number of occurence, see examples

Usage

```
elements_equalifier(inpt_v, untl = 3)
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vector
untl	is how many times each elements will be in the output vector

Examples

```
print(elements_equalifier(letters, untl = 2))

 [1] "a" "b" "c" "d" "e" "f" "g" "h" "i" "j" "k" "l" "m" "n" "o" "p" "q" "r" "s"
[20] "t" "u" "v" "w" "x" "y" "z" "a" "b" "c" "d" "e" "f" "g" "h" "i" "j" "k" "l"
[39] "m" "n" "o" "p" "q" "r" "s" "t" "u" "v" "w" "x" "y" "z"

print(elements_equalifier(c(letters, letters[-1]), untl = 2))

 [1] "a" "b" "c" "d" "e" "f" "g" "h" "i" "j" "k" "l" "m" "n" "o" "p" "q" "r" "s"
[20] "t" "u" "v" "w" "x" "y" "z" "b" "c" "d" "e" "f" "g" "h" "i" "j" "k" "l" "m"
[39] "n" "o" "p" "q" "r" "s" "t" "u" "v" "w" "x" "y" "z" "a"
```

---

equalizer_v   *equalizer_v*

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???????????"
```

extract_normal *extract_normal*

Description

Allow to extract values that fits a normal distribution from any kind of dataset, see examples and parameters

Usage

```
extract_normal(
  inpt_datf,
  mean,
  sd,
  accuracy,
  round_value = 1,
  normalised = FALSE,
  n = NA,
  tries = 3
)
```

Arguments

`inpt_datf`	is the input dataset as a dataframe, values/modalities are in the first column and frequency (not normalised) is in the second column
`mean`	is the mean of the target normal distribution
`sd`	is the standard deviation of the target normal distribution
`accuracy`	is how much of a difference beetween the points of the targeted normal distribution and the actual points is tolerated
`round_value`	is the round value for the normal distribution used under the hood to compare the dataset and extract the best points, defaults to 1
`normalised`	is if the input frequency is divided by n, if TRUE the parameter `n` must be filled
`n`	is the number of points
`tries`	is how many normal distributions are used under the hood to compare their points to the those in the input dataset, defaults to 3. The higher it is, the higher the number of different points from the input dataset will be in accordance for the normal distribution the function tries to build from the dataset. It does not increase by a lot but can be non-negligible and note that the higher the number of tries is, the higher the execution time of the function will be.

Examples

```
sample_val <- round(rnorm(n = 72000, mean = 12, sd = 2), 1)
sample_freq <- unique_total(sample_val)
sample_qual <- infinite_char_seq(n = length(sample_freq))
datf_test <- data.frame(sample_qual, sample_freq)
n <- nrow(datf_test)
print(datf_test)

   sample_qual sample_freq
```

```
1        a          72
2        b        1155
3        c        1255
4        d         743
5        e         696
6        f        1028
7        g        1160
8        h        1219
9        i        1353
10       j        1336
11       k        1308
12       l         485
13       m        1306
14       n        1429
15       o         623
16       p        1172
17       q        1054
18       r         999
19       s         125
20       t        1461
21       u        1430
22       v         341
23       w        1453
24       x         427
25       y         869
26       z        1395
27       aa        841
28       ab        952
29       ac        246
30       ad        468
31       ae        237
32       af        555
33       ag       1297
34       ah        571
35       ai        349
36       aj        773
37       ak       1086
38       al       1281
39       am       1471
40       an       1236
41       ao        394
42       ap       1433
43       aq       1328
44       ar        976
45       as        640
46       at        308
47       au        698
48       av        864
49       aw       1346
50       ax       1349
51       ay          6
52       az       1071
53       ba        248
54       bb        929
55       bc        925
56       bd        452
57       be        207
```

```
58        bf        546
59        bg         62
60        bh        107
61        bi       1184
62        bj        739
63        bk        624
64        bl        850
65        bm       1408
66        bn        620
67        bo        202
68        bp         10
69        bq        700
70        br        397
71        bs       1291
72        bt        178
73        bu        397
74        bv       1089
75        bw       1301
76        bx        328
77        by       1348
78        bz         97
79        ca       1452
80        cb          4
81        cc        100
82        cd        593
83        ce        503
84        cf        164
85        cg         32
86        ch        259
87        ci       1089
88        cj        249
89        ck        165
90        cl         42
91        cm        143
92        cn        467
93        co        347
94        cp        143
95        cq         69
96        cr         18
97        cs        290
98        ct         55
99        cu        141
100       cv         86
101       cw        303
102       cx         88
103       cy         16
104       cz        213
105       da          3
106       db         75
107       dc         32
108       dd         66
109       de        105
110       df         34
111       dg         56
112       dh         17
113       di         22
114       dj        120
```

```
115         dk          54
116         dl           9
117         dm           8
118         dn          36
119         do          20
120         dp          26
121         dq          54
122         dr           8
123         ds          10
124         dt           4
125         du          53
126         dv          29
127         dw           1
128         dx           8
129         dy          10
130         dz           4
131         ea          22
132         eb           9
133         ec          17
134         ed          55
135         ee          21
136         ef           6
137         eg           4
138         eh           3
139         ei           7
140         ej           1
141         ek           4
142         el           2
143         em           5
144         en           4
145         eo           1
146         ep           2
147         eq           3
148         er           8
149         es           4
150         et           3
151         eu           3
152         ev           2
153         ew           2
154         ex           2
155         ey           1
156         ez           2
157         fa           2
158         fb           1

teste <- extract_normal(inpt_datf = datf_test,
                    mean = 10,
                    sd = 2,
                    accuracy = .1,
                    round_value = 1,
                    normalised = FALSE,
                    tries = 5)

print(length(unique(teste[, 1]))) / n)

[1] 0.2848101 # so nearly 28.5 % of the different points were in
 #accordance with the construction of the target normal distribution
```

```
print(teste)
```

```
   values    frequency
1       dw 0.0001406866
2       dw 0.0001406866
3       dw 0.0001406866
4       el 0.0002813731
5       el 0.0002813731
6       el 0.0002813731
7       el 0.0002813731
8       da 0.0004220597
9       da 0.0004220597
10      cb 0.0005627462
11      cb 0.0005627462
12      em 0.0007034328
13      ay 0.0008441193
14      ay 0.0008441193
15      ei 0.0009848059
16      ei 0.0009848059
17      ei 0.0009848059
18      dm 0.0011254924
19      bp 0.0014068655
20      cy 0.0022509848
21      cy 0.0022509848
22      cy 0.0022509848
23      dh 0.0023916714
24      dh 0.0023916714
25      cr 0.0025323579
26      ee 0.0029544176
27      di 0.0030951041
28      dp 0.0036578503
29      dp 0.0036578503
30      cg 0.0045019696
31      cg 0.0045019696
32      df 0.0047833427
33      dn 0.0050647158
34      cl 0.0059088351
35      cl 0.0059088351
36      du 0.0074563872
37      du 0.0074563872
38      dg 0.0078784468
39      dg 0.0078784468
40      bg 0.0087225661
41      bg 0.0087225661
42      dd 0.0092853123
43      cq 0.0097073720
44      cq 0.0097073720
45       a 0.0101294316
46      cv 0.0120990433
47      cx 0.0123804164
48      cx 0.0123804164
49      bz 0.0136465954
50      cc 0.0140686550
51      bh 0.0150534609
52      bh 0.0150534609
53      dj 0.0168823860
```

```
54       s 0.0175858188
55       s 0.0175858188
56      cm 0.0201181767
57      cf 0.0230725943
58      ck 0.0232132808
59      bt 0.0250422060
60      bt 0.0250422060
61      be 0.0291221159
62      be 0.0291221159
63      cz 0.0299662352
64      cz 0.0299662352
65      be 0.0291221159
66      bo 0.0284186832
67      bt 0.0250422060
68      ck 0.0232132808
69      ck 0.0232132808
70      cm 0.0201181767
71      cu 0.0198368036
72       s 0.0175858188
73      dj 0.0168823860
74      bh 0.0150534609
75      bh 0.0150534609
76      de 0.0147720878
77      bz 0.0136465954
78      bz 0.0136465954
79      cx 0.0123804164
80      cv 0.0120990433
81      db 0.0105514913
82       a 0.0101294316
83      cq 0.0097073720
84      dd 0.0092853123
85      dd 0.0092853123
86      bg 0.0087225661
87      bg 0.0087225661
88      dg 0.0078784468
89      dk 0.0075970737
90      du 0.0074563872
91      cl 0.0059088351
92      cl 0.0059088351
93      dn 0.0050647158
94      df 0.0047833427
95      df 0.0047833427
96      cg 0.0045019696
97      dv 0.0040799100
98      dp 0.0036578503
99      di 0.0030951041
100     di 0.0030951041
101     ee 0.0029544176
102     cr 0.0025323579
103     dh 0.0023916714
104     cy 0.0022509848
105     cy 0.0022509848
106     cy 0.0022509848
107     cy 0.0022509848
108     dl 0.0012661790
109     dm 0.0011254924
110     ei 0.0009848059
```

```
111    ei 0.0009848059
112    ay 0.0008441193
113    ay 0.0008441193
114    em 0.0007034328
115    em 0.0007034328
116    cb 0.0005627462
117    cb 0.0005627462
118    da 0.0004220597
119    da 0.0004220597
120    el 0.0002813731
121    el 0.0002813731
122    el 0.0002813731
123    el 0.0002813731
124    dw 0.0001406866
125    dw 0.0001406866
126    dw 0.0001406866
```

extrt_only_v   *extrt_only_v*

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   *fillr*

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   *fixer_nest_v*

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   *fold_rec*

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

fold_rec2   *fold_rec2*

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

---

format_date   *format_date*

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   *geo_min*

Description

Return a dataframe containing the nearest geographical points (row) according to established geo-
graphical 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 firts 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 coordiantes 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,

#[1] 6342.844 7059.087
```

---

glue_groupr_v	*glue_groupr_v*

Description

Takes an input vector and returns the same vector unlike that certain elements will be glued as an unique element according to thoses designated in a special vector, see examples.

Usage

```
glue_groupr_v(inpt_v, group_v = c(), untl)
```

Arguments

`inpt_v`	is the input vector
`is`	a vector containing all the elements that will be glued in the output vector

Examples

```
print(glue_groupr_v(inpt_v = c("o", "-", "-", "u", "i", "-", "n",
 "o", "-", "-", "-", "zz", "/", "/"), group_v = c("-", "/")))

[1] "o"    "--"  "u"    "i"    "-"    "n"    "o"    "---" "zz"  "//"

print(glue_groupr_v(inpt_v = c("o", "-", "-", "u", "i", "-", "n",
 "o", "-", "-", "-", "-", "zz", "/", "/"), group_v = c("-", "/"), untl = 3))

[1] "o"    "--"  "u"    "i"    "-"    "n"    "o"    "---" "-"    "zz"  "//"

print(glue_groupr_v(inpt_v = c("o", "-", "-", "u", "i", "-", "n",
"o", "-", "-", "-", "-", "zz", "/", "/"), group_v = c("-", "/"), untl = 2))

[1] "o"    "--" "u"    "i"    "-"    "n"    "o"    "--" "--" "zz"  "//"
```

```
grep_all                    grep_all
```

Description

Allow to perform a grep function on multiple input elements

Usage

```
grep_all(inpt_v, pattern_v)
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vectors to grep elements from
pattern_v	is a vector contaning the patterns to grep

Examples

```
print(grep_all(inpt_v = c(1:14, "z", 1:7, "z", "a", "z"),
               pattern_v = c("z", "4")))

[1] 15 23 25  4 14 19

print(grep_all(inpt_v = c(1:14, "z", 1:7, "z", "a", "z"),
               pattern_v = c("z", "^4$")))

[1] 15 23 25  4 19

print(grep_all(inpt_v = c(1:14, "z", 1:7, "z", "a", "z"),
               pattern_v = c("z")))

[1] 15 23 25
```

```
grep_all2                   grep_all2
```

Description

Performs the grep_all function with another algorythm, potentially faster

Usage

```
grep_all2(inpt_v, pattern_v)
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vectors to grep elements from
pattern_v	is a vector contaning the patterns to grep

Examples

```
print(grep_all2(inpt_v = c(1:14, "z", 1:7, "z", "a", "z"),
                pattern_v = c("z", "4")))

[1] 15 23 25  4 14 19

print(grep_all2(inpt_v = c(1:14, "z", 1:7, "z", "a", "z"),
                pattern_v = c("z", "^4$")))

[1] 15 23 25  4 19

print(grep_all2(inpt_v = c(1:14, "z", 1:7, "z", "a", "z"),
                pattern_v = c("z")))

[1] 15 23 25
```

---

groupr_datf   *groupr_datf*

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 dataframeaccording 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> +++   +
```

---

gsub_mult   *gsub_mult*

Description

Performs a gsub operation with n patterns and replacements.

Usage

```
gsub_mult(inpt_v, pattern_v = c(), replacement_v = c())
```

Arguments

inpt_v   is a vector containing all the elements that contains expressions to be substituted

pattern_v   is a vector containing all the patterns to be substituted in any elements of inpt_v

replacement_v
                is a vector containing the expression that are going to substituate those provided
                by pattern_v

Examples

```
print(gsub_mult(inpt_v = c("X and Y programming languages are great", "More X, more X!"),
            pattern_v = c("X", "Y", "Z"),
            replacement_v = c("C", "R", "GO")))
[1] "C and R programming languages are great"
[2] "More C, more C!"
```

`historic_sequence1` *historic_sequence1*

Description

Allow to perform a pivot wider on a sequencial dataset (here the type is dataframe), each variable will be dupplicated in a column to show the value to this variable at n - 1 for each individual, see examples.

Usage

```
historic_sequence1(inpt_datf, bf_ = 1)
```

Arguments

`inpt_datf`	is the input dataframe
`bf_`	is the number of previous value of the individual it will search for, see examples

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
var1 <- round(runif(n = 14, min = 100, max = 122))
set.seed(123)
var2 <- round(runif(n = 14, min = 14, max = 20))

datf <- data.frame("ids" = c(20, 20, 20, 20, 19, 19, 19, 18, 18, 18, 18,
                              17, 17, 17),
                   "individual" = c("oui", "non", "peut1", "peut2",
                                     "oui", "peut1", "peut2"),
                   "var1" = var1,
                   "var2" = var2)
print(datf)

   ids individual var1 var2
1   20        oui  106   16
2   20        non  117   19
3   20      peut1  109   16
4   20      peut2  119   19
5   19        oui  121   20
6   19      peut1  101   14
7   19      peut2  112   17
8   18        oui  120   19
9   18        non  112   17
10  18      peut1  110   17
11  18      peut2  121   20
12  17        oui  110   17
13  17      peut1  115   18
14  17      peut2  113   17

historic_sequence1(inpt_datf = datf, bf_ = 2)

  id_seq individual var1-1 var1-2 var2-1 var2-2
1     20        oui    121    120     20     19
2     20        non     NA    112     NA     17
```

```
3    20      peut1    101    110    14    17
4    20      peut2    112    121    17    20
5    19       oui     120    110    19    17
6    19      peut1    110    115    17    18
7    19      peut2    121    113    20    17


historic_sequence1(inpt_datf = datf, bf_ = 3)

  id_seq individual var1-1 var1-2 var1-3 var2-1 var2-2 var2-3
1    20       oui     121    120    110    20    19    17
2    20       non      NA    112     NA    NA    17    NA
3    20      peut1    101    110    115    14    17    18
4    20      peut2    112    121    113    17    20    17
```

---

historic_sequence2 *historic_sequence2*

Description

Allow to perform a pivot wider on a sequencial dataset (here the type is dataframe), each variable will be dupplicated in a column to show the value to this variable at n - 1 for each individual, see examples.

Usage

```
historic_sequence2(inpt_datf, bf_ = 1)
```

Arguments

inpt_datf	is the input dataframe
bf_	is the number of previous value of the individual it will search for, see examples

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
var1 <- round(runif(n = 14, min = 100, max = 122))
set.seed(123)
var2 <- round(runif(n = 14, min = 14, max = 20))

datf <- data.frame("ids" = c(20, 20, 20, 20, 19, 19, 19, 18, 18, 18, 18,
                             17, 17, 17),
                   "individual" = c("oui", "non", "peut1", "peut2",
                                    "oui", "peut1", "peut2"),
                   "var1" = var1,
                   "var2" = var2)
print(datf)

   ids individual var1 var2
1   20       oui   106   16
2   20       non   117   19
3   20      peut1  109   16
4   20      peut2  119   19
5   19       oui   121   20
```

```
6   19       peut1  101    14
7   19       peut2  112    17
8   18         oui  120    19
9   18         non  112    17
10  18       peut1  110    17
11  18       peut2  121    20
12  17         oui  110    17
13  17       peut1  115    18
14  17       peut2  113    17

print(historic_sequence2(inpt_datf = datf, bf_ = 2))

  id_seq individual var1-0 var1-1 var1-2 var2-0 var2-1 var2-2
1     20        oui    106    121    120     16     20     19
2     20        non    117     NA    112     19     NA     17
3     20      peut1    109    101    110     16     14     17
4     20      peut2    119    112    121     19     17     20
5     19        oui    121    120    110     20     19     17
6     19      peut1    101    110    115     14     17     18
7     19      peut2    112    121    113     17     20     17

print(historic_sequence2(inpt_datf = datf, bf_ = 3))

  id_seq individual var1-0 var1-1 var1-2 var1-3 var2-0 var2-1 var2-2 var2-3
1     20        oui    106    121    120    110     16     20     19     17
2     20        non    117     NA    112     NA     19     NA     17     NA
3     20      peut1    109    101    110    115     16     14     17     18
4     20      peut2    119    112    121    113     19     17     20     17
```

---

how_normal   *how_normal*

Description

Allow to get how much a sequence of numbers fit a normal distribution with chosen parameters, see examples

Usage

```
how_normal(inpt_datf, normalised = TRUE, mean = 0, sd = 1)
```

Arguments

inpt_datf	is the input dataframe containing all the values in the first column and their frequency (normalised or no), in the second column
normalised	is a boolean, takes TRUE if the frequency for each value is divided by n, FALSE if not
mean	is the mean of the normal distribution that the dataset tries to fit
sd	is the standard deviation of the normal distribution the dataset tries to fit

Examples

```
sample_val <- round(rnorm(n = 12000, mean = 6, sd = 1.25), 1)
sample_freq <- unique_total(sample_val)
datf_test <- data.frame(unique(sample_val), sample_freq)
print(datf_test)

   unique.sample_val. sample_freq
1                 6.9         306
2                 8.3          63
3                 7.7         148
4                 5.6         363
5                 6.5         349
6                 4.6         202
7                 6.6         324
8                 6.7         335
9                 6.0         406
10                5.7         365
11                7.9         109
12                6.2         420
13                5.9         386
14                4.5         185
15                5.1         326
16                6.1         360
17                5.5         346
18                6.3         375
19                7.4         207
20                7.6         162
21                4.2         129
22                3.9         102
23                5.2         325
24                2.3           7
25                5.8         387
26                6.4         319
27                9.1          21
28                7.0         280
29                8.8          27
30                4.9         218
31                8.1          98
32                3.0          25
33                8.4          66
34                4.3         160
35                7.2         267
36                8.7          40
37                5.3         313
38                4.1         127
39                5.0         275
40                4.0         119
41                9.3          13
42                4.4         196
43                6.8         313
44                7.1         247
45                3.5          57
46                7.8         139
47                3.6          57
48                7.5         189
49                7.3         215
```

```
50                    4.7           230
51                    3.2            36
52                    9.5             8
53                    3.8            79
54                    8.2            62
55                    5.4           343
56                    8.5            55
57                    4.8           207
58                    3.7            79
59                    8.6            33
60                    3.3            38
61                    3.4            43
62                    8.9            21
63                    8.0           105
64                    3.1            23
65                    9.0            27
66                   10.0             5
67                    2.5            10
68                    2.9            16
69                    9.7             7
70                    2.7            11
71                   10.5             1
72                    9.4            13
73                    9.2            16
74                    2.6            16
75                    9.9             3
76                    2.8            10
77                    2.4            10
78                    1.9             2
79                    2.0             6
80                   10.2             2
81                    9.6             3
82                   11.3             1
83                    1.8             1
84                    2.2             3
85                    2.1             2
86                    1.6             1
87                   10.6             1
88                    9.8             1
89                   10.4             1
90                    1.7             1
```

```
print(how_normal(inpt_datf = datf_test,
                 normalised = FALSE,
                 mean = 6,
                 sd = 1))
```

```
[1] 9.003683
```

```
print(how_normal(inpt_datf = datf_test,
                 normalised = FALSE,
                 mean = 5,
                 sd = 1))
```

```
[1] 9.098484
```

```
how_unif                        how_unif
```

Description

Allow to see how much a sequence of numbers fit a uniform distribution, see examples

Usage

```
how_unif(inpt_v, normalised = TRUE)
```

Arguments

normalised   is a boolean, takes TRUE if the frequency for each value is divided by n, FALSE
             if not

inpt_datf   is the input dataframe containing all the values in the first column and their
             frequencyu at the second column

Examples

```
sample_val <- round(runif(n = 12000, min = 24, max = 27), 1)
sample_freq <- unique_total(sample_val)
datf_test <- data.frame(unique(sample_val), sample_freq)

print(datf_test)

   unique.sample_val. sample_freq
1              24.4         400
2              24.8         379
3              25.5         414
4              26.0         366
5              26.6         400
6              25.7         419
7              24.3         389
8              24.1         423
9              26.1         404
10             26.5         406
11             26.2         356
12             26.8         407
13             24.6         388
14             25.3         402
15             26.3         388
16             25.4         422
17             25.0         436
18             25.9         373
19             25.2         423
20             25.6         388
21             27.0         202
22             24.2         380
23             24.9         404
24             25.1         417
25             26.4         401
26             26.7         431
27             24.5         392
```

```
28                24.0            218
29                26.9            407
30                25.8            371
31                24.7            394

print(how_unif(inpt_datf = datf_test, normalised = FALSE))

[1] 0.0752957

sample_val <- round(rnorm(n = 12000, mean = 24, sd = 7), 1)
sample_freq <- unique_total(sample_val)
datf_test <- data.frame(unique(sample_val), sample_freq)

print(how_unif(inpt_datf = datf_test, normalised = FALSE))

[1] 0.7797352
```

---

id_keepr   *id_keepr*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

inpt_datf	is the input dataframe
col_v	is the vector containing the column numbers or names to be compared to their respective elements in "el_v"
el_v	is a vector containing the elements that may be contained in their respective column described in "col_v"
rstr_l	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 *incr_fillr*

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 asending 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"
```

---

infinite_char_seq   *infinite_char_seq*

Description

Allow to generate an infinite sequence of unique letters

Usage

```
infinite_char_seq(n, base_char = letters)
```

Arguments

n   is how many sequence of numbers will be generated

base_char   is the vector containing the elements from which the sequence is generated

Examples

```
print(infinite_char_seq(28))

 [1] "a"  "b"  "c"  "d"  "e"  "f"  "g"  "h"  "i"  "j"  "k"  "l"  "m"  "n"  "o"
[16] "p"  "q"  "r"  "s"  "t"  "u"  "v"  "w"  "x"  "y"  "a"  "aa" "ab"
```

---

inner_all   *inner_all*

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	*insert_datf*

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 containing 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   *intersect_mod*

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 betwee 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:

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))

  col1 col2
1  oui    1
2  oui    2
3  oui    3
4  oui    4
5  oui    5
6  oui    6

datf <- data.frame("col1"=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))

   col1 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

inpt_l	is the input list
max_	is a value you are sure is the minimum step value of all the sub-lists
get_lst	is the parameter that, if set to True, 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 algorythmn 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", "substract", "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
```

---

isnt_divisible   *isnt_divisible*

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   *is_divisible*

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	*join_n_lvl*

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("v
                 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  1oneone1   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
```

---

just_anything   *just_anything*

Description

Extract only the letters from all elements of a vector, see examples

Usage

```
just_anything(inpt_v, symbol_ = "-", anything_v = c())
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vector
symbol_	is the chosen symbol to replace numbers

Examples

```
print(just_anything(inpt_v = c("oui222jj644", "oui122jj"),
symbol_ = "-", anything_v = letters))

[1] "oui-jj-" "oui-jj"
```

---

just_anything2   *just_anything2*

Description

Extract only the letters from all elements of a vector, see examples

Usage

```
just_anything2(inpt_v, symbol_ = "-", anything_v = c())
```

Arguments

`inpt_v`	is the input vector
`symbol_`	is the chosen symbol to replace numbers

Examples

```
print(just_anything2(inpt_v = c("oui222jj44", "oui122jj"),
  symbol_ = "-", anything_v = letters))

[1] "oui---jj--" "oui---jj"
```

`just_anything3`   *just_anything3*

Description

Extract only the letters from all elements of a vector, see examples

Usage

```
just_anything3(inpt_v, anything_v = c())
```

Arguments

`inpt_v`	is the input vector

Examples

```
print(just_anything3(inpt_v = c("oui222jj644", "oui122jj"),
 anything_v = letters))

[1] "ouijj" "ouijj"
```

`just_chr`   *just_chr*

Description

Extract only the letters from all elements of a vector, see examples

Usage

```
just_chr(inpt_v, symbol_ = "-")
```

Arguments

`inpt_v`	is the input vector
`symbol_`	is the chosen symbol to replace numbers

Examples

```
print(just_chr(inpt_v = c("oui222jj644", "oui122jj"),
    symbol_ = "-"))

[1] "oui-jj-" "oui-jj"
```

---

just_chr2   *just_chr2*

Description

Extract only the letters from all elements of a vector, see examples

Usage

```
just_chr2(inpt_v, symbol_ = "-")
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vector
symbol_	is the chosen symbol to replace numbers

Examples

```
print(just_chr2(inpt_v = c("oui222jj44", "oui122jj"),
    symbol_ = "-"))

[1] "oui---jj--" "oui---jj"
```

---

just_chr3   *just_chr3*

Description

Extract only the letters from all elements of a vector, see examples

Usage

```
just_chr3(inpt_v)
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vector

Examples

```
print(just_chr3(inpt_v = c("oui222jj644", "oui122jj")))

[1] "ouijj" "ouijj"
```

---

just_nb   *just_nb*

Description

Extract only the letters from all elements of a vector, see examples

Usage

```
just_nb(inpt_v, symbol_ = "-")
```

Arguments

inpt_v   is the input vector

symbol_   is the chosen symbol to replace numbers

Examples

```
print(just_nb(inpt_v = c("oui222jj644", "oui122jj"),
    symbol_ = "-"))

[1] "-222-44" "-122-"
```

---

just_nb2   *just_nb2*

Description

Extract only the letters from all elements of a vector, see examples

Usage

```
just_nb2(inpt_v, symbol_ = "-")
```

Arguments

inpt_v   is the input vector

symbol_   is the chosen symbol to replace numbers

Examples

```
print(just_nb2(inpt_v = c("oui222jj44", "oui122jj"),
    symbol_ = "-"))

[1] "---222--44" "---122--"
```

just_nb3   *just_nb3*

Description

Extract only the letters from all elements of a vector, see examples

Usage

```
just_nb3(inpt_v)
```

Arguments

inpt_v   is the input vector

Examples

```
print(just_nb3(inpt_v = c("oui222jj644", "oui122jj")))

[1] 222644 122
```

just_not_anything   *just_not_anything*

Description

Extract only the letters from all elements of a vector, see examples

Usage

```
just_not_anything(inpt_v, symbol_ = "-", anything_v = c())
```

Arguments

inpt_v   is the input vector

symbol_   is the chosen symbol to replace numbers

Examples

```
print(just_not_anything(inpt_v = c("oui222jj644", "oui122jj"),
    symbol_ = "-", anything_v = letters))

[1] "-222-644" "-122-"
```

just_not_anything2 *just_not_anything2*

Description

Extract only the letters from all elements of a vector, see examples

Usage

```
just_not_anything2(inpt_v, symbol_ = "-", anything_v = c())
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vector
symbol_	is the chosen symbol to replace numbers

Examples

```
print(just_not_anything2(inpt_v = c("oui222jj44", "oui122jj"),
    symbol_ = "-", anything_v = letters))

[1] "---222-44" "---122--"
```

just_not_anything3 *just_not_anything3*

Description

Extract only the letters from all elements of a vector, see examples

Usage

```
just_not_anything3(inpt_v, anything_v = c())
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vector

Examples

```
print(just_not_anything3(inpt_v = c("oui222jj644", "oui122jj"),
    anything_v = letters))

[1] "222644" "122"
```

---

leap_yr   *leap_year*

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   *left_all*

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   *letter_to_nb*

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   *list_files*

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

---

lst_flatnr   *lst_flatnr*

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
```

---

match_by   *match_by*

Description

Allow to match elements by ids, see examples.

Usage

```
match_by(to_match_v = c(), inpt_v = c(), inpt_ids = c())
```

Arguments

to_match_v	is the vector containing all the elements to match
inpt_v	is the input vector containong all the elements that could contains the elements to match. Each elements is linked to an element from inpt_ids at any given index, see examples. So inpt_v and inpt_ids must be the same size
inpt_ids	is the vector containing all the ids for the elements in inpt_v. An element is linked to the id x is both are at the same index. So inpt_v and inpt_ids must be the same size

Examples

```
print(match_by(to_match_v = c("a"), inpt_v = c("a", "z", "a", "p", "p", "e", "e", "a"),
               inpt_ids = c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3)))

[1] 1 8

print(match_by(to_match_v = c("a"), inpt_v = c("a", "z", "a", "a", "p", "e", "e", "a"),
               inpt_ids = c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3)))

[1] 1 4 8

print(match_by(to_match_v = c("a", "e"), inpt_v = c("a", "z", "a", "a", "p", "e", "e", "a"),
               inpt_ids = c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3)))

[1] 1 4 8 6
```

---

multitud	*multitud*

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 *nb2_follow*

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
# we have 1 times the pattern 5 just after the 4nth index of inpt_v

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

[1] "3"    "oui"

# we have 3 times continuously the pattern 'oui' and 0 times the pattern 5 just after the

print(nb2_follow(inpt_v = c(1, "non", "5", "5", "5", "nop", 5), inpt_idx = 2, inpt_follow

[1] "3" "5"
```

---

nb_follow *nb_follow*

Description

Allow to get the number of certains patterns that may be after an index of a vector continuously, 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   *nb_to_letter*

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(5))

[1] "e"

print(nb_to_letter(27))

[1] "aa"

print(nb_to_letter(51))

[1] "ay"

print(nb_to_letter(52))

[1] "az"

print(nb_to_letter(53))
```

```
[1] "ba"

print(nb_to_letter(675))

[1] "yy"

print(nb_to_letter(676))

[1] "yz"

print(nb_to_letter(677))

[1] "za"

print(nb_to_letter(702))

[1] "zz"

print(nb_to_letter(703))

[1] "aaa"

print(nb_to_letter(18211))

[1] "zxk"

print(nb_to_letter(18277))

[1] "zzy"

print(nb_to_letter(18278))

[1] "zzz"

print(nb_to_letter(18279))

[1] "aaaa"
```

nestr_datf1   *nestr_datf1*

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 whose of another dataframe (2b) that return another special value (2a). The cells whose coordi-
nates 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

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

---

nest_v   *nest_v*

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 imbriquator 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 *new_ordered*

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
```

---

normal_dens *normal_dens*

Description

Calculates the normal distribution probality, see examples

Usage

```
normal_dens(target_v = c(), mean, sd)
```

Arguments

target_v is the target value(s) (one or bounded), see examples

mean is the mean of the normal distribution

sd is the standard deviation of the normal distribution

Examples

```
print(normal_dens(target_v = 13, mean = 12, sd = 2))

[1] 0.1760327

print(normal_dens(target_v = c(9, 11), mean = 12, sd = 1.5, step = 0.01))

[1] 0.2288579

print(normal_dens(target_v = c(1, 18), mean = 12, sd = 1.5, step = 0.01))

[1] 0.9999688
```

---

occu   *occu*

Description

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

Usage

```
occu(inpt_v)
```

Arguments

inpt_v   the input dataframe

Examples

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

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

---

old_to_new_idx   *old_to_new_idx*

Description

Allow to convert index of elements in a vector inpt_v to index of an vector type 1:sum(nchar(inpt_v)), see examples

Usage

```
old_to_new_idx(inpt_v = c())
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vector

Examples

```
print(old_to_new_idx(inpt_v = c("oui", "no", "eeee")))

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

---

pairs_findr *pairs_findr*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

inpt	is the input character
ptrn1	is the first pattern ecountered 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 *pairs_findr_merger*

Description

Takes two different outputs from pairs_findr and merge them. Can be usefull 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 ouput from pairs findr function
lst2	is the second ouput 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

print(pairs_findr_merger(lst1 = list(c(1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3), c(1, 25, 26, 32, 33, 38)),
                         lst2 = list(c(1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3), c(7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 24))))

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

```
   [[2]]
    [1]  1  7 11 13 17 19 24 25 26 32 33 38

   print(pairs_findr_merger(lst1 = list(c(1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3), c(2, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15)),
                            lst2 = list(c(3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4), c(1, 17, 18, 22, 23, 29,

   [[1]]
    [1] 6 5 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 7

   [[2]]
    [1]  1  2  7  9 10 11 15 17 18 22 23 29 35 40

   print(pairs_findr_merger(lst1 = list(c(1, 1), c(22, 23)),
                            lst2 = list(c(1, 1, 2, 2), c(3, 21, 27, 32))))

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

   [[2]]
   [1]  3 21 22 23 27 32
```

---

pairs_insertr	*pairs_insertr*

Description

Takes a character representing an arbitrary condition (like ReGeX for example) or an information (to a parser for example), vectors containing all the pair of pattern that potentially surrounds condition (flagged_pair_v and corr_v), and a vector containing all the conjunction character, as input and returns the character with all or some of the condition surrounded by the pair characters. See examples. All the pair characters are inserted according to the closest pair they found priotizing those found next to the condition and on the same depth-level and , if not found, the pair found at the n+1 depth-level.

Usage

```
pairs_insertr(
  inpt,
  algo_used = c(1:3),
  flagged_pair_v = c(")", "]"),
  corr_v = c("(", "["),
  flagged_conj_v = c("&", "|")
)
```

Arguments

inpt	is the input character representing an arbitrary condition, like ReGex for example, or information to a parser for example
algo_used	is a vector containing one or more of the 3 algorythms used. The first algorythm will simply put the pair of parenthesis at the condition surrounded and/or after a character flagged (in flagged_conj_v) as a conjunction. The second algorythm

will put parenthesis at the condition that are located after other conditions that
are surrounded by a pair. The third algorythm will put a pair at all the condition,
it is very powerfull but takes a longer time. See examples and make experience
to see which combination of algorythm(s) is the most efficient for your use case.

flagged_pair_v

is a vector containing all the first character of the pairs

corr_v   is a vector containing all the last character of the pairs

flagged_conj_v

is a vector containing all the conjunction character

Examples

```
print(pairs_insertr(inpt = "([one]|two|twob)three(four)", algo_used = c(1)))

[1] "([one]|[two]|[twob])three(four)"

print(pairs_insertr(inpt = "(one|[two]|twob)three(four)", algo_used = c(2)))

[1] "(one|[two]|[twob])(three)(four)"

print(pairs_insertr(inpt = "(oneA|[one]|two|twob)three(four)", algo_used = c(1, 2)))

[1] "(oneA|[one]|[two]|[twob])(three)(four)"

print(pairs_insertr(inpt = "(oneA|[one]|two|twob)three(four)", algo_used = c(1, 2, 3)))

[1] "([oneA]|[one]|[two]|[twob])(three)(four)"

print(pairs_insertr(inpt = "(oneA|[one]|two|twob)three(four)", algo_used = c(3)))

[1] "([oneA]|[one]|(two)|(twob))(three)(four)"

print(pairs_insertr(inpt = "(oneA|[one]|two|twob)three((four))", algo_used = c(3)))

[1] "([oneA]|[(one)]|(two)|(twob))(three)((four))"
```

pairs_insertr2   *pairs_insertr2*

Description

Takes a character representing an arbitrary condition (like ReGeX for example) or an information (to
a parser for example), vectors containing all the pair of pattern that potentially surrounds condition
(flagged_pair_v and corr_v), and a vector containing all the conjunction character, as input and
returns the character with all or some of the condition surrounded by the pair characters. See
examples. All the pair characters are inserted according to the closest pair they found priotizing
those found next to the condition and on the same depth-level and , if not found, the pair found at
the n+1 depth-level.

Usage

```
pairs_insertr2(
  inpt,
  algo_used = c(1:3),
  flagged_pair_v = c(")", "]"),
  corr_v = c("(", "["),
  flagged_conj_v = c("&", "|"),
  method = c("(", ")")
)
```

Arguments

inpt	is the input character representing an arbitrary condition, like ReGex for example, or information to a parser for example
algo_used	is a vector containing one or more of the 3 algorythms used. The first algorythm will simply put the pair of parenthesis at the condition surrounded and/or after a character flagged (in flagged_conj_v) as a conjunction. The second algorythm will put parenthesis at the condition that are located after other conditions that are surrounded by a pair. The third algorythm will put a pair at all the condition, it is very powerfull but takes a longer time. See examples and make experience to see which combination of algorythm(s) is the most efficient for your use case.
flagged_pair_v	
	is a vector containing all the first character of the pairs
corr_v	is a vector containing all the last character of the pairs
flagged_conj_v	
	is a vector containing all the conjunction character
method	is length 2 vector containing as a first index, the first character of the pair inserted, and at the last index, the second and last character of the pair

Examples

```
print(pairs_insertr2(inpt = "([one]|two|twob)three(four)", algo_used = c(1), method = c("

[1] "([one]|(two)|(twob))three(four)"

print(pairs_insertr2(inpt = "([one]|two|twob)three(four)", algo_used = c(1), method = c("

[1] "([one]|[two]|[twob])three(four)"

print(pairs_insertr2(inpt = "(oneA|[one]|two|twob)three(four)", algo_used = c(1, 2)))

[1] "(oneA|[one]|(two)|(twob))(three)(four)"

print(pairs_insertr2(inpt = "(oneA|[one]|two|twob)three(four)", algo_used = c(1, 2), meth
                     flagged_pair_v = c(")", "]", "#"), corr_v = c("(", "[", "-")))

[1] "(oneA|[one]|-two#|-twob#)-three#(four)"

print(pairs_insertr2(inpt = "(oneA|[one]|two|twob)three(four)", algo_used = c(1, 2, 3)))

[1] "((oneA)|[one]|(two)|(twob))(three)(four)"

print(pairs_insertr2(inpt = "(oneA|[one]|two|twob)three(four)", algo_used = c(3), method
```

```
[1] "([oneA]|[one]|[two]|[twob])[three](four)"

print(pairs_insertr2(inpt = "(oneA|[one]|two|twob)three((four))", algo_used = c(3)))

[1] "((oneA)|[one]|(two)|(twob))(three)((four))"
```

---

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"
```

---

paste_datf2   *paste_datf2*

Description

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

Usage

```
paste_datf2(inpt_datf, sep = "")
```

Arguments

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

Examples

```
print(paste_datf2(inpt_datf=data.frame(c(1, 2, 1), c(33, 22, 55))))

#[1] "121" "332255"
```

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, se

# [1] "er-re-o-u-i"  "ere-re-o-u-i" "ere-er-o-u-i"
```

pattern_gettr   *pattern_gettr*

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 containded in the vector that is beeing 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 occurence of the pattern in word_ to be matched in the vector being searched, if the occurence is 2 for the nth pattern in word_ and only one occurence is found in vct so no pattern will be matched, put "forever" to no longer depend on the occurence 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 patern 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 authorized 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   *pattern_tuning*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

pattrn	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
hmn	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(pattrn="oui", spe_nb=2, spe_l=c("e", "r", "T", "O"), exclude_type="o

#[1] "orT" "oTr" "oOi"
```

```
power_to_char          power_to_char
```

Description

Convert a scientific number to a string representing normally the number.

Usage

```
power_to_char(inpt_v = c())
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vector containing scientific number, but also other elements that won't be taken in count

Examples

```
print(power_to_char(inpt_v = c(22 * 10000000, 12, 9 * 0.0000002)))

[1] "2200000000" "12"          "0.0000018"
```

---

pre_to_post_idx *pre_to_post_idx*

Description

Allow to convert indexes from a pre-vector to post-indexes based on a current vector, see examples

Usage

```
pre_to_post_idx(inpt_v = c(), inpt_idx = c(1:length(inppt_v)))
```

Arguments

inpt_v   is the new vector

inpt_idx   is the vector containing the pre-indexes

Examples

```
print(pre_to_post_idx(inpt_v = c("oui", "no", "eee"), inpt_idx = c(1:8)))

[1] 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3

As if the first vector was c("o", "u", "i", "n", "o", "e", "e", "e")
```

---

ptrn_switchr *ptrn_switchr*

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 swicthed 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   *ptrn_twkr*

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

inpt_l	is the input vector
depth	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 depth="min" and depth="max" (character) for the opposite. This value defaults to "max".
sep	is the separator of the pattern, defaults to "-"
default_val	is the default val that will be placed between the separator, defaults to "00"
add_sep	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.
end_	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"
```

---

read_edm_parser   *read_edm_parser*

Description

Allow to read data from edm parsed dataset, see examples

Usage

```
read_edm_parser(inpt, to_find_v = c())
```

Arguments

inpt   is the input dataset

to_find_v   is the vector containing the path to find the data, see examples

Examples

```
print(read_edm_parser("(ok(ee:56))(ok(oui(rr((rr2:6)(rr:5))))(oui(bb(rr2:1)))(ee1:4))",
to_find_v = c("ok", "oui", "rr", "rr2")))

[1] "6"

print(read_edm_parser("(ok(ee:56))(ok(oui(rr((rr2:6)(rr:5))))(oui(bb(rr2:1)))(ee1:4))", t

[1] "56"

print(read_edm_parser("(ok(ee:56))(ok(oui(rr((rr2:6)(rr:5))))(oui(bb(rr2:1)))(ee1:4))", t

[1] "56"
```

---

rearangr_v   *rearangr_v*

Description

Reanranges 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 rearanges in descending or asending order according to inpt_v

Usage

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

Arguments

inpt_v   is the vector that contains the sequance of number

w_v   is the vector containing the elements related to inpt_v

how   is the way the elements of w_v will be outputed according to if inpt_v will be
                sorted ascendigly or descendingly

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

inpt   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\\)"

print(regex_spe_detect(inpt = "---"))

[1] "\\-\\-\\-"
```

---

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/Y1/21, X1/Y1/Z2, ...)"

Usage

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

Arguments

inpt_v	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 "/"
sep_	is the unique separator separating the sub-elements in each elements of inpt_v
order	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 order=c(3:1), for example, and it should returns something like this c(X1/Y1/Z1, X2/Y1/Z1, X1/Y2/Z1, ...) assuming you have only two values for X.
l_order	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(regroupr(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"
```

```
rm_na_rows                    rm_na_rows
```

Description

Allow to remove certain rows that contains NA, see examples.

Usage

```
rm_na_rows(inpt_datf, flagged_vals = c())
```

Arguments

inpt_datf   is the input dataframe

flagged_vals is a vector containing the characters that will drop any rows that contains it

Examples

```
datf <- data.frame(c(1, 2, NA, 4), c(1:4))
print(datf)

  c.1..2..NA..4. c.1.4.
1              1      1
2              2      2
3             NA      3
4              4      4

print(rm_na_rows(inpt_datf = datf))

  c.1..2..NA..4. c.1.4.
1              1      1
2              2      2
4              4      4
```

rm_rows   *rm_rows*

Description

Allow to remove certain rows that contains certains characters, see examples.

Usage

```
rm_rows(inpt_datf, flagged_vals = c())
```

Arguments

inpt_datf   is the input dataframe

flagged_vals is a vector containing the characters that will drop any rows that contains it

Examples

```
datf <- data.frame(c(1, 2, NA, 4), c(1:4))
print(datf)

  c.1..2..NA..4. c.1.4.
1              1      1
2              2      2
3             NA      3
4              4      4

print(rm_rows(inpt_datf = datf, flagged_vals = c(1, 4)))

  c.1..2..NA..4. c.1.4.
2              2      2
3             NA      3
```

```
row_to_col                    row_to_col
```

Description

Allow to reverse a dataframe (rows become cols and cols become rows)

Usage

```
row_to_col(inpt_datf)
```

Arguments

`inpt_datf`   is the inout dataframe

Examples

```
datf_test <- data.frame(c(1, 11), c(2, 10), c(3, 9), c(4, 8))

print(datf_test)

  c.1..11. c.2..10. c.3..9. c.4..8.
1      1        2       3       4
2     11       10       9       8

print(row_to_col(inpt_datf = datf_test))

  1  2
1 1 11
2 2 10
3 3  9
4 4  8
```

```
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_untl	*save_untl*

Description

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

Usage

```
save_untl(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_untl(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_untl(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

datf	is the input dataframe
condition_l	is the vector of the possible conditions ("==", ">", "<", "!=", "%%", "reg", "not_reg", "sup_nchar", "inf_nchar", "nchar") (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.
val_l	is the list of vectors containing the values or vector of values related to condition_l (so the vector of values has to be placed in the same order)
conjunction_l	contains the and or conjunctions, so if the length of condition_l is equal to 3, there will be 2 conjunctions. If the length of conjunction_l is inferior to the length of condition_l minus 1, conjunction_l will match its goal length value with its last argument as the last arguments. For example, c("&", "|", "&") with a goal length value of 5 –> c("&", "|", "&", "&", "&")
rt_val	is a special value cell returned when the conditions are respected
f_val	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_diff   *see_diff*

Description

Output the opposite of intersect(a, b). Already seen at: https://stackoverflow.com/questions/19797954/function-to-find-symmetric-difference-opposite-of-intersection-in-r

Usage

```
see_diff(vec1 = c(), vec2 = c())
```

Arguments

vec1   is the first vector

vec2   is the second vector

Examples

```
print(see_diff(c(1:7), c(4:12)))

[1] 1 2 3 8 9 10 11 12
```

---

see_diff_all *see_diff_all*

Description

Allow to perform the opposite of intersect function to n vectors.

Usage

```
see_diff_all(...)
```

Arguments

`...`   are all the input vectors

Examples

```
vec1 <- c(3:6)
vec2 <- c(1:8)
vec3 <- c(12:16)

print(see_diff_all(vec1, vec2))

[1] 1 2 7 8

print(see_diff_all(vec1, vec2, vec3))

[1]  3  4  5  6  1  2  7  8 12 13 14 15 16
```

---

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 occurence 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:

`see_in_grep`	*see_in_grep*

Description

Allow to get the indices of the elements of a vector that contains certyain patterns. The type of the output may change in function of the input vectors, see examples

Usage

```
see_in_grep(from_v = c(), in_v = c())
```

Arguments

`from_v`	is the vector that may contains elements that contains the same patterns that those in in_v, see examples
`in_v`	is a vector that contains the patterns to find

Examples

```
print(see_in_grep(from_v = c("oui", "non", "peut"),
                  in_v = c("ou", "eu", "plm")))

          ou              eu              plm
          1               3               -1

 print(see_in_grep(from_v = c("oui", "non", "peut", "oui"),
```

```
        in_v = c("ou", "eu", "plm")))

    $ou
    [1] 1 4

    $eu
    [1] 3

    $plm
    [1] -1
```

---

see_in_l   *see_in_l*

Description

Allow to get the patterns that are present in the elements of a vector, see examples

Usage

```
see_in_l(from_v = c(), in_v = c())
```

Arguments

from_v	is the vector that may contains elements that contains the same patterns that those in in_v, see examples
in_v	is a vector that contains the patterns to find

Examples

```
print(see_in_l(from_v = c("oui", "non", "peut"),
  in_v = c("ou", "pe", "plm")))

   ou    pe   plm
 TRUE  TRUE FALSE
```

---

see_mode   *see_mode*

Description

Allow to get the mode of a vector, see examples.

Usage

```
see_mode(inpt_v = c())
```

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vector

Examples

```
print(see_mode(inpt_v = c(1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 1, 2)))

[1] 2

print(see_mode(inpt_v = c(1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 1)))

[1] 1
```

---

selected_char *selected_char*

Description

Allow to generate a char based on a conbinaison on characters from a vector and a number

Usage

```
selected_char(n, base_char = letters)
```

Arguments

n	is how many sequence of numbers will be generated
base_char	is the vector containing the elements from which the character is generated

Examples

```
print(selected_char(1222))

[1] "zta"
```

---

sequence_na_mean1 *sequence_na_mean1*

Description

In a dataframe generated by the function historic_sequence1, convert all NA to the mean of the values at the same variable for the individual at the id where the NA occurs, see examples (only accepts numeric variables)

Usage

```
sequence_na_mean1(inpt_datf, bf_)
```

Arguments

inpt_datf	is the input dataframe

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
var1 <- round(runif(n = 14, min = 100, max = 122))
set.seed(123)
var2 <- round(runif(n = 14, min = 14, max = 20))

datf <- data.frame("ids" = c(20, 20, 20, 20, 19, 19, 19, 18, 18, 18, 18,
17, 17, 17),
"individual" = c("oui", "non", "peut1", "peut2",
"oui", "peut1", "peut2"),
"var1" = var1,
"var2" = var2)
datf <- historic_sequence1(inpt_datf = datf, bf_ = 2)
datf[3, 4] <- NA
datf[6, 4] <- NA
datf[1, 3] <- NA
print(datf)

  id_seq individual var1-1 var1-2 var2-1 var2-2
1     20        oui     NA    120     20     19
2     20        non     NA    112     NA     17
3     20      peut1    101     NA     14     17
4     20      peut2    112    121     17     20
5     19        oui    120    110     19     17
6     19      peut1    110     NA     17     18
7     19      peut2    121    113     20     17

print(sequence_na_mean1(inpt_datf = datf, bf_ = 2))

  id_seq individual var1-1 var1-2 var2-1 var2-2
1     20        oui    115  120.0     20     19
2     20        non    112  112.0     17     17
3     20      peut1    101  105.5     14     17
4     20      peut2    112  121.0     17     20
5     19        oui    120  110.0     19     17
6     19      peut1    110  105.5     17     18
7     19      peut2    121  113.0     20     17
```

---

sequence_na_mean2   *sequence_na_mean2*

Description

In a dataframe generated by the function historic_sequence1, convert all NA to the mean of the values at the same variable for the individual at the id where the NA occurs, see examples (only accepts numeric variables)

Usage

```
sequence_na_mean2(inpt_datf, bf_)
```

Arguments

`inpt_datf`	is the input dataframe
`bf_`	is how at how many n -1 we look for the value of the variables for the individual at time index n

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
var1 <- round(runif(n = 14, min = 100, max = 122))
set.seed(123)
var2 <- round(runif(n = 14, min = 14, max = 20))

datf <- data.frame("ids" = c(20, 20, 20, 20, 19, 19, 19, 18, 18, 18, 18,
17, 17, 17),
"individual" = c("oui", "non", "peut1", "peut2",
"oui", "peut1", "peut2"),
"var1" = var1,
"var2" = var2)
datf <- historic_sequence2(inpt_datf = datf, bf_ = 2)
datf[3, 4] <- NA
datf[6, 4] <- NA
datf[1, 3] <- NA
print(datf)

  id_seq individual var1-0 var1-1 var1-2 var2-0 var2-1 var2-2
1     20        oui     NA    121    120     16     NA     19
2     20        non    117     NA    112     19     NA     17
3     20      peut1    109     NA    110     16     14     17
4     20      peut2    119    112    121     19     17     20
5     19        oui    121    120    110     20     19     17
6     19      peut1    101     NA    115     14     17     18
7     19      peut2    112    121    113     17     20     17

print(sequence_na_mean2(inpt_datf = datf, bf_ = 2))

  id_seq individual var1-0    var1-1 var1-2 var2-0 var2-1 var2-2
1     20        oui    117  121.0000    120     16     18     19
2     20        non    117  114.5000    112     19     18     17
3     20      peut1    109  108.3333    110     16     14     17
4     20      peut2    119  112.0000    121     19     17     20
5     19        oui    121  120.0000    110     20     19     17
6     19      peut1    101  108.3333    115     14     17     18
7     19      peut2    112  121.0000    113     17     20     17
```

`sequence_na_med1`	*sequence_na_med1*

Description

In a dataframe generated by the function historic_sequence1, convert all NA to the median of the values at the same variable for the individual at the id where the NA occurs, see examples (only accepts numeric variables)

Usage

```
sequence_na_med1(inpt_datf, bf_)
```

Arguments

inpt_datf	is the input dataframe
bf_	is how at how many n --1 we look for the value of the variables for the individual at time index n

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
var1 <- round(runif(n = 14, min = 100, max = 122))
set.seed(123)
var2 <- round(runif(n = 14, min = 14, max = 20))

datf <- data.frame("ids" = c(20, 20, 20, 20, 19, 19, 19, 18, 18, 18, 18,
17, 17, 17),
"individual" = c("oui", "non", "peut1", "peut2",
"oui", "peut1", "peut2"),
"var1" = var1,
"var2" = var2)
datf <- historic_sequence1(inpt_datf = datf, bf_ = 2)
datf[3, 4] <- NA
datf[6, 4] <- NA
datf[1, 3] <- NA
print(datf)

  id_seq individual var1-1 var1-2 var2-1 var2-2
1     20        oui     NA    120     20     19
2     20        non     NA    112     NA     17
3     20      peut1    101     NA     14     17
4     20      peut2    112    121     17     20
5     19        oui    120    110     19     17
6     19      peut1    110     NA     17     18
7     19      peut2    121    113     20     17

print(sequence_na_med1(inpt_datf = datf, bf_ = 2))

  id_seq individual var1-1 var1-2 var2-1 var2-2
1     20        oui    115  120.0     20     19
2     20        non    112  112.0     17     17
3     20      peut1    101  105.5     14     17
4     20      peut2    112  121.0     17     20
5     19        oui    120  110.0     19     17
6     19      peut1    110  105.5     17     18
7     19      peut2    121  113.0     20     17
```

---

sequence_na_med2   *sequence_na_med2*

Description

In a dataframe generated by the function historic_sequence2, convert all NA to the median of the
values at the same variable for the individual at the id where the NA occurs, see examples (only
accepts numeric variables)

Usage

```
sequence_na_med2(inpt_datf, bf_)
```

Arguments

inpt_datf   is the input dataframe

bf_   is how at how many n -1 we look for the value of the variables for the individual
              at time index n

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
var1 <- round(runif(n = 14, min = 100, max = 122))
set.seed(123)
var2 <- round(runif(n = 14, min = 14, max = 20))
datf <- data.frame("ids" = c(20, 20, 20, 20, 19, 19, 19, 18, 18, 18, 18,
17, 17, 17),
"individual" = c("oui", "non", "peut1", "peut2",
"oui", "peut1", "peut2"),
"var1" = var1,
"var2" = var2)
datf <- historic_sequence2(inpt_datf = datf, bf_ = 2)
datf[3, 4] <- NA
datf[6, 4] <- NA
datf[1, 3] <- NA
print(datf)

  id_seq individual var1-0 var1-1 var1-2 var2-0 var2-1 var2-2
1     20        oui     NA    121    120     16     20     19
2     20        non    117     NA    112     19     NA     17
3     20      peut1    109     NA    110     16     14     17
4     20      peut2    119    112    121     19     17     20
5     19        oui    121    120    110     20     19     17
6     19      peut1    101     NA    115     14     17     18
7     19      peut2    112    121    113     17     20     17

print(sequence_na_med2(inpt_datf = datf, bf_ = 2))

  id_seq individual var1-0 var1-1 var1-2 var2-0 var2-1 var2-2
1     20        oui    120  121.0    120     16     20     19
2     20        non    117  114.5    112     19     18     17
3     20      peut1    109  109.0    110     16     14     17
4     20      peut2    119  112.0    121     19     17     20
5     19        oui    121  120.0    110     20     19     17
6     19      peut1    101  109.0    115     14     17     18
7     19      peut2    112  121.0    113     17     20     17
```

```
sort_date                    sort_date
```

Description

Allow to sort any vector containing a date, from any kind of format (my, hdmy, ymd ...), see examples.

Usage

```
sort_date(inpt_v, frmt, sep_ = "-", ascending = FALSE, give = "value")
```

Arguments

inpt_v   is the input vector containing all the dates

frmt   is the format of the dates, (any combinaison of letters "s" for second, "n", for
                minute, "h" for hour, "d" for day, "m" for month and "y" for year)

sep_   is the separator used for the dates

ascending   is the used to sort the dates

give   takes only two values "index" or "value", if give == "index", the function will
                output the index of sorted dates from inpt_v, if give == "value", the function will
                output the value, it means directly the sorted dates in inpt_v, see examples

Examples

```
print(sort_date(inpt_v = c("01-11-2025", "08-08-1922", "12-04-1966")
                , frmt = "dmy", sep_ = "-", ascending = TRUE, give = "value"))

[1] "08-08-1922" "12-04-1966" "01-11-2025"

print(sort_date(inpt_v = c("01-11-2025", "08-08-1922", "12-04-1966")
                , frmt = "dmy", sep_ = "-", ascending = FALSE, give = "value"))

[1] "01-11-2025" "12-04-1966" "08-08-1922"

print(sort_date(inpt_v = c("01-11-2025", "08-08-1922", "12-04-1966")
                , frmt = "dmy", sep_ = "-", ascending = TRUE, give = "index"))

[1] 2 3 1

print(sort_date(inpt_v = c("22-01-11-2025", "11-12-04-1966", "12-12-04-1966")
                , frmt = "hdmy", sep_ = "-", ascending = FALSE, give = "value"))

[1] "22-01-11-2025" "12-12-04-1966" "11-12-04-1966"

print(sort_date(inpt_v = c("03-22-01-11-2025", "56-11-12-04-1966", "23-12-12-04-1966")
                , frmt = "nhdmy", sep_ = "-", ascending = FALSE, give = "value"))

[1] "03-22-01-11-2025" "23-12-12-04-1966" "56-11-12-04-1966"
```

---

sort_normal_qual   *sort_normal_qual*

Description

Sort qualitative modalities that have their frequency normally distributed from an unordered dataset, see examples. This function uses an another algorythm than choose_normal_qual2 which may be faster.

Usage

```
sort_normal_qual(inpt_datf)
```

Arguments

inpt_datf   is the input dataframe, containing the values in the first column and their frequency in the second

Examples

```
sample_val <- round(rnorm(n = 2000, mean = 12, sd = 2), 1)
sample_freq <- unique_total(sample_val)
sample_qual <- infinite_char_seq(n = length(sample_freq))
datf_test <- data.frame(sample_qual, sample_freq)
datf_test[, 2] <- datf_test[, 2] / sum(datf_test[, 2]) # optional

print(datf_test)

   sample_qual sample_freq
1            a 0.208695652
2            b 0.234782609
3            c 0.321739130
4            d 0.339130435
5            e 0.330434783
6            f 0.069565217
7            g 0.234782609
8            h 0.400000000
9            i 0.347826087
10           j 0.043478261
11           k 0.278260870
12           l 0.286956522
13           m 0.243478261
14           n 0.147826087
15           o 0.234782609
16           p 0.252173913
17           q 0.417391304
18           r 0.095652174
19           s 0.313043478
20           t 0.008695652
21           u 0.130434783
22           v 0.391304348
23           w 0.113043478
24           x 0.295652174
25           y 0.243478261
```

```
26              z 0.382608696
27             aa 0.008695652
28             ab 0.347826087
29             ac 0.330434783
30             ad 0.321739130
31             ae 0.347826087
32             af 0.321739130
33             ag 0.173913043
34             ah 0.278260870
35             ai 0.278260870
36             aj 0.347826087
37             ak 0.026086957
38             al 0.295652174
39             am 0.226086957
40             an 0.295652174
41             ao 0.234782609
42             ap 0.113043478
43             aq 0.234782609
44             ar 0.173913043
45             as 0.017391304
46             at 0.252173913
47             au 0.078260870
48             av 0.086956522
49             aw 0.278260870
50             ax 0.086956522
51             ay 0.200000000
52             az 0.295652174
53             ba 0.052173913
54             bb 0.165217391
55             bc 0.408695652
56             bd 0.269565217
57             be 0.104347826
58             bf 0.391304348
59             bg 0.104347826
60             bh 0.043478261
61             bi 0.200000000
62             bj 0.095652174
63             bk 0.191304348
64             bl 0.008695652
65             bm 0.165217391
66             bn 0.226086957
67             bo 0.086956522
68             bp 0.017391304
69             bq 0.121739130
70             br 0.234782609
71             bs 0.121739130
72             bt 0.078260870
73             bu 0.173913043
74             bv 0.104347826
75             bw 0.208695652
76             bx 0.017391304
77             by 0.243478261
78             bz 0.034782609
79             ca 0.017391304
80             cb 0.008695652
81             cc 0.173913043
82             cd 0.147826087
```

```
83          ce 0.060869565
84          cf 0.017391304
85          cg 0.060869565
86          ch 0.008695652
87          ci 0.208695652
88          cj 0.043478261
89          ck 0.052173913
90          cl 0.017391304
91          cm 0.017391304
92          cn 0.095652174
93          co 0.113043478
94          cp 0.017391304
95          cq 0.017391304
96          cr 0.026086957
97          cs 0.034782609
98          ct 0.017391304
99          cu 0.026086957
100         cv 0.026086957
101         cw 0.026086957
102         cx 0.017391304
103         cy 0.043478261
104         cz 0.008695652
105         da 0.034782609
106         db 0.017391304
107         dc 0.060869565
108         dd 0.008695652
109         de 0.008695652
110         df 0.017391304
111         dg 0.008695652
112         dh 0.008695652
113         di 0.017391304
114         dj 0.008695652
115         dk 0.008695652

print(sort_normal_qual(inpt_datf = datf_test))

0.00869565217391304 0.00869565217391304 0.00869565217391304 0.00869565217391304
              "aa"                "cb"                "cz"                "de"
0.00869565217391304 0.00869565217391304  0.0173913043478261  0.0173913043478261
              "dh"                "dk"                "bp"                "ca"
 0.0173913043478261  0.0173913043478261  0.0173913043478261  0.0173913043478261
              "cl"                "cp"                "ct"                "db"
 0.0173913043478261  0.0260869565217391  0.0260869565217391  0.0347826086956522
              "di"                "cr"                "cv"                "bz"
 0.0347826086956522  0.0434782608695652  0.0434782608695652  0.0521739130434783
              "da"                "bh"                "cy"                "ck"
 0.0608695652173913  0.0695652173913043  0.0782608695652174  0.0869565217391304
              "cg"                 "f"                "bt"                "ax"
 0.0956521739130435  0.0956521739130435  0.104347826086957   0.11304347826087
               "r"                "cn"                "bg"                 "w"
  0.11304347826087   0.121739130434783   0.147826086956522   0.165217391304348
              "co"                "bs"                 "n"                "bb"
 0.173913043478261   0.173913043478261   0.191304347826087                 0.2
              "ag"                "bu"                "bk"                "bi"
 0.208695652173913   0.226086956521739   0.234782608695652   0.234782608695652
              "bw"                "am"                 "b"                 "o"
 0.234782608695652   0.243478260869565   0.243478260869565   0.252173913043478
```

```
              "aq"                "m"                "by"                "at"
  0.278260869565217  0.278260869565217   0.28695652173913  0.295652173913043
               "k"                "ai"                "l"                "al"
  0.295652173913043  0.321739130434783  0.321739130434783  0.330434782608696
              "az"                "c"                "af"                "ac"
  0.347826086956522  0.347826086956522  0.382608695652174  0.391304347826087
               "i"                "ae"                "z"                "bf"
  0.408695652173913  0.417391304347826                0.4  0.391304347826087
              "bc"                "q"                "h"                "v"
  0.347826086956522  0.347826086956522  0.339130434782609  0.330434782608696
              "aj"                "ab"                "d"                "e"
  0.321739130434783   0.31304347826087  0.295652173913043  0.295652173913043
              "ad"                "s"                "an"                "x"
  0.278260869565217  0.278260869565217  0.269565217391304  0.252173913043478
              "aw"                "ah"                "bd"                "p"
  0.243478260869565  0.234782608695652  0.234782608695652  0.234782608695652
               "y"                "br"                "ao"                "g"
  0.226086956521739  0.208695652173913  0.208695652173913                0.2
              "bn"                "ci"                "a"                "ay"
  0.173913043478261  0.173913043478261  0.165217391304348  0.147826086956522
              "cc"                "ar"                "bm"                "cd"
  0.130434782608696  0.121739130434783   0.11304347826087  0.104347826086957
               "u"                "bq"                "ap"                "bv"
  0.104347826086957  0.0956521739130435  0.0869565217391304  0.0869565217391304
              "be"                "bj"                "bo"                "av"
  0.0782608695652174  0.0608695652173913  0.0608695652173913  0.0521739130434783
              "au"                "dc"                "ce"                "ba"
  0.0434782608695652  0.0434782608695652  0.0347826086956522  0.0260869565217391
              "cj"                "j"                "cs"                "cw"
  0.0260869565217391  0.0260869565217391  0.0173913043478261  0.0173913043478261
              "cu"                "ak"                "df"                "cx"
  0.0173913043478261  0.0173913043478261  0.0173913043478261  0.0173913043478261
              "cq"                "cm"                "cf"                "bx"
  0.0173913043478261 0.00869565217391304 0.00869565217391304 0.00869565217391304
              "as"                "dj"                "dg"                "dd"
  0.00869565217391304 0.00869565217391304 0.00869565217391304
              "ch"                "bl"                "t"
```

---

sort_normal_qual2   *sort_normal_qual2*

Description

Sort qualitative modalities that have their frequency normally distributed from an unordered dataset,
see examples. This function uses an another algorythm than choose_normal_qual which may be
faster.

Usage

```
sort_normal_qual2(inpt_datf)
```

Arguments

inpt_datf   is the input dataframe, containing the values in the first column and their fre-
              quency in the second

Examples

```
sample_val <- round(rnorm(n = 2000, mean = 12, sd = 2), 1)
sample_freq <- unique_total(sample_val)
sample_qual <- infinite_char_seq(n = length(sample_freq))
datf_test <- data.frame(sample_qual, sample_freq)
datf_test[, 2] <- datf_test[, 2] / sum(datf_test[, 2])

print(datf_test)

   sample_qual sample_freq
1            a 0.208695652
2            b 0.234782609
3            c 0.321739130
4            d 0.339130435
5            e 0.330434783
6            f 0.069565217
7            g 0.234782609
8            h 0.400000000
9            i 0.347826087
10           j 0.043478261
11           k 0.278260870
12           l 0.286956522
13           m 0.243478261
14           n 0.147826087
15           o 0.234782609
16           p 0.252173913
17           q 0.417391304
18           r 0.095652174
19           s 0.313043478
20           t 0.008695652
21           u 0.130434783
22           v 0.391304348
23           w 0.113043478
24           x 0.295652174
25           y 0.243478261
26           z 0.382608696
27          aa 0.008695652
28          ab 0.347826087
29          ac 0.330434783
30          ad 0.321739130
31          ae 0.347826087
32          af 0.321739130
33          ag 0.173913043
34          ah 0.278260870
35          ai 0.278260870
36          aj 0.347826087
37          ak 0.026086957
38          al 0.295652174
39          am 0.226086957
40          an 0.295652174
41          ao 0.234782609
42          ap 0.113043478
43          aq 0.234782609
44          ar 0.173913043
45          as 0.017391304
46          at 0.252173913
```

```
47          au 0.078260870
48          av 0.086956522
49          aw 0.278260870
50          ax 0.086956522
51          ay 0.200000000
52          az 0.295652174
53          ba 0.052173913
54          bb 0.165217391
55          bc 0.408695652
56          bd 0.269565217
57          be 0.104347826
58          bf 0.391304348
59          bg 0.104347826
60          bh 0.043478261
61          bi 0.200000000
62          bj 0.095652174
63          bk 0.191304348
64          bl 0.008695652
65          bm 0.165217391
66          bn 0.226086957
67          bo 0.086956522
68          bp 0.017391304
69          bq 0.121739130
70          br 0.234782609
71          bs 0.121739130
72          bt 0.078260870
73          bu 0.173913043
74          bv 0.104347826
75          bw 0.208695652
76          bx 0.017391304
77          by 0.243478261
78          bz 0.034782609
79          ca 0.017391304
80          cb 0.008695652
81          cc 0.173913043
82          cd 0.147826087
83          ce 0.060869565
84          cf 0.017391304
85          cg 0.060869565
86          ch 0.008695652
87          ci 0.208695652
88          cj 0.043478261
89          ck 0.052173913
90          cl 0.017391304
91          cm 0.017391304
92          cn 0.095652174
93          co 0.113043478
94          cp 0.017391304
95          cq 0.017391304
96          cr 0.026086957
97          cs 0.034782609
98          ct 0.017391304
99          cu 0.026086957
100         cv 0.026086957
101         cw 0.026086957
102         cx 0.017391304
103         cy 0.043478261
```

```
104            cz 0.008695652
105            da 0.034782609
106            db 0.017391304
107            dc 0.060869565
108            dd 0.008695652
109            de 0.008695652
110            df 0.017391304
111            dg 0.008695652
112            dh 0.008695652
113            di 0.017391304
114            dj 0.008695652
115            dk 0.008695652


print(sort_normal_qual2(inpt_datf = datf_test))

0.00869565217391304 0.00869565217391304 0.00869565217391304 0.00869565217391304
             "aa"                "cb"                "cz"                "de"
0.00869565217391304 0.00869565217391304  0.0173913043478261  0.0173913043478261
             "dh"                "dk"                "bp"                "ca"
 0.0173913043478261  0.0173913043478261  0.0173913043478261  0.0173913043478261
             "cl"                "cp"                "ct"                "db"
 0.0173913043478261  0.0260869565217391  0.0260869565217391  0.0347826086956522
             "di"                "cr"                "cv"                "bz"
 0.0347826086956522  0.0434782608695652  0.0434782608695652  0.0521739130434783
             "da"                "bh"                "cy"                "ck"
 0.0608695652173913  0.0695652173913043  0.0782608695652174  0.0869565217391304
             "cg"                 "f"                "bt"                "ax"
 0.0956521739130435  0.0956521739130435  0.104347826086957   0.11304347826087
              "r"                "cn"                "bg"                 "w"
  0.11304347826087   0.121739130434783   0.147826086956522   0.165217391304348
             "co"                "bs"                 "n"                "bb"
 0.173913043478261   0.173913043478261   0.191304347826087                 0.2
             "ag"                "bu"                "bk"                "bi"
 0.208695652173913   0.226086956521739   0.234782608695652   0.234782608695652
             "bw"                "am"                 "b"                 "o"
 0.234782608695652   0.243478260869565   0.243478260869565   0.252173913043478
             "aq"                 "m"                "by"                "at"
 0.278260869565217   0.278260869565217    0.28695652173913   0.295652173913043
              "k"                "ai"                 "l"                "al"
 0.295652173913043   0.321739130434783   0.321739130434783   0.330434782608696
             "az"                 "c"                "af"                "ac"
 0.347826086956522   0.347826086956522   0.382608695652174   0.391304347826087
              "i"                "ae"                 "z"                "bf"
 0.408695652173913   0.417391304347826                 0.4   0.391304347826087
             "bc"                 "q"                 "h"                 "v"
 0.347826086956522   0.347826086956522   0.339130434782609   0.330434782608696
             "aj"                "ab"                 "d"                 "e"
 0.321739130434783    0.31304347826087   0.295652173913043   0.295652173913043
             "ad"                 "s"                "an"                 "x"
 0.278260869565217   0.278260869565217   0.269565217391304   0.252173913043478
             "aw"                "ah"                "bd"                 "p"
 0.243478260869565   0.234782608695652   0.234782608695652   0.234782608695652
              "y"                "br"                "ao"                 "g"
 0.226086956521739   0.208695652173913   0.208695652173913                 0.2
             "bn"                "ci"                 "a"                "ay"
 0.173913043478261   0.173913043478261   0.165217391304348   0.147826086956522
             "cc"                "ar"                "bm"                "cd"
```

```
   0.130434782608696    0.121739130434783     0.11304347826087    0.104347826086957
                 "u"                  "bq"                  "ap"                  "bv"
   0.104347826086957   0.0956521739130435   0.0869565217391304   0.0869565217391304
                "be"                  "bj"                  "bo"                  "av"
   0.0782608695652174   0.0608695652173913   0.0608695652173913   0.0521739130434783
                "au"                  "dc"                  "ce"                  "ba"
   0.0434782608695652   0.0434782608695652   0.0347826086956522   0.0260869565217391
                "cj"                   "j"                  "cs"                  "cw"
   0.0260869565217391   0.0260869565217391   0.0173913043478261   0.0173913043478261
                "cu"                  "ak"                  "df"                  "cx"
   0.0173913043478261   0.0173913043478261   0.0173913043478261   0.0173913043478261
                "cq"                  "cm"                  "cf"                  "bx"
   0.0173913043478261 0.00869565217391304 0.00869565217391304 0.00869565217391304
                "as"                  "dj"                  "dg"                  "dd"
 0.00869565217391304 0.00869565217391304 0.00869565217391304
                "ch"                  "bl"                   "t"
```

---

split_by_step   *split_by_step*

Description

Allow to split a string or a vector of strings by a step, see examples.

Usage

```
split_by_step(inpt_v, by)
```

Arguments

inpt_v   is the input character or vector of characters

by   is the step

Examples

```
print(split_by_step(inpt_v = c("o", "u", "i", "n", "o", "o", "u", "i", "o", "Z"), by = 2)

[1] "ou" "in" "oo" "ui" "oZ"

print(split_by_step(inpt_v = c("o", "u", "i", "n", "o", "o", "u", "i", "o", "Z"), by = 3)

[1] "oui" "noo" "uio" "Z"

print(split_by_step(inpt_v = c("o", "u", "i", "n", "o", "o", "u", "i", "o", "Z"), by = 4)

[1] "ouin" "ooui" "oZ"

print(split_by_step(inpt_v = 'ouinoouioz', by = 4))

[1] "ouin" "ooui" "oZ"
```

str_remove_untl *str_remove_untl*

Description

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

Usage

```
str_remove_untl(
  inpt_v,
  ptrn_rm_v = c(),
  untl = 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

untl   is a list containing the occurence(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_untl(inpt_v=vec, ptrn_rm_v=c("-", "/"), untl=list(c("max"), c(1))))

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

print(str_remove_untl(inpt_v=vec, ptrn_rm_v=c("-", "/"), untl=list(c("max"), c(1:2))))

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

print(str_remove_untl(inpt_v=vec[1], ptrn_rm_v=c("-", "/"), untl=c("max")))

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

sub_mult *sub_mult*

Description

Performs a sub operation with n patterns and replacements.

Usage

```
sub_mult(inpt_v, pattern_v = c(), replacement_v = c())
```

Arguments

inpt_v   is a vector containing all the elements that contains expressions to be substituted

pattern_v   is a vector containing all the patterns to be substituted in any elements of inpt_v

replacement_v
                is a vector containing the expression that are going to substituate those provided
                by pattern_v

Examples

```
print(sub_mult(inpt_v = c("X and Y programming languages are great", "More X, more X!"),
               pattern_v = c("X", "Y", "Z"),
               replacement_v = c("C", "R", "GO")))

[1] "C and R programming languages are great"
[2] "More C, more X!"
```

---

successive_diff   *successive_diff*

Description

Allow to see the difference beteen the suxxessive elements of an numeric vector

Usage

```
successive_diff(inpt_v)
```

Arguments

inpt_v   is the input numeric vector

Examples

```
print(successive_diff(c(1:10)))

[1] 1 1 1 1 1

print(successive_diff(c(1:11, 13, 19)))

[1] 1 1 1 1 1 2 6
```

swipr	*swipr*

Description

Returns an ordered dataframes according to the elements order given. The input datafram 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", "A

        "col2"=c("B", "B", "G", "S", "B", "S", "G", "B", "G", "B"))

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
10   Al    B
```

test_order	*test_order*

Description

Allow to get if two vectors have their commun elements in the same order, see examples

Usage

```
test_order(inpt_v_from, inpt_v_test)
```

Arguments

is   the vector we want to test if its commun element with inpt_v_from are in the
                      same order

Examples

```
print(test_order(inpt_v_from = c(1:8), inpt_v_test = c(1, 4)))

[1] TRUE

print(test_order(inpt_v_from = c(1:8), inpt_v_test = c(1, 4, 2)))

[1] FALSE
```

---

to_unique   *to_unique*

Description

Allow to transform a vector containing elements that have more than 1 occurence to a vector with
only uniques elements.

Usage

```
to_unique(inpt_v, distinct_type = "suffix", distinct_val = "number", sep = "-")
```

Arguments

inpt_v   is the input vectors
distinct_type
                  takes two values: suffix or prefix
distinct_val takes two values: number (unique sequence of number to differencfiate each
                  value) or letter (unique sequence of letters to differenciate each value)

Examples

```
print(to_unique(inpt_v = c("a", "a", "e", "a", "i", "i"),
                distinct_type = "suffix",
                distinct_val = "number",
                sep = "-"))

[1] "a-1" "a-2" "e"   "a-3" "i-1" "i-2"

print(to_unique(inpt_v = c("a", "a", "e", "a", "i", "i"),
                distinct_type = "suffix",
                distinct_val = "letter",
                sep = "-"))

[1] "a-a" "a-b" "e"   "a-c" "i-a" "i-b"

print(to_unique(inpt_v = c("a", "a", "e", "a", "i", "i"),
                distinct_type = "prefix",
```

```
                distinct_val = "number",
                sep = "/"))

[1] "1/a" "2/a" "e"   "3/a" "1/i" "2/i"

print(to_unique(inpt_v = c("a", "a", "e", "a", "i", "i"),
                distinct_type = "prefix",
                distinct_val = "letter",
                sep = "_"))

[1] "a_a" "b_a" "e"   "c_a" "a_i" "b_i"
```

---

union_all   *union_all*

Description

Allow to perform a union function to n vectors.

Usage

```
union_all(...)
```

Arguments

...   are all the input vectors

Examples

```
print(union_all(c(1, 2), c(3, 4), c(1:8)))

[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

print(union_all(c(1, 2), c(3, 4), c(7:8)))

[1] 1 2 3 4 7 8
```

---

union_keep   *union_keep*

Description

Performs a union operation keeping the number of elements of all input vectors, see examples

Usage

```
union_keep(...)
```

Arguments

...   are all the input vectors

Examples

```
print(union_keep(c("a", "ee", "ee"), c("p", "p", "a", "i"), c("a", "a", "z")))

[1] "a"  "ee" "ee" "p"  "p"  "i"  "z"

print(union_keep(c("a", "ee", "ee"), c("p", "p", "a", "i")))

[1] "a"  "ee" "ee" "p"  "p"  "i"
```

---

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(datf1)

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

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(datf1)
```

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

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   *unique_pos*

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
```

---

unique_total   *unique_total*

Description

Returns a vector with the total amount of occurences for each element in the input vector. The occurences of each element follow the same order as the unique function does, see examples

Usage

```
unique_total(inpt_v = c())
```

Arguments

inpt_v   is the input vector containing all the elements

Examples

```
print(unique_total(inpt_v = c(1:12, 1)))

 [1] 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

print(unique_total(inpt_v = c(1:12, 1, 11, 11)))

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

vec <- c(1:12, 1, 11, 11)
names(vec) <- c(1:15)
print(unique_total(inpt_v = vec))

 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12
 2  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  3  1
```

---

until_stnl   *until_stnl*

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 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   *val_replacer*

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`   *vector_replacor*

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),
    rpl_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"), rpl_val=c("oui", "non", "zz"), grep_=TRUE))

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

`vec_in_datf`   *vec_in_datf*

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_untl = 1,
  conventional = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`inpt_datf`	is the input dataframe
`inpt_vec`	is the vector that may be in the input dataframe
`coeff`	is the "slope coefficient" of inpt_vec
`stop_untl`	is the maximum number of the input vector the function returns, if in the dataframe
`conventional`	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

Alow 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   *wider_datf*

Description

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

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"
```

---

wide_to_narrow_idx *wide_to_narow_idx*

Description

Allow to convert the indices of vector ('from_v_ids') which are related to each characters of a vector, to fit the newly established maximum character of the vector, see examples.

Usage

```
wide_to_narrow_idx(from_v_val = c(), from_v_ids = c(), val = 1)
```

Arguments

from_v_val	is the input vector of elements, or just the total number of characters of the elementsq in the vector
from_v_ids	is the input vector of indices
val	is the value - 1 from which the number of character of an element is too high, so the indices in 'from_v_ids' will be modified

Examples

```
print(wide_to_narrow_idx(from_v_val = c("oui", "no", "oui"), from_v_ids = c(4, 6, 9), val

[1] 2 4 5

print(wide_to_narrow_idx(from_v_val = c("oui", "no", "oui"), from_v_ids = c(4, 6, 9), val

[1] 2 2 3
```

```
print(wide_to_narrow_idx(from_v_val = c("oui", "no", "oui"), from_v_ids = c(4, 6, 9), val
```

```
[1] 4 6 9
```

---

write_edm_parser   *write_edm_parser*

Description

Allow to write data to edm parsed dataset, see examples

Usage

```
write_edm_parser(inpt, to_write_v, write_data)
```

Arguments

inpt	is the input dataset
to_write_v	is the vector containing the path to write the data, see examples

Examples

```
print(write_edm_parser("(ok(ee:56))(ok(oui(rr((rr2:6)(rr:5))))(oui(bb(rr2:1)))(ee1:4))",
to_write_v = c("ok", "ee"), write_data = c("ii", "olm")))
```

```
[1] "(ok(ee:56)(ii:olm))(ok(oui(rr((rr2:6)(rr:5))))(oui(bb(rr2:1)))(ee1:4))"
```

```
print(write_edm_parser("(ok(ee:56))(ok(oui(rr((rr2:6)(rr:5))))(oui(bb(rr2:1)))(ee1:4))",
to_write_v = c("ok", "oui"), write_data = c("ii", "olm")))
```

```
[1] "(ok(ee:56))(ok(oui(rr((rr2:6)(rr:5))))(ii:olm)(oui(bb(rr2:1)))(ee1:4))"
```

```
print(write_edm_parser("(ok(ee:56))(ok(oui(rr((rr2:6)(rr:5))))(oui(bb(rr2:1)))(ee1:4))",
to_write_v = c("ok", "oui", "oui"), write_data = c("ii", "olm")))
```

```
[1] "(ok(ee:56))(ok(oui(rr((rr2:6)(rr:5))))(oui(bb(rr2:1))(ii:olm)(ee1:4))"
```

```
print(write_edm_parser("",
to_write_v = c(), write_data = c("ii", "olm")))
```

```
[1] "(ii:olm)"
```

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