Package 'edm1'

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Title Simplify complex data manipulation

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Description Simplify complex data manipulation.

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Imports stringr,
stringi,
openxlsx

R topics documented:

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_df)
```

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_df	is the input dataframe

Examples

```
df <- 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", "quant
 inpt_df=df))

   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_df *any_join_df*

Description

Allow to perform SQL joints with more features

Usage

```
any_join_df(
  inpt_df_l,
  join_type = "inner",
  join_spe = NA,
  id_v = c(),
  excl_col = c(),
  rtn_col = c(),
  d_val = NA
)
```

Arguments

inpt_df_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_df_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

```
df1 <- 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))

df2 <- data.frame("val"=c(3, 7, 2, 4, 1, 2), "ids"=c("a", "z", "z", "a", "a", "a"),
"bool"=c(T, F, F, F, T, T),
"second_ids"=c(13, 12, 8, 34, 22, 12))

df3 <- 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_df(inpt_df_l=list(df1, df2, df3), 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_df(inpt_df_l=list(df1, df2, df3), 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_df(inpt_df_l=list(df1, df2, df3), 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_df(inpt_df_l=list(df2, df1, df3), join_type=c(1, 3), id_v=c("ids", "seconc
                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_df(inpt_df_l=list(df1, df2, df3), 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"
```

---

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
```

---

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
                  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"

[[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=T), 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=T), 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_df` *colins_df*

Description

Allow to insert vectors into a dataframe.

Usage

```
colins_df(inpt_df, target_col = list(), target_pos = list())
```

Arguments

`inpt_df`	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

```
df1 <- data.frame("frst_col"=c(1:5), "scd_col"=c(5:1))

print(colins_df(inpt_df=df1, target_col=list(c("oui", "oui", "oui", "non", "non"), c("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_df(inpt_df=df1, target_col=list(c("oui", "oui", "oui", "non", "non"), c("u",
                target_pos=list(c(1, 2), c("frst_col"))))

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

converter_date *converter_date*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

inpt_date	is the input date
convert_to	is the time unit the input date will be converted ("s", "n", "h", "d", "m", "y")
frmt	is the format of the input date
sep_n	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 the function return a vector with the previous variables in the same order those that could not be calculated will be represented with NA value

Examples

```
print(cost_and_taxes(pu=45, prix_ttc=21, qte=3423))
```

```
[1]  3.423000e+03  4.500000e+01  4.500000e+01 -9.998637e-01  2.100000e+01
[6] -1.540140e+05  4.500000e+01            NA            NA            NA
[11]           NA            NA
```

---

cut_v *v_to_df*

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", "-"
  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 = F,
  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=T))

[1] "3-3-0"

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

[1] "27-3-2024"

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

[1] "23-1-2024"

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

[1] "1064596320"

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

[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"
```

`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
```

diff_xlsx *diff_xlsx*

Description

Allow to see the difference between two datasets and output it into an xlsx file. If the dimensions of the new datasets are bigger than the old one, only the matching cells will be compared, if the dimensions of the new one are lower than the old one, there will be an error.

Usage

```
diff_xlsx(
  file_,
  sht,
  v_old_begin,
  v_old_end,
  v_new_begin,
  v_new_end,
  df2 = NA,
  overwrite = T,
  color_ = "red",
  pattern = "",
  output = "out.xlsx",
  new_val = T,
  pattern_only = T
)
```

Arguments

file_	is the file where the data is
sht	is the sheet where the data is
v_old_begin	is a vector containing the coordinates (row, column) where the data to be compared starts
v_old_end	is the same but for its end
v_new_begin	is the coordinates where the comparator data starts
v_new_end	is the same but for its end If the dimensions of the new datasets are bigger than the old one, only the matching cells will be compared, if the dimensions of the new one are lower than the old one, there will be an error.
df2	is optional, if the comparator dataset is directly a dataframe
overwrite	allow to overwrite differences is (set to T by default)
color_	is the color the differences will be outputed
pattern	is the pattern that will be added to the differences if overwritten is set to TRUE
output	is the name of the outputed xlsx (can be set to NA if no output)
new_val	if overwrite is TRUE, then the differences will be overwritten by the comparator data
pattern_only	will cover differences by pattern if overwritten is set to TRUE

---

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

---

extrt_only_v *extrt_only_v*

Description

return 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")

[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 eleemnts.

Usage

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

Examples

```
print(fixer_nest_v(cur_v=c("oui", "non", "peut-etre", "oui", "non", "peut-etre"), pttrn_v
                   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
                   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", "décembr

[1] "11-09-2023"
```

geo_min *geo_min*

Description

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

Usage

```
geo_min(inpt_df, established_df)
```

Arguments

inpt_df	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_df	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_df=in_, established_df=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_df=in_, established_df=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
```

groupr_df *groupr_df*

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_df and nestr_df2 functions.

Usage

```
groupr_df(inpt_df, condition_lst, val_lst, conjunction_lst, rtn_val_pos = c())
```

Arguments

inpt_df	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()

df1 <- 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_df(inpt_df=df1, val_lst=val_lst, condition_lst=condition_lst,
conjunction_lst=conjunction_lst, rtn_val_pos=rtn_val_pos))
```

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

`id_keepr` *id_keepr_df*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

`inpt_df`	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

```
df1 <- data.frame(c("oui", "oui", "oui", "non", "oui"), c("opui", "op", "op", "zez", "zez

print(id_keepr(inpt_df=df1, col_v=c(1, 2), el_v=c("oui", "op")))

[1] 2 3

print(id_keepr(inpt_df=df1, col_v=c(1, 2), el_v=c("oui", "op"), rstr_l=list(c(1:5), c(3,

[1] 2 3

print(id_keepr(inpt_df=df1, col_v=c(1, 2), el_v=c("oui", "op"), rstr_l=list(c(1:5), c(3))

[1] 3

print(id_keepr(inpt_df=df1, 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"
```

`insert_df` *insert_df*

Description

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

Usage

```
insert_df(df_in, df_ins, ins_loc)
```

Arguments

`df_in`	is the dataframe that will be inserted
`df_ins`	is the dataset to be inserted
`ins_loc`	is a vector containg two parameters (row, column) of the begining for the insertion

Examples

```
df1 <- data.frame(c(1, 4), c(5, 3))

df2 <- data.frame(c(1, 3, 5, 6), c(1:4), c(5, 4, 5, "ereer"))

print(insert_df(df_in=df2, df_ins=df1, 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_df(df_in=df2, df_ins=df1, 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_df(df_in=df2, df_ins=df1, 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
```

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 = T)
```

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=T))

[[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=F))

 [[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
```

`leap_yr` *bsx_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
```

`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

lst_flatnr	is the input list

Examples

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

```
[1] 1 2 5 3 7 2 7
```

multitud *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"
```

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(12713))
```

```
[1] "rty"
```

nestr_df1 *nestr_df1*

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_df1(inptf_df, inptt_pos_df, nestr_df, yes_val = T, inptt_neg_df = NA)
```

Arguments

inptf_df	is the input dataframe (1b)
inptt_pos_df	is the dataframe (2b) that corresponds to the (1a) values
nestr_df	is the dataframe (2b) that has the special value (2a)
yes_val	is the special value (2a)
inptt_neg_df	is the dataframe (4b) that has the (3a) values, defaults to NA

Examples

```
print(nestr_df1(inptf_df=data.frame(c(1, 2, 1), c(1, 5, 7)),
inptt_pos_df=data.frame(c(4, 4, 3), c(2, 1, 2)),
inptt_neg_df=data.frame(c(44, 44, 33), c(12, 12, 12)),
nestr_df=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_df1(inptf_df=data.frame(c(1, 2, 1), c(1, 5, 7)),
inptt_pos_df=data.frame(c(4, 4, 3), c(2, 1, 2)),
inptt_neg_df=NA,
nestr_df=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_df2 *nestr_df2*

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 coordinates do not match the coordinates of the dataframe (2b), another special value can be written (3a) if not set to NA.

Usage

```
nestr_df2(inptf_df, rtn_pos, rtn_neg = NA, nestr_df, yes_val = T)
```

Arguments

inptf_df	is the input dataframe (1b)
rtn_pos	is the special value (1a)
rtn_neg	is the special value (3a)
nestr_df	is the dataframe (2b)
yes_val	is the special value (2a)

Examples

```
print(nestr_df2(inptf_df=data.frame(c(1, 2, 1), c(1, 5, 7)), rtn_pos="yes",
rtn_neg="no", nestr_df=data.frame(c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE), c(FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)), yes_val=T

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

nest_v *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"
```

```
[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(fittr_v(f_v=c("non", "non", "non", "oui"), w_v=c("oui", "non", "non")))
```

```
[1] 4 1 2
```

---

non_unique *non_unique*

Description

Returns the element that are not unique from the input vector

Usage

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

Arguments

inpt_v	is the input vector containing the elements
occu	is a parameter that specifies the 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 ">". Occu can also be a vector containing all the occurence that must have the elements to be returned.

Examples

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

[1] "oui" "non"

print(non_unique(inpt_v=c("oui", "oui", "non", "non", "peut", "peut1", "non"), occu="==-2

[1] "oui"

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

[1] "non"

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

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

---

occu *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
```

paste_df *paste_df*

Description

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

Usage

```
paste_df(inpt_df, sep = "")
```

Arguments

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

Examples

```
print(paste_df(inpt_df=data.frame(c(1, 2, 1), c(33, 22, 55))))
```

```
[1] "133" "222" "155"
```

pattern_generator *pattern_generator*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Examples

```
print(pattern_generator(base_="oui", from_=c("er", "re", "ere"), nb=1, hmn=3))

[1] "ouier" "ouire" "ouier"

print(pattern_generator(base_="oui", from_=c("er", "re", "ere"), nb=2, hmn=3, after=0, 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
```

```
[[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"
```

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 = T,
  end_ = T
)
```

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_=F)

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

---

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"
```

---

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"
```

`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`	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_df` *see_df*

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_df(df, condition_l, val_l, conjunction_l = c(), rt_val = T, f_val = F)
```

Arguments

`df`	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

```
df1 <- data.frame(c(1, 2, 4), c("a", "a", "zu"))

print(see_df(df=df1, condition_l=c("nchar"), val_l=list(c(1))))

    X1    X2
1 TRUE  TRUE
2 TRUE  TRUE
3 TRUE FALSE

print(see_df(df=df1, condition_l=c("=="), val_l=list(c("a", 1))))

    X1    X2
1  TRUE  TRUE
2 FALSE  TRUE
3 FALSE FALSE


print(see_df(df=df1, condition_l=c("nchar"), val_l=list(c(1, 2))))

    X1   X2
1 TRUE TRUE
2 TRUE TRUE
3 TRUE TRUE

print(see_df(df=df1, condition_l=c("not_reg"), val_l=list("[a-z]")))

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

`see_file` *see_file*

Description

Allow to get the filename or its extension

Usage

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

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=F))

[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, exclude_val = "######")
```

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 = F)
```

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 associanted with, do the following: Examples: print(x[(grep(unique_sep, x)1+1):length(x)]) #If you just want to see the columns do the following: print(x1:(grep(unique_sep, x) - 1))

`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"
```

---

unique_df *unique_df*

Description

Returns the input dataframe with the unique columns or rows.

Usage

```
unique_df(inpt_df, col = F)
```

Arguments

inpt_df	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

```
df1 <- data.frame(c(1, 2, 1, 3), c("a", "z", "a", "p"))

print(unique_df(inpt_df=df1))

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

```
df1 <- data.frame(c(1, 2, 1, 3), c("a", "z", "a", "p"), c(1, 2, 1, 3))

print(unique_df(inpt_df=df1, col=T))

  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 indexes of the unique values from a vector.

Usage

```
unique_pos(vec)
```

Arguments

`vec`	is the input vector

Examples

```
print(unique_pos(c(3, 4, 3, 5, 6)))
[1] 1 2 4 5
```

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
[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(df, val_replaced, val_replacor = T, df_rpt = NA)
```

Arguments

df	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(df=data.frame(c(1, "oo4", T, F), c(T, F, T, T)), val_replaced=c(T), va
```

```
  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_ = F)
```

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"

 [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", "fdfd", "assistance", "ert", "re

[1] "non"  "zez"  "oui"  "fdfd" "non"  "ert"  "non"  "zz"
```

vec_in_df *vec_in_df*

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_df(inpt_df, inpt_vec = c(), coeff = 0, stop_untl = 1, conventional = F)
```

Arguments

inpt_df	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
conventinal	is if a positive slope coefficient means that the vector goes upward or downward

Examples

```
df1 <- data.frame(c(1:5), c(5:1), c("a", "z", "z", "z", "a"))

print(df1)

  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_df(inpt_df=df1, inpt_vec=c(5, 4, "z"), coeff=1))

NULL

print(vec_in_df(inpt_df=df1, inpt_vec=c(5, 2, "z"), coeff=1))

[1] 5 1

print(vec_in_df(inpt_df=df1, inpt_vec=c(3, "z"), coeff=1))

[1] 3 2

print(vec_in_df(inpt_df=df1, inpt_vec=c(4, "z"), coeff=-1))

[1] 2 2

print(vec_in_df(inpt_df=df1, inpt_vec=c(2, 3, "z"), coeff=-1))

[1] 2 1

print(vec_in_df(inpt_df=df1, inpt_vec=c(5, 2, "z"), coeff=-1, conventional=T))

[1] 5 1

df1[4, 2] <- 1

print(vec_in_df(inpt_df=df1, inpt_vec=c(1, "z"), coeff=-1, conventional=T, stop_untl=4))

[1] 4 2 5 2
```

`vlookup_df` *vlookup_df*

Description

Alow to perform a vlookup on a dataframe

Usage

```
vlookup_df(df, v_id, col_id = 1, included_col_id = "yes")
```

Arguments

df	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

```
df1 <- data.frame(c("az1", "az3", "az4", "az2"), c(1:4), c(4:1))

print(vlookup_df(df=df1, 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_df *wider_df*

Description

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

Usage

```
wider_df(inpt_df, col_to_splt = c(), sep_ = "-")
```

Arguments

inpt_df	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

```
df1 <- data.frame(c(1:5), c("o-y", "hj-yy", "er-y", "k-ll", "ooo-mm"), c(5:1))

df2 <- data.frame(c(1:5), c("o-y", "hj-yy", "er-y", "k-ll", "ooo-mm"))

print(wider_df(inpt_df=df1, col_to_splt=c(2), sep_="-"))

       pre_df 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_df(inpt_df=df2, col_to_splt=c(2), sep_="-"))

       pre_df 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"
```

Index