

Package ‘edm1’

July 13, 2024

Title Set of functions bringing new feature to common functions

Version 2.0.0.0

Description Provides the ability to perform split operation with multiple elements in input and multiple split pattern, a sub operation with multiple replacor patterns for multiple replaced patterns..., match by another element from another vector...

License GPL (==3)

Encoding UTF-8

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

RoxygenNote 7.3.1

Imports stringr,
stringi

Contents

better_match	1
better_split	2
better_split_any	3
better_sub	4
better_sub_mult	5
better_unique	6
grep_all	7
grep_all2	7
gsub_mult	8
match_by	9
sub_mult	9

Index	11
--------------	-----------

better_match	<i>better_match</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

Allow to get the nth element matched in a vector

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Examples

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

print(better_match(inpt_v=c(1:12, 3, 4, 33, 3), ptrn=3, until=5))
#[1] 3 13 16

print(better_match(inpt_v=c(1:12, 3, 4, 33, 3), ptrn=c(3, 4), until=5))
[1] 3 13 16 4 14

print(better_match(inpt_v=c(1:12, 3, 4, 33, 3), ptrn=c(3, 4), until=c(1, 5)))
[1] 3 4 14
```

<code>better_split</code>	<i>better_split</i>
---------------------------	---------------------

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>inpt</code>	is the input character
<code>split_v</code>	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	<i>better_split_any</i>
------------------	-------------------------

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, until_v = c())
```

Arguments

<code>inpt_v</code>	is a vector containing all the elements that contains expressions to be substituted
<code>pattern</code>	is the expression that will be substituted
<code>replacement</code>	is the expression that will substitute pattern
<code>until_v</code>	is a vector containing, for each element of <code>inpt_v</code> , 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",
               until = 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",
               until = 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",
               until = c("max", 3)))

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

better_sub_mult	<i>better_sub_mult</i>
-----------------	------------------------

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(),
  until_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 substitute those provided by pattern_v
until_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"),
  until = 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"),
  until = 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	<i>better_unique</i>
---------------	----------------------

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

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

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

 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 containning 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 containning 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
```

 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 substitute 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!"
```

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
```

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 substitute 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!"

Index

`better_match`, [1](#)
`better_split`, [2](#)
`better_split_any`, [3](#)
`better_sub`, [4](#)
`better_sub_mult`, [5](#)
`better_unique`, [6](#)

`grep_all`, [7](#)
`grep_all2`, [7](#)
`gsub_mult`, [8](#)

`match_by`, [9](#)

`sub_mult`, [9](#)