

# Package ‘tibbleColumns’

June 14, 2018

**Title** A useful set of functions that focus on tibble data frames.

**Version** 0.2.1

**Description** Designed to offer some time saving functions that fix problems you didn't even know you had within the tidyverse. It also introduces some advanced methods I've developed for advanced pipe sequences.

**Depends** R (>= 3.4.1)

**License** GPL

**URL** <https://github.com/nhemerson/tibbleColumns>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/nhemerson/tibbleColumns/issues>

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**RoxygenNote** 6.0.1.9000

**Suggests** knitr,  
rmarkdown

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

## R topics documented:

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|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| bind_rows_keyword | <i>Bind data frames together by row based on a keyword</i> |
|-------------------|--|

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### Description

Allows user to pass a keyword and an environment to bind all data frames in that environment with that keyword in the name by rows.

### Usage

```
bind_rows_keyword(df, keyword, env = NULL)
```

### Arguments

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| df, keyword, env |   |
|                  | dataframe to take in current state of tibble keyword string and environment object to search in |

### Examples

```
mtcars %>% tbl_df() %>% tbl_module(filter(., hp < 00), "c1") %>% filter(hp > 200) %>%  
tbl_out("c") %>% bind_rows_keyword("c")
```

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|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| bool_to_binary | <i>New binary numeric column mirroring logical column</i> |
|----------------|---|

---

### Description

Look at a logical TRUE FALSE column and make new column with binary representation.

### Usage

```
bool_to_binary(df, col, remove_bool_col = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| df, col | a data frame and logical TRUE FALSE column to change to binary |
|---------|--|

### Examples

```
iris %>% mutate(Setosa = str_detect(.$Species, "setosa")) %>% bool_to_binary(., Setosa)
```

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|                   |                                       |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| change_XoX_column | <i>General X over X change Column</i> |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|

---

**Description**

Creates a change column based on integer or numeric column

**Usage**

```
change_XoX_column(df, col1, col2, XoX)
```

**Arguments**

df, col1, col2, XoX  
a data frame two columnnames and XoX name for new column

**Examples**

```
change_XoX_column(mtcars, drat, wt, "MoM")
```

---

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| change_XoX_column_group | <i>General X over X Change Column by Group</i> |
|-------------------------|--|

---

**Description**

Creates a change column based on a group. This function is specific as the data must have three columns at most. A category group column group a/b, device type, segment, a calendar group month, year, day and a numeric column to aggregate users, visits, clicks etc.. The data columns MUST be in that order as well. Category Group, Calendar Group, Numeric Aggregate.

**Usage**

```
change_XoX_column_group(df, col1, col2, XoX)
```

**Arguments**

df, col1, col2, XoX  
a data frame two columnnames and XoX name for new column

**Examples**

```
tb %>% select(Type, Month, Users) %>% change_XoX_column_group(Dec,Jan,"MoM")
```

---

`file_choose`*Tidy wrapper for file.choose function with doc format options*

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**Description**

Opens GUI to select specific file and read in as either csv or xls with a sheet option for xls file.

**Usage**

```
file_choose(type, sheet = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

`type` format type for read in document either csv or xls

**Examples**

```
file_choose("csv")
```

---

`lag_col`*Create lag column based on another*

---

**Description**

Select a column to have the lag row of be noted in a new mutated column.

**Usage**

```
lag_col(df, col, replace_na_with = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

`df, col, replace_na_with`  
a data frame a column and what to replace NAs with

**Examples**

```
mtcars %>% lead_col(cyl,0)
```

---

|          |                                     |
|----------|-------------------------------------|
| lead_col | Create lead column based on another |
|----------|-------------------------------------|

---

### Description

Select a column to have the lead row of be noted in a new mutated column.

### Usage

```
lead_col(df, col, replace_na_with = NULL)
```

### Arguments

df, col, replace\_na\_with  
a data frame a column and what to replace NAs with

### Examples

```
mtcars %>% lead_col(cyl,0)
```

---

|                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| lm_summary_tibble | Linear Model Summary Tibble |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|

---

### Description

This function returns a tidy tibble output of the most important parts of a lm summary a la the broom package.

### Usage

```
lm_summary_tibble(df, dep)
```

### Arguments

df, dep  
a dataframe and a dependent variable name

### Examples

```
mtcars %>% select(mpg,cyl,wt) %>% lm_summary_tibble(mpg)
```

---

|             |                                  |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| prop_column | <i>General Proportion Column</i> |
|-------------|----------------------------------|

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**Description**

This function creates a proportion column based on a column specified.

**Usage**

```
prop_column(df, col)
```

**Arguments**

df, col            a data frame and a column name

**Examples**

```
mtcars %>% count(cyl, disp) %>% arrange(desc(n)) %>% prop_column(n)
```

---

|                   |                                   |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| prop_column_group | <i>Proportion Column by Group</i> |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|

---

**Description**

Groups one column, adds a column for count of each group and adds a column for proportion of total based on count

**Usage**

```
prop_column_group(df, group)
```

**Arguments**

df, group            a dataframe and a group column name

**Examples**

```
mtcars %>% prop_column_group(cyl)
```

---

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| replace_all_na | <i>Replace all na's in tibble with a value</i> |
|----------------|--|

---

**Description**

Replace NA's with a zero for dataframes. Defaults with a 0 unless something else typed.

**Usage**

```
replace_all_na(df, replace_with = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

df, replace\_with  
a data frame and what to replace with

**Examples**

```
mtcars %>% tbl_out("cars") %>% sjmisc::set_na(na = 0) %>% replace_all_na()
```

---

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| tbl_lookup | <i>Get a list of groups in certain column</i> |
|------------|---|

---

**Description**

Designate a column and get a single column listing the groups in that column.

**Usage**

```
tbl_lookup(df, ...)
```

**Arguments**

df, ... a data frame and a column or columns to get group list

**Examples**

```
mtcars %>% tbl_out("cars") %>% tbl_lookup(cyl) %>% tbl_out("cylList")
```

---

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| tbl_module | <i>Run a function outside of the pipe sequence</i> |
|------------|--|

---

### Description

Run a function outside of the pipe sequence and create a tibble in global environment for it while passing previous state of data frame through to the next pipe step.

### Usage

```
tbl_module(df, fun, name)
```

### Arguments

df, fun, name    a data frame, a function to run and a name for created tibble object

### Examples

```
mtcars %>% tbl_out("cars") %>% tbl_module(filter(., hp > 150), "fastCars") %>% tbl_lookup(cyl)
```

---

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| tbl_out | <i>Shorter alias for tibble_out function - Tibble a data frame state within a pipe series</i> |
|---------|---|

---

### Description

Create a tibble for the state of a data frame within a pipe series and assign it as an object to the global environment.

### Usage

```
tbl_out(df, name, suppress = FALSE, env = NULL)
```

### Arguments

df, name, suppress, env  
                                  a data frame and a name for created tibble object with option to suppress or add environment as a string

### Examples

```
mtcars %>% group_by(cyl) %>% prop_column_group(cyl) %>% tbl_out("grouped") %>% filter(Count > 9)
```



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|            |   |
|------------|---|
| tibble_out | <i>Tibble a data frame state within a pipe series</i> |
|------------|---|

---

**Description**

Create a tibble for the state of a data frame within a pipe series and assign it as an object to the global environment.

**Usage**

```
tibble_out(df, name, suppress = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| df, name | a data frame and a name for created tibble object                        |
| suppress | prevents the function from creating the tibble in the parent environment |

**Examples**

```
mtcars %>% group_by(cyl) %>% prop_column_group(cyl) %>% tibble_out("grouped") %>% filter(Count >9)
```

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|              |                                     |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| ttest_tibble | <i>A tidy t.test summary tibble</i> |
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**Description**

Allows to pass a tibble data\_frame to the base R t.test function over two numeric columns. Then extracts the output statistics and outputs a tibble.

**Usage**

```
ttest_tibble(df1, df2)
```

**Arguments**

|          |                       |
|----------|-----------------------|
| df1, df2 | two tibble dataframes |
|----------|-----------------------|

**Examples**

```
ttest_tibble(t1$num, t2$num)
```

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