

Package ‘dformula’

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Type Package

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Title Data Manipulation using Formula

Description A tool for manipulating data using the generic formula. A single formula allows to easily add, replace and remove variables before running the analysis.

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports utils, stats, formula.tools(>= 1.7.1)

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

License GPL (>= 2)

Repository CRAN

URL <https://github.com/dataallaround/dformula>

BugReports <https://github.com/dataallaround/dformula/issues>

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add *Add variables*

Description

Add new variables by mutating the input variables using a formula.

Usage

```
add(from, formula, as = NULL,
     position = c("right", "left"),
     na.remove = FALSE, logic_convert = TRUE,...)
```

Arguments

from	a data.frame object with variables
formula	a formula indicating the operation to create new variables. Look at the detail section for explanantion.
as	a character vector with names of new variables.
position	if the new variables are positioned at the begining (right) or at the left (left) of the data in input.
na.remove	a logical value indicating whether NA values should be removed.
logic_convert	logical value indicating if the new logical variable are convertet to 0 or 1
...	further arguments

Details

The formula is composed of two part:

~ new_variables

the right-hand are the new variable to add starting from the existing varaibles, using the I() function.

For example:

```
~ I(log(column_names1)) + I(column_names2/100)
```

the column_names1 and log(column_names1) are added to the data.

If na.remove is set ti TRUE, new variables are created, added to the dataset in input and then the observation with missing are removed.

Value

Returns a data.frame object with the original and the new varaibles.

Author(s)

Alessio Serafini

Examples

```

data("airquality")
dt <- airquality

head(add(from = dt, formula = ~ log(Ozone)))
head(add(from = dt, formula = ~ log(Ozone) + log(Wind)))
head(add(from = dt, formula = ~ log(Ozone), as = "Ozone_1"))

head(add(from = dt, formula = Ozone + Wind ~ log()))
head(add(from = dt, formula = ~ log()))
head(add(from = dt, formula = .~ log(), position = "left"))

head(add(from = dt, formula = .~ log(), na.remove = TRUE))

head(add(from = dt, formula = ~ I((Ozone>5))))
head(add(from = dt, formula = ~ I((Ozone>5)), logic_convert = FALSE ))

head(add(from = dt, formula = Ozone + Wind ~ C(Ozone-Ozone)))
head(add(from = dt, formula = ~ C(log(Ozone))))
head(add(from = dt, formula = ~ C(5)))
head(add(from = dt, formula = Ozone + Wind ~ C(Ozone-Ozone)))
head(add(from = dt, formula = Ozone + Wind ~ C(log(Ozone))))

foo <- function(x, a = 100){return(x-x + a)}

head(add(from = dt, formula = Ozone + Month~ I(foo(a = 100))))
head(add(from = dt, formula = Ozone + Month~ foo()))
head(add(from = dt, formula = ~ I(foo(Ozone, a = 100))))

```

population_data

World population

Description

World population and countries are

Usage

```
data("population_data")
```

Format

A data frame with 159 observations on the following 3 variables.

Country a character vector with countries names

Population a numeric vector with population

Area a numeric vector with area of the counties

Source

<https://www.worldometers.info>

Examples

```
data(population_data)
str(population_data)
```

remove	<i>Remove a subset</i>
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Description

Selects the row and the variables to remove by specifying a condition using a formula.

Usage

```
remove(from, formula = .~., na.remove = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

from	a data.frame object with variables
formula	a formula indicating the operation to create new variables. Look at the detail section for explanantion.
na.remove	a logical value indicating whether NA values should be removed.
...	further arguments

Details

The formula is composed of two part:

column_names ~ rows_conditions

the left-hand side are the names of the column to remove, and the right-hand the operation to remove the rows, using the I() function.

For example:

```
column_names1 + column_names2 ~ I(column_names1 == "a") + I(column_names2 > 4)
```

first the row are selected to be removed if the observation in the column_names1 are equal to a and if the observation in the column_names2 are biggers than 4, then the column_names1 and column_names2 are removed and the other variables are returned.

If na.remove is set to TRUE, after the subsetting the observations with missing are removed.

Value

Returns a data.frame object without the selected elements.

Author(s)

Alessio Serafini

Examples

```
data("airquality")
dt <- airquality

head(remove(from = dt, formula = .~ I(Ozone > 10)))
head(remove(from = dt, formula = .~ I(Ozone > 10), na.remove = TRUE))
head(remove(from = dt, formula = Ozone ~ .))

head(remove(from = dt, formula = Ozone~ I(Ozone > 10)))
head(remove(from = dt, formula = Ozone + Wind~ I(Ozone > 10)))

head(remove(from = dt, formula = Ozone + . ~ I(Ozone > 10)))
head(remove(from = dt, formula = Ozone + NULL ~ I(Ozone > 10)))
```

rename

Rename variables

Description

Rename variables using formulas

Usage

```
rename(from, formula, ...)
```

Arguments

from	a data.frame object with variables
formula	a formula indicating the operation to create new variables. Look at the detail section for explanation.
...	further arguments

Details

The formula is composed of two part:

```
column_names ~ new_variables_name
```

the left-hand side select the columns to change the names, and the right-hand the new names of the selected columns

For example:

```
column_names1 + column_names2 ~ new_variables_name1 + new_variables_name2
```

the name of the column 1 and the name of the column 2 are changed in new_variables_name1 and new_variables_name2

Value

The original data.frame with changed column names

Author(s)

Alessio Serafini

Examples

```
data("airquality")
dt <- airquality

head(rename(from = dt, Ozone ~ Ozone1))
head(rename(from = dt, Ozone + Wind ~ Ozone_new + Wind_new))
```

select	<i>Select a subset</i>
--------	------------------------

Description

Selects the row and the variables by specifying a condition using a formula.

Usage

```
select(from, formula = .~., as = NULL, na.remove = FALSE, na.return = FALSE,...)
```

Arguments

from	a data.frame object with variables
formula	a formula indicating the operation to create new variables. Look at the detail section for explanantion
as	a character vector with names of new variables.
na.remove	a logical value indicating whether NA values should be removed

`na.return` a logical value indicating whether only the observation with NA values should be shown

`...` further arguments

Details

The formula is composed of two part:

`column_names ~ row_conditions`

the left-hand side are the names of the column to select, and the right-hand the operations to select the rows, using the `I()` function.

For example:

```
column_names1 + column_names2 ~ I(column_names1 == "a") + I(column_names2 > 4)
```

first the rows are selected if the observation in the `column_names1` are equal to a and if the observation in the `column_names2` are bigger than 4, then the `column_names1` and `column_names2` are returned.

If `na.remove` is set to TRUE, after the subsetting the observations with missing are removed.

Value

Returns a `data.frame` object containing the selected elements.

Author(s)

Alessio Serafini

Examples

```
data("airquality")
dt <- airquality

## Selects columns and filter rows

select(from = dt, formula = .~ I(Ozone > 10 & Wind > 10))
select(from = dt, formula = Ozone ~ I(Wind > 10))
select(from = dt, formula = Ozone + Wind~ I(Ozone > 10))

## All rows and filter columns

select(from = dt, formula = Ozone ~ .)
select(from = dt, formula = Ozone + Wind ~ NULL)
```

transform	<i>Transform variables</i>
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Description

Mutate input variables using a formula.

Usage

```
transform(from, formula, as = NULL,
          na.remove = FALSE, logic_convert = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

from	a data.frame object with variables
formula	a formula indicating the operation to create new variables. Look at the detail section for explanation.
as	a character vector with names of new variables.
na.remove	a logical value indicating whether NA values should be removed.
logic_convert	logical value indicating if the new logical variables are converted to 0 or 1
...	further arguments

Details

The formula is composed of two parts:

```
column_names ~ transformed_variables
```

the left-hand side are the names of the column to transform, and the right-hand the operations applied to the selected columns, using the I() function.

For example:

```
column_names1 + column_names2 ~ I(log(column_names1)) + I(column_names2/100)
```

the column_names1 is mutated in log(column_names1) and column_names2 is divided by 100.

If na.remove is set to TRUE, variables are mutated, and then the observation with missing are removed.

Value

Returns the original data.frame object with mutated variables.

Author(s)

Alessio Serafini

Examples

```
data("airquality")
dt <- airquality

head(transform(from = dt, Ozone ~ I(Ozone-Ozone)))
head(transform(from = dt, Ozone ~ log(Ozone)))
head(transform(from = dt, Ozone ~ I(Ozone>5)))
head(transform(from = dt, Ozone ~ I(Ozone>5), logic_convert = TRUE))

head(transform(from = dt, ~ log()))
head(transform(from = dt, . ~ log()))
head(transform(from = dt, NULL ~ log()))

head(transform(from = dt, Ozone + Day ~ log()))
head(transform(from = dt, Ozone + Day ~ log(Ozone/100) + exp(Day)))
head(transform(from = dt, Ozone ~ log()))

head(transform(from = dt, Ozone + Wind ~ C(log(1))))
head(transform(from = dt, Ozone + Wind ~ log(Ozone) + C(10)))

head(transform(from = dt, Ozone + Wind ~ C(log(Ozone))))

foo <- function(x, a = 100){return(x-x + a)}
head(transform(from = dt, Ozone + Wind ~ foo(a = 100)))
head(transform(from = dt, . ~ foo(a = 100)))

head(transform(from = dt, Ozone + Wind ~ log(log(1))))
```

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