

Package ‘thinkr’

July 22, 2025

Title Tools for Cleaning Up Messy Files

Version 0.16

Description Some tools for cleaning up messy 'Excel' files to be suitable for R. People who have been working with 'Excel' for years built more or less complicated sheets with names, characters, formats that are not homogeneous. To be able to use them in R nowadays, we built a set of functions that will avoid the majority of importation problems and keep all the data at best.

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URL <https://github.com/Thinkr-open/thinkr>

BugReports <https://github.com/Thinkr-open/thinkr/issues>

Depends R (>= 3.1)

Imports assertthat, cli, devtools, dplyr, ggplot2, lazyeval,
lubridate, magrittr, methods, officer, rvg, stats, stringi,
stringr, tidyr, utils, withr

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat

VignetteBuilder knitr

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.2.0

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2022-08-22 13:30:02 UTC

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.efface_test	<i>delete .test file in testthat folder</i>
--------------	---

Description

Only usefull during package developpement using testthat package

Usage

.efface_test()

all_ggplot_to_pptx	<i>Save all ggplot in a pptx</i>
--------------------	----------------------------------

Description

Save all ggplot in a pptx

Usage

```
all_ggplot_to_pptx(  
  out = "tous_les_graphs.pptx",  
  open = TRUE,  
  png = TRUE,  
  folder = "dessin",  
  global = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

out	output file name
open	booleen open file after creation
png	booleen also save as png
folder	png's folder
global	booleen use .GlobalEnv

Examples

```
## Not run:  
all_ggplot_to_pptx()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

as_mon_numeric	<i>Transform a vector into numeric if meaningful, even with bad decimal, space or %</i>
----------------	---

Description

Transform a vector into numeric if meaningful, even with bad decimal, space or %

Usage

```
as_mon_numeric(vec)
```

Arguments

vec a vector

Details

Note that text and factors are not transformed as numeric (except FALSE, TRUE, F, T), contrary to R default behavior with ‘as.numeric(factor())’

Value

a numeric vector

Examples

```
as_mon_numeric(c("1", "0", "1"))
as_mon_numeric(c("1.3", "1,5", "1;6", "16%", "17 87 "))
as_mon_numeric(c(TRUE, "A", "F"))
as_mon_numeric(c(TRUE, TRUE, FALSE))
as_mon_numeric(factor(c("toto", "tata", "toto")))
```

clean_levels	<i>Clean levels label</i>
--------------	---------------------------

Description

Clean levels label

Usage

```
clean_levels(vec, verbose = FALSE, translit = FALSE, punct = FALSE)
```

Arguments

vec a factor

verbose boolean is the function verbose

translit boolean remove non ascii character

punct boolean do you remove punctuation

clean_names	<i>clean_names</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

clean_names

Usage

```
clean_names(dataset, verbose = FALSE, translit = TRUE)
```

Arguments

dataset	a dataframe
verbose	logical
translit	logical remove non ascii character

Value

a dataframe

Examples

```
data(iris)
clean_names(iris)
```

clean_vec	<i>Clean character vector</i>
-----------	-------------------------------

Description

Clean character vector

Usage

```
clean_vec(
  vec,
  verbose = FALSE,
  unique = TRUE,
  keep_number = FALSE,
  translit = TRUE,
  punct = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

vec	character vector to clean
verbose	logical is the function verbose
unique	logical do we have to apply make_unique
keep_number	logical keep number at begining
translit	logical remove non ascii character
punct	logical do you remove punctuation

dput_levels	<i>return R instruction to create levels</i>
-------------	--

Description

return R instruction to create levels

Usage

dput_levels(vec)

Arguments

vec	a factor or character vector
-----	------------------------------

Value

a R instruction

Examples

dput_levels(iris\$Species)

excel_names	<i>Get position or excel name of column</i>
-------------	---

Description

ncol_to_excel returns excel column name from a position number. excel_to_ncol returns excel column position number from a column name. excel_col returns all excel column name.

Usage

```
ncol_to_excel(n)

excel_to_ncol(col_name)

excel_col()
```

Arguments

n	the column position
col_name	the column name

Examples

```
ncol_to_excel(35)
excel_to_ncol("BF")
excel_col()
ncol_to_excel(1:6)
excel_to_ncol(c('AF', 'AG', 'AH'))
```

find_name	<i>find pattern in name's dataset</i>
-----------	---------------------------------------

Description

find pattern in name's dataset

Usage

```
find_name(dataset, pattern)
```

Arguments

dataset	a data.frame (or list or anything with names parameter)
pattern	pattern we are looking for

Value

a list with position and value

Examples

```
find_name(iris, "Sepal")
```

`from_excel_to_posixt` *transform the excel numeric date format into POSIXct*

Description

transform the excel numeric date format into POSIXct

Usage

```
from_excel_to_posixt(vec, origin = "1904-01-01")
```

Arguments

<code>vec</code>	a vector
<code>origin</code>	a date-time object, or something which can be coerced by <code>as.POSIXct(tz = "GMT")</code> to such an object.

`gsub2` *like gsub but keep a factor as factor*

Description

like gsub but keep a factor as factor

Usage

```
gsub2(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a vector
<code>...</code>	les parametres de la fonction gsub

Value

a vector

is.01	<i>does this vector only contains 0 and 1</i>
-------	---

Description

does this vector only contains 0 and 1

Usage

```
is.01(x)
```

Arguments

x	a vector
---	----------

Value

a boolean

Examples

```
is.01(c(0,1,0,0,1))  
is.01(c(0,1,0,0,5))
```

is.12	<i>does this vector only contains 1 and 2</i>
-------	---

Description

does this vector only contains 1 and 2

Usage

```
is.12(x)
```

Arguments

x	a vector
---	----------

Value

a boolean

Examples

```
is.12(c(1,1,2,1,2))  
is.12(c(1,1,2,1,5))
```

is_full_figures	<i>Predicate for character vector full of figures</i>
-----------------	---

Description

detects if a character vector is only made with figures. Useful when you

Usage

```
is_full_figures(.)
```

Arguments

. a vector of character (and eventually NA's)

Value

a boolean

Examples

```
is_full_figures(c(NA,"0","25.3"))  
is_full_figures((c(NA,"0","25_3")))
```

is_full_na	<i>Predicate for full NA vector</i>
------------	-------------------------------------

Description

is_full_na test if the vector is full of NA's

Usage

```
is_full_na(.)
```

Arguments

. a vector

Value

a vector of boolean

Examples

```
is_full_na(c(NA, NA, NA))
```

is_likert	<i>is a factor a likert scale</i>
-----------	-----------------------------------

Description

is a factor a likert scale

Usage

```
is_likert(vec, lev)
```

Arguments

vec	a factor
lev	le scale

Value

boolean

Examples

```
is_likert(iris$Species,c("setosa","versicolor","virginica"))
is_likert(iris$Species,c("setosa","versicolor","virginica","banana"))
is_likert(iris$Species,c("setosa","versicolor"))
```

look_like_a_number	<i>return TRUE if this look like a number</i>
--------------------	---

Description

return TRUE if this look like a number

Usage

```
look_like_a_number(vec)
```

Arguments

vec	a vector
-----	----------

Value

un boolean

make_unique	<i>make.unique improvement</i>
-------------	--------------------------------

Description

make.unique improvement

Usage

```
make_unique(vec, sep = "_")
```

Arguments

vec	a vector
sep	char separator to use

Value

a vector

Examples

```
make_unique(c("a", "a", "a", "b", "a", "b", "c"))
```

peep	<i>peep the pipeline</i>
------	--------------------------

Description

peep some data at one step of a pipeline.

Usage

```
peep(data, ..., printer = print, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	some data
...	function names or expressions that use . as a placeholder for the data
printer	which function use to print
verbose	TRUE to include what is printed

Value

the input data

Examples

```

if( require(magrittr) ){
  # just symbols
  iris %>% peep(head,tail) %>% summary
  # expressions with .
  iris %>% peep(head(., n=2),tail(., n=3) ) %>% summary
  # or both
  iris %>% peep(head,tail(., n=3) ) %>% summary
  # use verbose to see what happens
  iris %>% peep(head,tail(., n=3), verbose = TRUE) %>% summary
}

```

replace_pattern	<i>Replace pattern everywhere in a data.frame</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Replace pattern everywhere in a data.frame

Usage

```
replace_pattern(dataset, pattern, replacement, exact = FALSE)
```

Arguments

dataset	a data.frame
pattern	Pattern to look for.
replacement	A character of replacements.
exact	a boolean if TRUE the whole value need ton match

Value

a data.frame

Examples

```

dataset <- data.frame(
  col_a = as.factor(letters)[1:7],
  col_b = letters[1:7],
  col_c = 1:7,
  col_d = paste0(letters[1:7], letters[1:7]),
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)

# replace pattern
replace_pattern(dataset, "a", "XXX-")

# With exact matching
replace_pattern(dataset, "a", "XXX-", exact = TRUE)

```

save_as_csv	<i>export a data.frame to csv</i>
-------------	-----------------------------------

Description

export a data.frame to csv

Usage

```
save_as_csv(dataset, path, row.names = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

dataset	a data.frame
path	the path
row.names	boolean do we have to save the row names
...	other write.csv parameters

Value

file name as character

Examples

```
## Not run:
iris %>% save_as_csv(file.path(tempdir(), 'coucou.csv')) %>% browseURL()

## End(Not run)
```

set_col_type	<i>set a given coltype to each column in a data.frame</i>
--------------	---

Description

set a given coltype to each column in a data.frame

Usage

```
set_col_type(dataset, col_type)
```

Arguments

dataset	a data.frame
col_type	a character vector containing the class to apply

Value

a data.frame

%ni%	<i>not in</i>
------	---------------

Description

not in

Usage

x %ni% table

Arguments

x	vector or NULL: the values to be matched
table	the values to be matched against

Examples

```
"a" %ni% letters
"coucou" %ni% letters
```

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