Package: incase (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Pipe-Friendly Vector Replacement with Case Statements

Version 0.3.2.9000

Description Offers a pipe-friendly alternative to the 'dplyr'
functions case_when() and if_else(), as well as a number of
user-friendly simplifications for common use cases. These
functions accept a vector as an optional first argument,
allowing conditional statements to be built using the
'magrittr' dot operator. The functions also coerce all outputs
to the same type, meaning you no longer have to worry about
using specific typed variants of NA or explicitly declaring
integer outputs, and evaluate outputs somewhat lazily, so you
don't waste time on long operations that won't be used.

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URL <https://pkg.rossellhayes.com/incase/>,
<https://github.com/rossellhayes/incase>

BugReports <https://github.com/rossellhayes/incase/issues>

Imports backports, cli, magrittr, plu, rlang

Suggests dplyr, testthat (>= 3.0.0), tibble

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Contents

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fn_case	*Case statements applying a function to all inputs*

Description

Case statements applying a function to all inputs

Usage

```
fn_case(x, fn, ..., preserve = FALSE, default = NA)
```

Arguments

x   A vector

fn   A function to apply to the left-hand side of each formula in . . .

             Either a quoted or unquoted function name, an anonymous function, or a purrr-style formula.

             The function should take two inputs, the first being x and the second being the left-hand side of the formula. The function should return a logical vector, either of length 1 or the same length as x.

...   [<dynamic-dots>](dynamic-dots) A sequence of two-sided formulas or named arguments.

             • **Formulas**: Elements of x that return TRUE when passed to fn with the left hand side (LHS) of each formula will be replaced with the value in the right hand side (RHS). The LHS must evaluate to a logical vector when passed to fn with x. The RHS must be of length 1 or the same length as all other RHS.
             • **Named arguments**: named arguments are passed as additional arguments to the function fn.

preserve   If TRUE, unmatched elements of x will be returned unmodified. (The elements may have their type coerced to be compatible with replacement values.) If FALSE, unmatched elements of x will be replaced with default. Defaults to FALSE.

default   If preserve is FALSE, a value to replace unmatched elements of x. Defaults to NA.

Value

A vector of length 1 or n, matching the length of the logical input or output vectors. Inconsistent lengths will generate an error.

See Also

fn_case_fct() to return a factor and fn_case_list() to return a list

fn_switch_case(), which applies a function to each formula's LHS, but not x

switch_case(), a simpler alternative for exact matching

grep_case(), a simpler alternative for regex pattern matching

in_case(), a pipeable alternative to dplyr::case_when()

Examples

```
# Replicate switch_case()
parties <- sample(c("d", "r", "i", "g", "l"), 20, replace = TRUE)

fn_case(
  parties,
  fn = `%in%`,
  "d" ~ "Democrat",
  "r" ~ "Republican",
  "i" ~ "Independent",
  "g" ~ "Green",
  "l" ~ "Libertarian"
)

# Replicate grep_case()
countries <- c(
  "France", "Ostdeutschland", "Westdeutschland", "Nederland",
  "Belgie (Vlaanderen)", "Belgique (Wallonie)", "Luxembourg", "Italia"
)

fn_case(
  countries,
  fn = function(x, pattern, ...) {grepl(pattern, x, ...)},
  "Deutschland" ~ "Germany",
  "Belgi(qu)?e" ~ "Belgium",
  "Nederland"   ~ "Netherlands",
  "Italia"      ~ "Italy",
  preserve      = TRUE,
  ignore.case   = TRUE
)

fn_case(
  countries,
  fn = ~ grepl(.y, .x),
  "Deutschland" ~ "Germany",
  "Belgi(qu)?e" ~ "Belgium",
  "Nederland"   ~ "Netherlands",
```

```
    "Italia"        ~ "Italy",
    preserve      = TRUE,
    ignore.case   = TRUE
)

# Recode values in a range
time    <- runif(10, 1, 12)
hours   <- time %/% 1
minutes <- time %% 1 * 60

hours <- hours %>%
  if_case(minutes > 32.5, (. + 1) %% 12, .) %>%
  switch_case(0 ~ 12, preserve = TRUE)

minutes %>%
  fn_case(
    fn = ~ abs(.x - .y) <= 2.5,
    0  ~ "o'clock",
    60 ~ "o'clock",
    30 ~ "half past",
    15 ~ "quarter past",
    45 ~ "quarter to",
    5  ~ "five past",
    10 ~ "ten past",
    20 ~ "twenty past",
    25 ~ "twenty-five past",
    55 ~ "five to",
    50 ~ "ten to",
    40 ~ "twenty to",
    35 ~ "twenty-five to"
  ) %>%
  switch_case(
    "o'clock" ~ paste(hours, .),
    default   = paste(., hours)
  )

# Replicate vctrs::vec_ptype_abbr() (used for tibble column labels)
# Based on a contribution by Patrice Kiener
in_herits <- function(x) {
  fn_case(
    x,
    fn = inherits,
    "factor"     ~ "fct",
    "character"  ~ "chr",
    "numeric"    ~ "dbl",
    "integer"    ~ "int",
    "logical"    ~ "lgl",
    "complex"    ~ "cpl",
    "raw"        ~ "raw",
    "matrix"     ~ "mat",
    "array"      ~ "arr",
    "data.frame" ~ "df",
    "list"       ~ "lst",
```

```
    "function"    ~ "fn",
    default       = class(x)[[1]]
  )
}

in_herits(1:3)
in_herits(letters[1:3])
in_herits(fn_case)
```

---

grep_case   *Switch-style recoding of values with string pattern matching*

Description

Switch-style recoding of values with string pattern matching

Usage

```
grep_case(x, ..., preserve = FALSE, default = NA)
```

Arguments

x	A vector
...	<dynamic-dots> A sequence of two-sided formulas or named arguments.
	• **Formulas**: Elements of x that match the regex pattern on the left hand side (LHS) of formulas will be replaced with the value in the right hand side (RHS). The LHS must evaluate to a character string. The RHS must be of length one. NULL inputs are ignored.
	• **Named arguments**: named arguments are passed to grepl().
preserve	If TRUE, unmatched elements of x will be returned unmodified. (The elements may have their type coerced to be compatible with replacement values.) If FALSE, unmatched elements of x will be replaced with default. Defaults to FALSE.
default	If preserve is FALSE, a value to replace unmatched elements of x. Defaults to NA.

Value

A vector of the same length as x.

See Also

grep_case_fct() to return a factor and grep_case_list() to return a list

fn_case(), to apply a function other than grepl() to each case

switch_case() to recode values with exact matching

in_case(), a pipeable alternative to dplyr::case_when()

switch() and grepl(), which inspired this function

Examples

```
words <- c("caterpillar", "dogwood", "catastrophe", "dogma")

grep_case(
  words,
  "cat" ~ "feline",
  "dog" ~ "canine"
)

caps_words <- c("caterpillar", "dogwood", "Catastrophe", "DOGMA")

grep_case(
  caps_words,
  "cat" ~ "feline",
  "dog" ~ "canine",
  ignore.case = TRUE
)

countries <- c(
  "France", "Ostdeutschland", "Westdeutschland", "Nederland",
  "Belgie (Vlaanderen)", "Belgique (Wallonie)", "Luxembourg", "Italia"
)

grep_case(
  countries,
  "Deutschland" ~ "Germany",
  "Belgi(qu)?e" ~ "Belgium",
  "Nederland"   ~ "Netherlands",
  "Italia"      ~ "Italy",
  preserve      = TRUE,
  ignore.case   = TRUE
)
```

---

if_case   *Pipe-friendly vectorized if*

Description

Compared to [dplyr::if_else()](), this function is easier to use with a pipe. A vector piped into this function will be quietly ignored. This allows [magrittr]() dots to be used in arguments without requiring workarounds like wrapping the function in braces.

Usage

```
if_case(condition, true, false, missing = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

condition   Logical vector

true, false, missing

Values to use for TRUE, FALSE, and NA values of condition. They must be either
the same length as condition, or length 1.

...   Values passed to ... produce an error. This facilitates the quiet ignoring of a
piped vector.

Details

This function is also less strict than dplyr::if_else(). If true, false, and missing are different
types, they are silently coerced to a common type.

Value

Where condition is TRUE, the matching value from true; where it's FALSE, the matching value
from false; and where it's NA, the matching value from missing.

See Also

in_case(), a pipeable alternative to dplyr::case_when()

switch_case(), a reimplementation of switch()

dplyr::if_else(), from which this function is derived

Examples

```
x <- c(1, 2, 5, NA)

# if_case() produces the same output as dplyr::if_else()
if_case(x > 3, "high", "low", "missing")
dplyr::if_else(x > 3, "high", "low", "missing")

# if_case() does not throw an error if arguments are not of the same type
if_case(x > 3, "high", "low", NA)
try(dplyr::if_else(x > 3, "high", "low", NA))

# if_case() can accept a piped input without an error or requiring braces
x %>% if_case(. > 3, "high", "low", "missing")
try(x %>% dplyr::if_else(. > 3, "high", "low", "missing"))
x %>% {dplyr::if_else(. > 3, "high", "low", "missing")}

# You can also pipe a conditional test like dplyr::if_else()
{x > 3} %>% if_case("high", "low", "missing")
{x > 3} %>% dplyr::if_else("high", "low", "missing")
```

---

in_case   *A pipe-friendly general vectorized if*

Description

This function allows you to vectorize multiple if_else() statements. If no cases match, NA is returned. This function derived from `dplyr::case_when()`. Unlike `dplyr::case_when()`, in_case() supports piping elegantly and attempts to handle inconsistent types (see examples).

Usage

```
in_case(..., preserve = FALSE, default = NA)
```

Arguments

`...`	<`dynamic-dots`> A sequence of two-sided formulas. The left hand side (LHS) determines which values match this case. The right hand side (RHS) provides the replacement value. The LHS must evaluate to a logical vector. Both LHS and RHS may have the same length of either 1 or n. The value of n must be consistent across all cases. The case of n == 0 is treated as a variant of n != 1. NULL inputs are ignored.
`preserve`	If `TRUE`, unmatched elements of the input will be returned unmodified. (The elements may have their type coerced to be compatible with replacement values.) If `FALSE`, unmatched elements of the input will be replaced with `default`. Defaults to `FALSE`.
`default`	If `preserve` is `FALSE`, a value to replace unmatched elements of the input. Defaults to `NA`.

Value

A vector of length 1 or n, matching the length of the logical input or output vectors. Inconsistent lengths will generate an error.

See Also

`in_case_fct()` to return a factor and `in_case_list()` to return a list

`switch_case()` a simpler alternative for when each case involves `==` or `%in%`

`fn_case()`, a simpler alternative for when each case uses the same function

`if_case()`, a pipeable alternative to `dplyr::if_else()`

`dplyr::case_when()`, from which this function is derived

Examples

```
# Non-piped statements are handled the same as dplyr::case_when()
x <- 1:30
in_case(
  x %% 15 == 0 ~ "fizz buzz",
  x %%  3 == 0 ~ "fizz",
  x %%  5 == 0 ~ "buzz",
  TRUE         ~ x
)

# A vector can be directly piped into in_case() without error
1:30 %>%
  in_case(
    . %% 15 == 0 ~ "fizz buzz",
    . %%  3 == 0 ~ "fizz",
    . %%  5 == 0 ~ "buzz",
    TRUE         ~ .
  )

# in_case() silently converts types
1:30 %>%
  in_case(
    . %% 15 == 0 ~ 35,
    . %%  3 == 0 ~ 5,
    . %%  5 == 0 ~ 7,
    TRUE         ~ NA
  )

x <- 1:30
try(
  dplyr::case_when(
    x %% 15 == 0 ~ 35,
    x %%  3 == 0 ~ 5,
    x %%  5 == 0 ~ 7,
    TRUE         ~ NA
  )
)

# default and preserve make it easier to handle unmatched values
1:30 %>%
  in_case(
    . %% 15 == 0 ~ "fizz buzz",
    . %%  3 == 0 ~ "fizz",
    . %%  5 == 0 ~ "buzz",
    default      = "pass"
  )

1:30 %>%
  in_case(
    . %% 15 == 0 ~ "fizz buzz",
    . %%  3 == 0 ~ "fizz",
    . %%  5 == 0 ~ "buzz",
```

```
    preserve    = TRUE
  )
```

---

in_case_fct   *Case statements returning a factor*

Description

These functions are equivalent to [in_case()](), [switch_case()](), [grep_case()](), [fn_case()](), and [fn_switch_case()]() but return [factors]() with their levels determined by the order of their case statements.

Usage

```
in_case_fct(..., preserve = FALSE, default = NA, ordered = FALSE)

switch_case_fct(x, ..., preserve = FALSE, default = NA, ordered = FALSE)

grep_case_fct(x, ..., preserve = FALSE, default = NA, ordered = FALSE)

fn_case_fct(x, fn, ..., preserve = FALSE, default = NA, ordered = FALSE)

fn_switch_case_fct(x, fn, ..., preserve = FALSE, default = NA, ordered = FALSE)
```

Arguments

...	<[dynamic-dots]()> A sequence of two-sided formulas or named arguments.
	• **Formulas**: Elements of x that return TRUE when passed to fn with the left hand side (LHS) of each formula will be replaced with the value in the right hand side (RHS). The LHS must evaluate to a logical vector when passed to fn with x. The RHS must be of length 1 or the same length as all other RHS.
	• **Named arguments**: named arguments are passed as additional arguments to the function fn.
preserve	If TRUE, unmatched elements of x will be returned unmodified. (The elements may have their type coerced to be compatible with replacement values.) If FALSE, unmatched elements of x will be replaced with default. Defaults to FALSE.
default	If preserve is FALSE, a value to replace unmatched elements of x. Defaults to NA.
ordered	A logical. If [TRUE](), returns an [ordered]() factor. If [FALSE](), returns an unordered factor.
x	A vector

fn   A function to apply to the left-hand side of each formula in . . .

Either a quoted or unquoted function name, an anonymous function, or a purrr-style formula.

The function should take two inputs, the first being x and the second being the left-hand side of the formula. The function should return a logical vector, either of length 1 or the same length as x.

Value

A factor vector of length 1 or n, matching the length of the logical input or output vectors. Levels are determined by the order of inputs to . . . . Inconsistent lengths will generate an error.

See Also

in_case(), switch_case(), grep_case(), fn_case(), and fn_case_fct() on which these functions are based.

Examples

```
1:10 %>%
  in_case_fct(
    . %% 2 == 0 ~ "even",
    . %% 2 == 1 ~ "odd"
  )

switch_case_fct(
  c("a", "b", "c"),
  "c" ~ "cantaloupe",
  "b" ~ "banana",
  "a" ~ "apple"
)

switch_case_fct(
  c("a", "b", "c", "d"),
  "c" ~ "cantaloupe",
  "b" ~ "banana",
  "a" ~ "apple"
)

switch_case_fct(
  c("a", "b", "c", "d"),
  "c" ~ "cantaloupe",
  "b" ~ "banana",
  "a" ~ "apple",
  preserve = TRUE
)

grep_case_fct(
  c("caterpillar", "dogwood", "catastrophe", "dogma"),
  "cat" ~ "feline",
  "dog" ~ "canine"
)
```

```
fn_case_fct(
  c("a", "b", "c"),
  `%in%`,
  "c" ~ "cantaloupe",
  "b" ~ "banana",
  "a" ~ "apple"
)
```

---

in_case_list   *Case statements returning a list*

Description

These functions are equivalent to [in_case()](), [switch_case()](), [grep_case()](), [fn_case()](), and
[fn_switch_case()]() but return [lists]().

Usage

```
in_case_list(..., preserve = FALSE, default = NA)

switch_case_list(x, ..., preserve = FALSE, default = NA)

grep_case_list(x, ..., preserve = FALSE, default = NA)

fn_case_list(x, fn, ..., preserve = FALSE, default = NA)

fn_switch_case_list(x, fn, ..., preserve = FALSE, default = NA)
```

Arguments

...	<[dynamic-dots]()> A sequence of two-sided formulas or named arguments.
	• **Formulas**: Elements of x that return TRUE when passed to fn with the left hand side (LHS) of each formula will be replaced with the value in the right hand side (RHS). The LHS must evaluate to a logical vector when passed to fn with x. The RHS must be of length 1 or the same length as all other RHS.
	• **Named arguments**: named arguments are passed as additional arguments to the function fn.
preserve	If TRUE, unmatched elements of x will be returned unmodified. (The elements may have their type coerced to be compatible with replacement values.) If FALSE, unmatched elements of x will be replaced with default. Defaults to FALSE.
default	If preserve is FALSE, a value to replace unmatched elements of x. Defaults to NA.
x	A vector

fn   A function to apply to the left-hand side of each formula in . . .

Either a quoted or unquoted function name, an anonymous [function](#), or a [purrr-style formula](#).

The function should take two inputs, the first being x and the second being the left-hand side of the formula. The function should return a logical vector, either of length 1 or the same length as x.

Details

This can be useful when returning a non-[atomic](#) value and/or when you want to create a list column inside a [tibble](#).

Value

A list of length 1 or n, matching the length of the logical input vector.

See Also

[in_case()](#), [switch_case()](#), [grep_case()](#), [fn_case()](#), and [fn_case_fct()](#) on which these functions are based.

Examples

```
1:3 %>%
  in_case_list(
    . < 2   ~ mtcars,
    default = letters
  )
```

---

switch_case   *Switch-style recoding of values*

Description

Switch-style recoding of values

Usage

```
switch_case(x, ..., preserve = FALSE, default = NA)

fn_switch_case(x, fn, ..., preserve = FALSE, default = NA)
```

Arguments

x	A vector
...	<[dynamic-dots](#)> A sequence of two-sided formulas or named arguments.

- **Formulas**: Elements of x that match the left hand side (LHS) of formulas will be replaced with the value in the right hand side (RHS). The LHS must evaluate to an atomic vector. The RHS must be of length one. NULL inputs are ignored.
- **Named arguments**: for fn_switch_case(), named arguments are passed to the function fn. For switch_case(), named arguments will raise an error.

preserve	If TRUE, unmatched elements of x will be returned unmodified. (The elements may have their type coerced to be compatible with replacement values.) If FALSE, unmatched elements of x will be replaced with default. Defaults to FALSE.
default	If preserve is FALSE, a value to replace unmatched elements of x. Defaults to NA.
fn	A function to apply to the left-hand side of each formula in ...

Value

A vector of the same length as x.

See Also

[switch_case_fct()](#) and [fn_switch_case_fct()](#) to return a factor and [switch_case_list()](#) and [fn_switch_case_list()](#) to return a list

[grep_case()](#) to recode values with string pattern matching

[fn_case()](#), which applies a function to both x and each formula's LHS

[in_case()](#), a pipeable alternative to [dplyr::case_when()](#)

[switch()](#) and [%in%](#), which inspired this function

Examples

```
parties <- sample(c("d", "r", "i", "g", "l"), 20, replace = TRUE)

switch_case(
  parties,
  "d" ~ "Democrat",
  "r" ~ "Republican",
  "i" ~ "Independent",
  "g" ~ "Green",
  "l" ~ "Libertarian"
)

parties %>%
  switch_case(
    "d" ~ "Democrat",
```

```
    "r" ~ "Republican",
    "i" ~ "Independent",
    "g" ~ "Green",
    "l" ~ "Libertarian"
  )

parties %>%
  switch_case(
    "d" ~ "Democrat",
    "r" ~ "Republican",
    c("i", "g", "l") ~ "Other"
  )

parties %>%
  switch_case(
    "d" ~ "Democrat",
    "r" ~ "Republican",
    default = "Other"
  )

parties %>%
  switch_case(
    "d" ~ "Democrat",
    "r" ~ "Republican",
    preserve = FALSE
  )

parties %>%
  switch_case(
    "d" ~ "Democrat",
    "r" ~ "Republican",
    preserve = TRUE
  )

data <- c(1, 4, 8, 12, 999, 6, 2, 888, 4, 6, 777)

fn_switch_case(
  data,
  function(x) paste(rep(x, 3), collapse = ""),
  7 ~ "Not asked",
  8 ~ "Refused",
  9 ~ "Missing",
  preserve = TRUE
)
```

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