

Package ‘recoder’

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Type Package

Title A Simple and Flexible Recoder

Description Simple, easy to use, and flexible functionality for recoding variables. It allows for simple piecewise definition of transformations.

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Depends R (>= 3.1), stringr (>= 1.0.0)

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recoder-package	<i>A Simple and Flexible Recoder</i>
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Description

Simple, easy to use, and quite flexible function for recoding variables. Among the features is that it can handle compound conditions and can include functional transformations on the go, which together allow for rapid piecewise definition of functions.

Details

Package: recoder
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Author(s)

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recoder

Simple and Handy Recoder

Description

A flexible function for recoding a variable. It can be used for anything from simple explicit recoding to piecewise-defined transformations.

Usage

```
recoder(var, recode, other = NULL, na = NA, as.what = NULL)
```

Arguments

var	var is a variable (vector) being recoded.
recode	recode contains the instructions for how the recoding is done. Each instruction is in the form of condition: newvalue and instructions must be separated by semicolons (;).
other	When other=NULL, elements that do not satisfy any of the conditions in the instructions given by recode will by default remain unchanged, otherwise they will be changed to other
na	When na=NULL, NA values will not be changed in the vector, otherwise, they will be changed to na.
as.what	if as.what is specified, the final vector is forced to be of the given type. For example, it will be made a factor if as.what= "factor" is specified.

Details

recode contains the instructions for how the recoding is done. Each instruction is in the form of condition: newvalue and instructions must be separated by semicolons (;). E.g., 1:2; 2:-1; 3:0 will change all ones to two, twos to negative one, and threes to zero. Instruction can include compound conditions and functions for newvalue expressed in terms of \$. For example, "<0:0; >2:4; >=0 & <=2 : \$^2" will give zero for all the values below 0, 4 for all the values above 2, and squared values for anything between 0 and 2.

The input can be other types beside numeric. For characters and factors, it is important that the form "old": "new" includes quotations around both the left-hand side and the right-hand side.

When the input is a factor, recoding works as expected, but new levels cannot be assigned. In order to assign new levels, the input vector should be made into something else (e.g., a character) and then the argument as.what could be set to "factor" to get a factor as the end result.

Value

The recoded vector is returned.

Author(s)

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See Also

[cut](#), [recode](#)

Examples

```
u = rnorm(1000)
u.2 = recoder(u,'<-2: -2; >2 : 2' ,other = 0)
plot(u,u.2)

# use a function of 'x' for assigning new values based on old values
u.3 = recoder(u,'<-2: -2; >2 : 2; >=-2 & <=2 : $^3/4')
# NOTE: instructions in recode are executed from left to right
# So u.3 and u.4 are the same
u.4 = recoder(u,'<-2: -2; >=-2 : $^3/4; >2 : 2')
plot(u, u.3)

# another example of a piecewise defined function
x = runif(1000,-1,10)
y = recoder(x,'>0 & <1: sqrt($); >=1 : 1+log($)' ,other=NA)
plot(y~x)
table(is.na(y))

# we can also create other types of variables
k = rpois(n = 10000, lambda = 3)
evodd = recoder(k %% 2, '0: "even"; 1: "odd" ')
table(evodd)

# the output could also be made a factor, etc., using "as.what" argument
```

```
evodd.factor = recoder(k %% 2, '0: "even"; 1: "odd" ', as.what='factor')

# characters are recoded similarly
str = c('a','b','x','z',NA)
str2 = recoder(str, '"x": "c"; "z": "d" ')
str3 = recoder(str, '"a":1; "b":2; "x":3; "z":4 ')
print(str3) #note that this is still not numeric
num3 = recoder(str, '"a":1; "b":2; "x":3; "z":4 ', as.what='numeric')
print(num3)

# when input is a factor, the levels are fixed
f1 = factor( c('a','b','x','z',NA) )
f2 = recoder( f1, '"x": "a"; "z": "b" ')

## Not run:
f3 = recoder(f1, '"x": "c"; "z": "d" ') # "c" and "d" are not recognized

## End(Not run)
f3 = recoder( as.character(f1), '"x": "c"; "z": "d" ', as.what= "factor")
```

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