Package: namer (via r-universe)

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Title Easily Rename and Subset Objects by Name

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Description Contains convenience functions for naming. Select subsets by name using matches or regular expressions. Rename objects with regular expressions or paste.

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Contents

`namer-package` *Manipulate objects by name*

Description

Contains convenience functions for naming. Select subsets by name using matches or regular expressions. Rename objects with regular expressions or paste.

Details

{namer} is a tiny r package containing convenience functions for manipulating objects by their names. Using these functions makes your code easier to read, and reduces duplication:

```
library(namer)

vec <- c(One = 1, Two = 2, Three = 3, Four = 4)

# Base R:
vec[startsWith(names(vec), "T")]
#>   Two Three
#>     2     3

# Clearer:
vec |> named_starting("T")
#>   Two Three
#>     2     3


# Base R:
some_names <- names(vec) %in% c("Two", "Three")
names(vec)[some_names] <- tolower(names(vec)[some_names])

# Clearer:
vec |> rename_in(c("Two", "Three"), tolower)
#>   One   two three  Four
#>     1     2     3     4


# Base R:
vec[sort(names(vec))]
#>  Four   One three   two
#>     4     1     3     2

# Clearer:
vec |> sort_by_name()
#>  Four   One three   two
#>     4     1     3     2
```

Functions that start with named return a subset of the original object:

```
vec <- c(One = 1, Two = 2, Three = 3, Four = 4)
vec |> named_in(c("Two", "Three", "Non-existent"))
#>   Two Three
#>     2     3
vec |> named_starting("T")
#>   Two Three
#>     2     3
vec |> named_like("[A-Z].*e$")
#>   One Three
#>     1     3
```

sort_by_name() sorts object by name:

```
sort_by_name(vec)
#>  Four   One Three   Two
#>     4     1     3     2
```

Functions that start with rename return the object with its names changed. You can use a named character vector:

```
vec |> rename_in(c("One", "Two"), c(one = "One", two = "Two"))
#>   one   two Three  Four
#>     1     2     3     4
```

Or an unnamed character vector:

```
vec |> rename_in(c("One", "Two"), c("First", "Second"))
#>  First Second  Three   Four
#>      1      2      3      4
```

Or a function:

```
vec |> rename_all(tolower)
#>   one   two three  four
#>     1     2     3     4
vec |> rename_starting("T", tolower)
#>   One   two three  Four
#>     1     2     3     4
```

Or you can use a one-sided formula, as in purrr:

```
vec |> rename_in(c("One", "Two"), ~paste(.x, 1:2, sep = "."))
#> One.1 Two.2 Three  Four
#>     1     2     3     4
```

Or use a regular expression with rename_gsub:

```
vec |> rename_gsub("[aeiou]", "e")
#>   One   Twe Three  Feer
#>     1     2     3     4
```

Or match names from old to new with `rename_lookup`:

```
df <- data.frame(
        old = c("One", "Two", "Three", "Four"),
        new = c("A", "B", "C", "D")
      )
vec |> rename_lookup(df$old, df$new)
#> A B C D
#> 1 2 3 4
```

Installation:

You can install from R-universe:

```
install.packages("namer", repos = c("https://hughjonesd.r-universe.dev",
                 "https://cloud.r-project.org"))
```

Or install the development version from GitHub:

```
# install.packages("remotes")
remotes::install_github("hughjonesd/namer")
```

Author(s)

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`named_in` *Subset objects by name*

Description

Subset objects by name

Usage

```
named_in(x, y)

not_named_in(x, y)
```

Arguments

`x`	An object with names.
`y`	A vector of names.

Details

`named_in(x, y)` is similar to `x[y]` except that:

- unmatched elements of `y` do not return an `NA` element;
- elements are returned in their original order within `x`.

`not_named_in(x, y)` returns elements of `x` whose name is not an element of `y`.

Value

For `named_in`: `x[names(x) %in% y]`.

For `not_named_in`: `x[! names(x) %in% y]`.

Examples

```
vec <- c(one = 1, two = 2, three = 3, four = 4)
vec |> named_in(c("two", "one", "three", "five"))
vec |> not_named_in(c("two", "three"))
```

`named_like` *Subset objects by name using a regular expression*

Description

Subset objects by name using a regular expression

Usage

```
named_like(x, pattern, ...)

not_named_like(x, pattern, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	An object with names.
`pattern`	A regular expression string (see regex).
`...`	Passed in to `grepl()`.

Value

For `named_like`: `x[grepl(pattern, names(x), ...)]`.

For `not_named_like`: `x[! grepl(pattern, names(x), ...)]`.

Examples

```
vec <- c(one = 1, two = 2, three = 3, four = 4)
vec |> named_like("^t")
vec |> not_named_like("e$")
```

named_starting *Subset objects by name using an initial substring*

Description

Subset objects by name using an initial substring

Usage

```
named_starting(x, prefix)
```

Arguments

x	An object with names.
prefix	A character string

Value

```
x[startsWith(names(x), prefix)]
```

Examples

```
vec <- c(one = 1, two = 2, three = 3, four = 4)
vec |> named_starting("t")
```

other-resources *Other useful resources for manipulating names*

Description

There are several existing functions for working with names in R.

Details

Obviously, `base::names()` gets an object's names and `names<-` sets them.

`stats::setNames()` directly returns the object after setting names.

`base::make.names()` turns a character vector into syntactically valid names. `vctrs::vec_as_names()` does the same thing, r-lib style.

`base::make.unique()` makes elements of a character vector unique by appending sequence numbers to duplicates.

`rlang::set_names()` is like `setNames()` but also takes a function to transform names.

`rlang::names2()` is like `names()` but returns a character vector of `""` rather than `NULL` if an object has no `names` attribute.

`dplyr::rename()` and friends change the names of data frames or tibbles, but not other objects.

`https://principles.tidyverse.org/names-attribute.html` is a principled framework for thinking about names in R.

`rename_all` *Rename all names*

Description

Rename all names

Usage

```
rename_all(x, f, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	An object with names.
`f`	A function, one-sided formula, or character vector.
`...`	Passed into `f`. An error is thrown if `...` is non-empty when `f` is a character vector.

Details

- If `f` is a function it will be applied to the selected names. If it is a formula and the 'rlang' package is installed, it will be converted to a function by `rlang::as_function()`, then applied.
- If `f` is a named character vector like `c(new_name = "old_name", ...)` then `"old_name"` will become `"new_name"`, as in `dplyr::rename()`.
- If `f` is an unnamed character vector, these will be the new names in order.

Value

The renamed object.

Examples

```
vec <- c("One" = 1, "Two" = 2, "Three" = 3, "Four" = 4)
vec |> rename_all(tolower)
```

`rename_in` *Rename names in a set*

Description

Elements of `x` whose names are in `nm` will be renamed.

Usage

```
rename_in(x, nm, f, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	An object with names.
`nm`	A character vector passed to `%in%`.
`f`	A function, one-sided formula, or character vector.
`...`	Passed into `f`. An error is thrown if `...` is non-empty when `f` is a character vector.

Details

- If `f` is a function it will be applied to the selected names. If it is a formula and the 'rlang' package is installed, it will be converted to a function by `rlang::as_function()`, then applied.
- If `f` is a named character vector like `c(new_name = "old_name", ...)` then `"old_name"` will become `"new_name"`, as in `dplyr::rename()`.
- If `f` is an unnamed character vector, these will be the new names in order.

Value

The renamed object.

Examples

```
vec <- c("One" = 1, "Two" = 2, "Three" = 3, "Four" = 4)
vec |> rename_in(c("Two", "Three"), paste0, "x")
```

rename_like *Rename names that match a regular expression*

Description

Rename names that match a regular expression

Usage

```
rename_like(
  x,
  pattern,
  f,
  ...,
  ignore.case = FALSE,
  perl = FALSE,
  fixed = FALSE,
  useBytes = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

x	An object with names.
pattern	A regular expression string (see regex).
f	A function, one-sided formula, or character vector.
...	Passed into f. An error is thrown if ... is non-empty when f is a character vector.
ignore.case, perl, fixed, useBytes	Passed into grepl().

Details

- If f is a function it will be applied to the selected names. If it is a formula and the 'rlang' package is installed, it will be converted to a function by rlang::as_function(), then applied.
- If f is a named character vector like c(new_name = "old_name", ...) then "old_name" will become "new_name", as in dplyr::rename().
- If f is an unnamed character vector, these will be the new names in order.

Value

The renamed object.

Examples

```
vec <- c("One" = 1, "Two" = 2, "Three" = 3, "Four" = 4)
rename_like(vec, "^T", paste0, "x")
```

`rename_lookup` *Rename by looking up names in a table*

Description

This is useful when you have a vector of old names and a vector of new names, or columns in a data frame.

Usage

```
rename_lookup(x, old, new, warn = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	An object with names.
`old`	Character vector. Existing names will be found using `match(names(x), old)`
`new`	Character vector. A vector of new names to replace corresponding elements in `old`.
`warn`	Logical. Warn if any names are unmatched?

Details

Unmatched names are left unchanged.

Value

`x` renamed according to `names(x) <- new[match(names(x), old)]`.

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(
        old = c("One", "Two", "Three"),
        new = c("New", "Newer", "Newest")
      )
vec <- c("One" = 1, "Two" = 2, "Three" = 3, "Four" = 4)
vec |> rename_lookup(df$old, df$new)
```

`rename_remove_prefix` *Remove a prefix or suffix from names*

Description

Remove a prefix or suffix from names

Usage

```
rename_remove_prefix(x, prefix)

rename_remove_suffix(x, suffix)
```

Arguments

`x`	An object with names.
`prefix`, `suffix`	A length 1 character vector to remove.

Details

- If `f` is a function it will be applied to the selected names. If it is a formula and the 'rlang' package is installed, it will be converted to a function by `rlang::as_function()`, then applied.
- If `f` is a named character vector like `c(new_name = "old_name", ...)` then `"old_name"` will become `"new_name"`, as in `dplyr::rename()`.
- If `f` is an unnamed character vector, these will be the new names in order.

Value

`x` with the prefix or suffix removed from `names(x)`.

Examples

```
vec <- c("a.1" = 1, "aaa.1" = 2, "other" = 3, ".1" = 4)
vec |> rename_remove_suffix(".1")

vec <- c("x.a" = 1, "x.aaa" = 2, "other" = 3, "x." = 4)
vec |> rename_remove_prefix("x.")
```

`rename_starting` *Rename names that start with a prefix*

Description

Rename names that start with a prefix

Usage

```
rename_starting(x, prefix, f, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	An object with names.
`prefix`	A string.
`f`	A function, one-sided formula, or character vector.
`...`	Passed into `f`. An error is thrown if `...` is non-empty when `f` is a character vector.

Details

- If `f` is a function it will be applied to the selected names. If it is a formula and the 'rlang' package is installed, it will be converted to a function by `rlang::as_function()`, then applied.
- If `f` is a named character vector like `c(new_name = "old_name", ...)` then `"old_name"` will become `"new_name"`, as in `dplyr::rename()`.
- If `f` is an unnamed character vector, these will be the new names in order.

Value

The renamed object.

Examples

```
vec <- c("One" = 1, "Two" = 2, "Three" = 3, "Four" = 4)
vec |> rename_starting("T", \(x) gsub(x, "[aeiou]", "e"))
```

rename_sub *Rename using a regular expression*

Description

Rename using a regular expression

Usage

```
rename_sub(x, pattern, replacement, ...)

rename_gsub(x, pattern, replacement, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object with names.
pattern, replacement, ...	Passed into sub() or gsub().

Details

These functions always apply to all names.

Value

The renamed object.

Examples

```
vec <- c("One" = 1, "Two" = 2, "Three" = 3, "Four" = 4)
vec |> rename_gsub("[aeiou]", "e")
vec |> rename_sub("([aeiou])", "-\\1-")
```

rename_where *Rename names indexed by a subset*

Description

Rename names indexed by a subset

Usage

```
rename_where(x, index, f, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object with names.
index	A logical or numeric index.
f	A function, one-sided formula, or character vector.
...	Passed into f. An error is thrown if ... is non-empty when f is a character vector.

Details

- If f is a function it will be applied to the selected names. If it is a formula and the 'rlang' package is installed, it will be converted to a function by rlang::as_function(), then applied.
- If f is a named character vector like c(new_name = "old_name", ...) then "old_name" will become "new_name", as in dplyr::rename().
- If f is an unnamed character vector, these will be the new names in order.

Value

The renamed object.

Examples

```
vec <- c("One" = 1, "Two" = 2, "Three" = 3, "Four" = 4)
rename_where(vec, 2:3, paste0, 2:3)
```

---

sort_by_name *Sort an object by its names*

Description

Sort an object by its names

Usage

```
sort_by_name(x, decreasing = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An object with names.
decreasing	Logical. Should sort order be increasing or decreasing?

Value

x[sort(names(x), decreasing = decreasing)]

Examples

```
vec <- c(one = 1, two = 2, three = 3, four = 4)
sort_by_name(vec)
sort_by_name(vec, decreasing = TRUE)
```

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