

Package ‘variables’

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Title Variable Descriptions

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Description Abstract descriptions of (yet) unobserved variables.

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Author Torsten Hothorn [aut, cre] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8301-0471>>)

Maintainer Torsten Hothorn <Torsten.Hothorn@R-project.org>

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variables-package *General Information on the **variables** Package*

Description

The **variables** package offers a small collection of objects describing conceptual variables and corresponding methods, for example for generating a grid of values for a (yet) unmeasured variable.

The package was written to support the **basefun** and **mlt** packages and will be of limited use outside these packages.

Author(s)

This package is authored by Torsten Hothorn <Torsten.Hothorn@R-project.org>.

References

Torsten Hothorn (2018), Most Likely Transformations: The mlt Package, *Journal of Statistical Software*, forthcoming. URL: <https://cran.r-project.org/package=mlt.docreg>

access *Accessor Functions*

Description

Access properties of variable objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'var'  
variable.names(object, ...)  
desc(object)  
unit(object)  
support(object)  
bounds(object)  
is.bounded(object)
```

Arguments

object	a variable object
...	additional arguments, currently not used

Details

These generics have corresponding methods for `factor_var`, `ordered_var` and `numeric_var` objects as well as for vars collections of those.

check	<i>Check Observations Against Formal Description</i>
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Description

Check if observations correspond to their formal descriptions

Usage

```
check(object, data)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class var or vars
data	a data.frame

Details

The function returns true if data matches the description in object.

factor_var	<i>Unordered Categorical Variable</i>
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Description

Formal description of an unordered categorical variable

Usage

```
factor_var(name, desc = NULL, levels)
```

Arguments

name	character, the name of the variable
desc	character, a description of what is measured
levels	character, the levels of the factor

Details

A conceptual description of a (yet) unobserved unordered categorical variable.

Value

An object of class factor_var inheriting from var with corresponding methods.

Examples

```
factor_var("eye", "eye color", c("blue", "brown", "green", "grey", "mixed"))
```

mkgrid

Generate Grids of Observations

Description

Make a grid of values

Usage

```
mkgrid(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'continuous_var'
mkgrid(object, n = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class var or vars
n	number of grid points for a continuous variable
...	additional arguments

Details

The function returns a names list of values for each variable.

numeric_var

Numeric Variable

Description

Formal description of numeric variable

Usage

```
numeric_var(name, desc = NULL, unit = NULL, support = c(0, 1), add = c(0, 0),
            bounds = NULL)
```

Arguments

name	character, the name of the variable
desc	character, a description of what is measured
unit	character, the measurement unit
support	the support of the measurements, see below
add	add these values to the support before generating a grid via mkgrid
bounds	an interval defining the bounds of a real sample space

Details

A numeric variable can be discrete (support is then the set of all possible values, either integer or double; integers of length 2 are interpreted as all integers inbetween) or continuous (support is a double of length 2 giving the support of the data).

If a continuous variable is bounded, bounds defines the corresponding interval.

Value

An object of class `numeric_var` inheriting from `var` with corresponding methods.

Examples

```
numeric_var("age", "age of patient", "years", support = 25:75)
numeric_var("time", "survival time", "days", support = 0:365)
numeric_var("time", "survival time", "days", support = c(0.0, 365),
           bounds = c(0, Inf))
```

ordered_var	<i>Ordered Categorical Variable</i>
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Description

Formal description of an ordered categorical variable

Usage

```
ordered_var(name, desc = NULL, levels)
```

Arguments

name	character, the name of the variable
desc	character, a description of what is measured
levels	character, the ordered levels of the factor

Details

A conceptual description of a (yet) unobserved ordered categorical variable.

Value

An object of class `ordered_var` inheriting from `var` with corresponding methods.

Examples

```
ordered_var("temp", "temperature", c("cold", "lukewarm", "warm", "hot"))
```

vars

Multiple Abstract Descriptions

Description

Concatenate or generate multiple variable descriptions

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'var'
c(...)
as.vars(object)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	an object
<code>...</code>	a list of variable objects

Details

`c()` can be used to concatenate multiple variable objects; the corresponding generics also work for the resulting object. `as.vars()` tries to infer a formal description from data.

Examples

```
f <- factor_var("x", levels = LETTERS[1:3])
n <- numeric_var("y")

fn <- c(f, n)
variable.names(fn)
support(fn)
is.bounded(fn)
mkgrid(fn, n = 9)

as.vars(iris)
```

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