

Package: batman (via r-universe)

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Title Convert categorical representations of logicals to actual logicals

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Description Survey systems and other third-party data sources commonly use non- standard representations of logical values when it comes to qualitative data - ``Yes'', ``No" and ``N/A", say. batman is a package designed to seamlessly convert these into logicals. It is highly localised, and contains equivalents to boolean values in languages including German, French, Spanish, Italian, Turkish, Chinese and Polish.

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

URL <https://github.com/ironholds/batman>

BugReports <https://github.com/ironholds/batman/issues>

Suggests testthat

RoxygenNote 5.0.1

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Repository <https://ironholds.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/ironholds/batman>

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batman	<i>Convert categorical representations of logicals to actual logicals</i>
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Description

Survey systems and other third-party data sources commonly use non-standard representations of logical values when it comes to qualitative data - "Yes", "No" and "N/A", say. batman is a package designed to seamlessly convert these into actual logical values.

See Also

to_logical

categorical_booleans	<i>TRUE/FALSE equivalents in categorical data for various languages</i>
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Description

A dataset containing the equivalents of TRUE or FALSE in categorical or user-submitted data, localised to various languages

Usage

```
categorical_booleans
```

Format

A data.frame of three columns:

language a two-letter language code vector of equivalents to TRUE;

cat the actual categorical variable in that language;

value the value (TRUE or FALSE) that cat represents.

See Also

[to_logical](#), which uses this dataset, and [get_languages](#) to see what languages are available.

get_languages	<i>Get language codes for batman-supported languages</i>
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Description

retrieves a list of language codes for languages supported by the language parameter in [to_logical](#).

Usage

```
get_languages()
```

See Also

[categorical_booleans](#), the underlying dataset, or [to_logical](#), which uses that dataset.

Examples

```
get_languages()
# [1] "en"
```

to_logical	<i>Convert categorical representations of true/false values to a logical</i>
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Description

`to_logical` is designed for the situation where you have categorical data (perhaps from a survey, or direct user input) that represents TRUE/FALSE values as something other than TRUE/FALSE - "Yes", "No", "None", "Y" or "False", say. With `to_logical` you can easily convert a vector of these values into an actual, logical vector, using either a predefined set of accepted TRUE or FALSE equivalents, or a set you specify yourself.

Usage

```
to_logical(x, language = "en", custom_true = character(),
  custom_false = character())
```

Arguments

x	a vector of categorical TRUE/FALSE/NA values.
language	the language to use. See get_languages for the list of supported languages. If your language is not supported, you can use <code>custom_true</code> and <code>custom_false</code> to provide values.
custom_true	a vector of values to consider, in addition to the ones <code>to_logical</code> already recognises, TRUE. Empty by default. Note that the comparison code is case-insensitive, so there's no need to include (for example) both "ja" and "Ja".
custom_false	a vector of values to consider, in addition to the ones <code>to_logical</code> already recognises, FALSE. Empty by default; see the notes on case sensitivity above.

Examples

```
# A very simple example using the pre-known true and false equivalents
categorical_values <- c("true","t","y","yes","f","no","1")
to_logical(categorical_values)

# Use a custom specifier, too
categorical_values <- c("NA","NA","NA","NA","NA","NA","NA","NA","Batman")
to_logical(categorical_values, custom_true = c("Batman"))
```

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