

# Package ‘incase’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Pipe-Friendly Vector Replacement with Case Statements

**Version** 0.2.1

**Description** Offers a pipe-friendly alternative to the 'dplyr' functions `case_when()` and `if_else()`. 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 possible outputs to the same type, meaning you no longer have to worry about using specific typed variants of NA or explicitly declaring integer outputs.

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

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

**Imports** magrittr, plu, rlang

**Suggests** cli, covr, crayon, dplyr, nombre, stringi, testthat

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fn_case	<i>Case statements applying a function to all inputs</i>
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### 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 <a href="#">function</a> , or a <a href="#">purrr-style formula</a> . 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.
...	<a href="#">&lt;dynamic-dots&gt;</a> A sequence of two-sided formulas or named arguments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Formulas:</b> 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.</li> <li>• <b>Named arguments:</b> named arguments are passed as additional arguments to the function fn.</li> </ul>
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\\_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

**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 = stringi::stri_detect_regex,
  "Deutschland" ~ "Germany",
  "Belgi(qu)?e" ~ "Belgium",
  "Nederland" ~ "Netherlands",
  "Italia" ~ "Italy",
  preserve = TRUE,
  case_insensitive = 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) %>%
  nombre::cardinal()
```

```

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)
  )

```

---

```
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
...	<p>&lt;dynamic-dots&gt; A sequence of two-sided formulas or named arguments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Formulas:</b> Elements of x that match the <a href="#">regex</a> 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.</li> <li>• <b>Named arguments:</b> named arguments are passed to <a href="#">grepl()</a>.</li> </ul>
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**

[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()`

[if\\_case\(\)](#), a pipeable alternative to `dplyr::if_else()`

[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	<i>Pipe-friendly vectorized if</i>
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---

## 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 reimplementaion 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

...	<p>&lt;dynamic-dots&gt; 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.</p> <p>The LHS must evaluate to a logical vector.</p> <p>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 <math>n = 0</math> is treated as a variant of <math>n \neq 1</math>.</p> <p>NULL inputs are ignored.</p>
preserve	<p>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.</p>
default	<p>If preserve is FALSE, a value to replace unmatched elements of the input. Defaults to NA.</p>

### 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**

[if\\_case\(\)](#), a pipeable alternative to `dplyr::if_else()`

[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

[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
  )

```

---

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
...	<a href="#">&lt;dynamic-dots&gt;</a> A sequence of two-sided formulas or named arguments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Formulas:</b> 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.</li> <li>• <b>Named arguments:</b> for <code>fn_switch_case()</code>, named arguments are passed to the function <code>fn</code>. For <code>switch_case()</code>, named arguments will raise an error.</li> </ul>
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 <code>default</code> . Defaults to FALSE.
default	If <code>preserve</code> 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**

[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()`  
[if\\_case\(\)](#), a pipeable alternative to `dplyr::if_else()`  
[switch\(\)](#), 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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