

Package: `scrutr` (via `r-universe`)

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Title Scrutinizing Collections of Structured Datasets

Version 0.3.1

Description Provides a coherent interface for exploring and transforming multiple related data frames that share a common structure. Complements single-dataset inspection tools by operating across an entire collection at once. Also includes lightweight utilities for related file and folder management tasks.

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BugReports <https://github.com/danielrak/scrutr/issues>

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chars_structure	<i>Get :alpha: / :digit: patterns from each symbol of character vector</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Get :alpha: / :digit: patterns from each symbol of character vector

Usage

```
chars_structure(input_vector, unique = TRUE, named_output = TRUE)
```

Arguments

input_vector	Character. Vector to process
unique	Logical 1L. If TRUE, the result is reduced to unique values.
named_output	Logical 1L. If TRUE, output vector is named after corresponding input values.

Value

Character. Vector describing structure of each element of input_vector, see example.

Examples

```
library(magrittr)
input <- c("ABC123", "DE4F56", "789GHI", "ABC123")

# Default values of unique and named_output:
chars_structure(input_vector = input, unique = TRUE, named_output = TRUE)

# unique is set to default value TRUE and named_output is set to FALSE:
chars_structure(input_vector = input, unique = TRUE, named_output = FALSE)

# unique is set to FALSE and named_output to FALSE:
chars_structure(input_vector = input, unique = FALSE, named_output = FALSE)

# unique is set to FALSE and named_output to default value TRUE:
chars_structure(input_vector = input, unique = FALSE, named_output = TRUE)
```

chars_structure_general

Generalized characters structure

Description

Get any user-defined patterns from each symbol of character vector

Usage

```
chars_structure_general(
  input_vector,
  split = "",
  patterns_and_replacements,
  unique = TRUE,
  named_output = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

input_vector	Character. Vector to process
split	Character 1L. Symbol separator
patterns_and_replacements	Character. Named character vector of patterns (names) and replacements (values)
unique	Logical 1L. If TRUE, the result is reduced to unique values
named_output	Logical 1L. If TRUE, output vector is named after corresponding input values.

Value

A character vector describing the generalized structure of each element of `input_vector`. If `named_output` is `TRUE`, the vector is named after the corresponding input values. If `unique` is `TRUE`, only structures for unique input values are returned; otherwise one structure per element of `input_vector`.

Examples

```
input <- c("ABC123", "DE4F56", "789GHI", "ABC123")

# Default values of unique and named_output:
chars_structure_general(input_vector = input, split = "",
                       patterns_and_replacements = c("[:alpha:]" = "[letter]",
                                                       "[:digit:]" = "[number]"),
                       unique = TRUE, named_output = TRUE)

# unique is set to default value TRUE and named_output is set to FALSE:
chars_structure_general(input_vector = input, split = "",
                       patterns_and_replacements = c("[:alpha:]" = "[letter]",
                                                       "[:digit:]" = "[number]"),
                       unique = TRUE, named_output = FALSE)

# unique is set to FALSE and named_output to FALSE:
chars_structure_general(input_vector = input, split = "",
                       patterns_and_replacements = c("[:alpha:]" = "[letter]",
                                                       "[:digit:]" = "[number]"),
                       unique = FALSE, named_output = FALSE)

# unique is set to FALSE and named_output to default value TRUE:
chars_structure_general(input_vector = input, split = "",
                       patterns_and_replacements = c("[:alpha:]" = "[letter]",
                                                       "[:digit:]" = "[number]"),
                       unique = FALSE, named_output = TRUE)
```

 convert_all

Convert all datasets within a folder to a given file format

Description

Scan a folder for files matching specified extensions, then convert each one to the target format. Void character values are replaced with NA and character whitespace is trimmed.

Usage

```
convert_all(
  input_folderpath,
  considered_extensions,
  to,
  output_folderpath = input_folderpath
)
```

Arguments

input_folderpath
Character. Folder path containing datasets to convert.

considered_extensions
Character vector. File extensions to include (must be supported by **rio**).

to
Character. The target output format (must be supported by **rio**).

output_folderpath
Character. Folder path for converted files (defaults to input_folderpath).

Value

Invisibly returns a character vector of output file paths.

Examples

```
mydir <- system.file("permdir_examples_and_tests/convert_all", package = "scrutr")
outdir <- tempdir()

convert_all(input_folderpath = mydir,
            considered_extensions = c("rds"),
            to = "csv",
            output_folderpath = outdir)

list.files(outdir, pattern = "csv$")
```

 convert_r

Batch dataset format conversion using an Excel mask

Description

Read an Excel mask describing files to convert, then import, clean, and re-export each file in the desired format. Cleaning includes replacing void character values ("") with NA and trimming whitespace.

Usage

```
convert_r(mask_filepath, output_path)
```

Arguments

mask_filepath
Character. Full file path to the Excel mask. The mask must contain columns: folder_path, file, converted_file, to_convert (1 to convert, 0 to skip).

output_path
Character. Folder path where converted files will be placed.

Value

Invisibly returns a character vector of output file paths.

Examples

```

mydir <- system.file("permdir_examples_and_tests/convert_r", package = "scrutr")

mask <- data.frame(
  folder_path = rep(mydir, 2),
  file = c("original_cars.rds", "original_mtcars.csv"),
  converted_file = c("converted_cars.csv", "converted_mtcars.csv"),
  to_convert = rep(1, 2)
)

mask_path <- file.path(tempdir(), "mask_convert_r.xlsx")
writexl::write_xlsx(mask, mask_path)

convert_r(
  mask_filepath = mask_path,
  output_path = tempdir()
)

# Clean up:
file.remove(file.path(tempdir(),
  c("converted_cars.csv", "converted_mtcars.csv", "mask_convert_r.xlsx")))

```

detect_chars_structure

Detect character structure Detect if values within a character variable match at least one of defined patterns

Description

Detect character structure Detect if values within a character variable match at least one of defined patterns

Usage

```
detect_chars_structure(vector, patterns, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

vector	Character. Input vector to detect pattern from
patterns	Character. Patterns to detect within vector. Regex is supported
verbose	Logical 1L. If TRUE, additional details related to the pattern detection are provided

Value

Logical 1L. If verbose is set to TRUE, the function returns a list with the following elements in order:

- "Any defined structure" : Logical 1L. TRUE if the pattern is detected anywhere from the input vector
- "Which" : Character. Unique values of input vector matching the defined patterns
- "Where" : Integer. Indexes of values from input vector matching the defined patterns

Examples

```
detect_chars_structure(  
  vector = c("ABCD1234", "4567EF", "89GHIJ10"),  
  patterns = "[:alpha:]{4}" # detect four consecutive alphabetic values  
)  
  
detect_chars_structure(  
  vector = c("ABCD1234", "4567EF", "89GHIJ10"),  
  patterns = "[:alpha:]{4}",  
  verbose = TRUE  
)
```

```
detect_chars_structure_datasets
```

Detect character structure from datasets

Description

Detect character structure from datasets

Usage

```
detect_chars_structure_datasets(  
  datasets_folderpath,  
  considered_extensions,  
  patterns,  
  output_filepath = file.path(datasets_folderpath, paste0("detect_chars_structure_",  
    basename(datasets_folderpath), ".rds")),  
  get_output_in_session = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

datasets_folderpath

Character 1L. Folder path of datasets to process. These datasets must be at the root of the path

`considered_extensions`
 Character. Datasets file extensions to consider. Extensions must be one supported by the `rio::` package

`patterns`
 Character. Patterns to detect across the datasets variables. Regex is supported

`output_filepath`
 Character 1L. Output folder path.

`get_output_in_session`
 Logical 1L. If TRUE, the function return a list, such that each element element corresponds to pattern detection details for each considered dataset

Value

If `get_output_in_session` is TRUE, a named list of data frames (one per dataset file), each with columns `var` (variable name), `any_defined_structure` (logical), and `examples` (character). The list is also saved as an RDS file at `output_filepath`. If `get_output_in_session` is FALSE, the function returns NULL invisibly and is called for its side effect of writing the RDS file.

Examples

```

mydir <- system.file("detect_chars_structure_datasets", package = "scrutr")
outfile <- file.path(tempdir(), "detect_college.rds")

detect <- detect_chars_structure_datasets(
  datasets_folderpath = mydir,
  considered_extensions = "xlsx",
  patterns = "(?i)college",
  output_filepath = outfile,
  get_output_in_session = TRUE)

# head(lapply(detect, head))

file.exists(outfile)
unlink(outfile)

```

<code>dupl_show</code>	<i>Show observations of all duplicated values of a variable or a combination of variables</i>
------------------------	---

Description

Show observations of all duplicated values of a variable or a combination of variables

Usage

```
dupl_show(data_frame, vars)
```

Arguments

data_frame	Data.frame. Input data frame. Must be in the Global Environment and has a data.frame class
vars	Character. Vector of variable or combination of variables from which duplicates are checked

Value

Data.frame. The part of inputted data frame with all observations of duplicated values of indicated variable or combination of variables

Examples

```
# A fictional data with duplicated values:
df <- data.frame("person_id" = c(1, 1, 2, 3,
                                2, 4, 5, 5 ,1),
                "person_age" = c(25, 25, 21, 32,
                                21, 48, 50, 50, 52),
                "survey_month" = c("jan", "feb", "mar", "apr",
                                   "apr", "may", "jun", "jul", "jan"),
                "survey_answer" = c("no", "yes", "no", "yes",
                                   "yes", "yes", "no", "yes", NA))

# Shuffling observations and columns to make duplicates difficult to see:
set.seed(1)
df <- df[sample(1:nrow(df)),
         sample(1:ncol(df))]
df

# See all of the rows where person_id has more than an unique possible value:
dupl_show(data = df, var = "person_id")

# See all of the rows where the combination of person_id and survey_month variables has
# more than an unique possible value :
dupl_show(data = df, var = c("person_id", "survey_month"))
```

dupl_sources	<i>Illustrate sources of all duplicated values of a variable or a combination of variables</i>
--------------	--

Description

Illustrate sources of all duplicated values of a variable or a combination of variables

Usage

```
dupl_sources(data_frame, vars, output_as_df = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data_frame	Data.frame. Input data frame. Must be in the Global Environment and has a data.frame class
vars	Character. Vector of variable or combination of variables from which duplicates are checked
output_as_df	Logical 1L. If TRUE, output is rendered as a data.frame.

Value

List or data.frame. For each duplicated row regarding to vars, different values of the same variable are shown, separated by AND

Examples

```
# A fictional data with duplicated values:
df <- data.frame("person_id" = c(1, 1, 2, 3,
                                2, 4, 5, 5 ,1),
                "person_age" = c(25, 25, 21, 32,
                                21, 48, 50, 50, 52),
                "survey_month" = c("jan", "feb", "mar", "apr",
                                   "apr", "may", "jun", "jul", "jan"),
                "survey_answer" = c("no", "yes", "no", "yes",
                                   "yes", "yes", "no", "yes", NA))

# Shuffling observations and columns to make duplicates difficult to see:
set.seed(1)
df <- df[sample(1:nrow(df)),
        sample(1:ncol(df))]
df

dupl_sources(data_frame = df, vars = "person_id")
dupl_sources(data_frame = df, vars = "person_id", output_as_df = TRUE)
```

folder_structure_replicate

Replicate the folder structure of a given directory

Description

Replicate the folder structure of a given directory

Usage

```
folder_structure_replicate(dir, to)
```

Arguments

<code>dir</code>	Character 1L. Path of directory which structure will be replicated
<code>to</code>	Character 1L. Path of an output directory in which replicated structured will be placed

Value

No return value, called for side effects. The directory structure of `dir` is recreated inside the `to` directory.

Examples

```
library(magrittr)

temp_dir_to_replicate <- tempfile()
dir.create(temp_dir_to_replicate)

dir.create(file.path(temp_dir_to_replicate, "dir1"))
dir.create(file.path(temp_dir_to_replicate, "dir2"))

temp_dir_out <- tempfile()
dir.create(temp_dir_out)

folder_structure_replicate(
  dir = temp_dir_to_replicate,
  to = temp_dir_out)

unlink(temp_dir_to_replicate)
unlink(temp_dir_out)
```

 inspect

Inspect a data frame

Description

Compute a summary of each variable in a data frame: class, distinct values, missing values, void strings, character lengths, and sample modalities.

Usage

```
inspect(data_frame, nrow = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>data_frame</code>	A data frame to inspect.
<code>nrow</code>	Logical. If TRUE, the number of observations is printed as a message in addition to the returned table.

Value

A tibble with one row per variable and columns: variables, class, nb_distinct, prop_distinct, nb_na, prop_na, nb_void, prop_void, nchars, modalities.

Examples

```
inspect(CO2)
```

inspect_vars	<i>Inspect a collection of datasets</i>
--------------	---

Description

Read all datasets from a folder matching the specified extensions, inspect each one, and write a comprehensive Excel report covering variable presence, types, and per-dataset summaries.

Usage

```
inspect_vars(
  input_path,
  output_path,
  output_label,
  considered_extensions,
  encoding = NULL
)
```

Arguments

input_path	Character. Folder path containing datasets to explore.
output_path	Character. Folder path where the Excel output will be written.
output_label	Character. A concise label for the output file name.
considered_extensions	Character vector. File extensions to include (without the dot, e.g. "rds" not ".rds").
encoding	Character 1L or NULL. Encoding passed to <code>rio::import()</code> for text-based formats (CSV, TSV). Must be one of "unknown", "UTF-8", or "Latin-1". Defaults to NULL (let <code>rio / data.table</code> pick the default). Ignored for binary formats (e.g. RDS, xlsx).

Value

Invisibly returns the path to the written Excel file. The file contains sheets: dims, inspect_tot, one per dataset inspection, vars_detect, vars_detect_everywhere, vars_detect_not_everywhere, vars_compclasses, vars_compclasses_allsame, vars_compclasses_not_allsame.

Examples

```

mydir <- file.path(tempdir(), "inspect_vars_example")
dir.create(mydir)

saveRDS(cars, file.path(mydir, "cars1.rds"))
saveRDS(mtcars, file.path(mydir, "cars2.rds"))

inspect_vars(input_path = mydir, output_path = mydir,
             output_label = "cardata",
             considered_extensions = "rds")

# Read back the 10 sheets:
purrr::map(1:10, function(x)
  rio::import(file.path(mydir, "inspect_vars_cardata.xlsx"),
              sheet = x))

unlink(mydir, recursive = TRUE)

```

inspect_write	<i>Inspect a data frame and write the output to an Excel file</i>
---------------	---

Description

Inspect a data frame and write the output to an Excel file

Usage

```
inspect_write(data_frame, output_path, output_label = NULL)
```

Arguments

data_frame	A data frame to inspect.
output_path	Character. Folder path where the Excel output will be written.
output_label	Character. Optional label for the output file. If NULL, defaults to the deparsed name of data_frame.

Value

Invisibly returns the path to the written Excel file. The file contains the inspection table with prepended observation and variable counts.

Examples

```

mydir <- file.path(tempdir(), "inspect_write_example")
dir.create(mydir)
inspect_write(data_frame = cars,
             output_path = mydir,
             output_label = "cars")
readxl::read_xlsx(file.path(mydir, "inspect_cars.xlsx"))
unlink(mydir, recursive = TRUE)

```

ljoin_checks	<i>Perform a classical dplyr::left_join() and add check information related to join</i>
--------------	---

Description

Perform a classical dplyr::left_join() and add check information related to join

Usage

```
ljoin_checks(ltable, rtable, ...)
```

Arguments

ltable	Data.frame. Left data frame in the join
rtable	Data.frame. Right data frame in the join
...	Any other arguments passed to dplyr::left_join().

Value

Data.frame. Output of dplyr::left_join() with messages on number of observations in left, right and joined data frames and list of common variables between ltable and rtable

Examples

```
left_table <- data.frame("person_id" = c(1, 1, 2, 3,
                                         2, 4, 5, 5, 1),
                        "person_age" = c(25, 25, 21, 32,
                                         21, 48, 50, 50, 52),
                        "survey_month" = c("jan", "feb", "mar", "apr",
                                           "apr", "may", "jun", "jul", "jan"),
                        "survey_answer" = c("no", "yes", "no", "yes",
                                           "yes", "yes", "no", "yes", NA))

right_table <- data.frame("person_id" = c(2, 5, 4, 3, 1),
                        "person_name" = c("John", "Marie", "Pierre", "Marc", "Jimmy"))

list("left_table" = left_table,
     "right_table" = right_table)

ljoin_checks(left_table, right_table, by = "person_id")
```

mask_convert_r	<i>Create an excel mask compatible with the convert_r() function</i>
----------------	--

Description

Create an excel mask compatible with the convert_r() function

Usage

```
mask_convert_r(output_path, output_filename = "mask_convert_r.xlsx")
```

Arguments

output_path Character 1L. Folder path where the mask will be created
output_filename Character 1L. File name (with extension) of the mask

Value

No return value, called for side effects. An Excel file (.xlsx) is written to file.path(output_path, output_filename) containing an empty template with columns folder_path, file, converted_file, and to_convert.

Examples

```
mydir <- file.path(tempdir(), "convert_r_tests_examples")  
dir.create(mydir)  
  
mask_convert_r(output_path = mydir)  
  
list.files(mydir)  
  
unlink(mydir, recursive = TRUE)
```

mask_rename_r	<i>Create an excel mask compatible with the rename_r() function.</i>
---------------	--

Description

Create an excel mask compatible with the rename_r() function. This must be used on a collection of files, i.e stored within the same folder.

Usage

```
mask_rename_r(input_path, output_filename = "mask_rename_r.xlsx")
```

Arguments

input_path Character 1L. Folder containing the set of files to rename
 output_filename Character 1L. File name of the excel mask.

Value

No return value, called for side effects. An Excel mask file is written to input_path.

Examples

```
library(magrittr)
data(cars)
data(mtcars)

mydir <- tempfile()
dir.create(mydir)

saveRDS(cars, file.path(mydir, "cars.rds"))
saveRDS(mtcars, file.path(mydir, "mtcars.rds"))

list.files(mydir)

mask_rename_r(input_path = mydir)

list.files(mydir)

readxl::read_xlsx(file.path(mydir, "mask_rename_r.xlsx"))

unlink(mydir, recursive = TRUE)
```

path_move

Move through paths

Description

Move through paths

Usage

```
path_move(path_vector, path_separator = "/", move)
```

Arguments

path_vector Character. Vector of paths with equal number of levels.
 path_separator Character. Path separator (adapted to your OS, e.g. "/").
 move Integer. If positive, outputs path up to the specified level. If negative, removes the last specified level(s).

Value

Character vector of transformed paths.

Examples

```
pvector <- c(
  "level_1/level_2/level_3/file_1.ext",
  "level_1/level_2/level_3/file_2.ext"
)

path_move(path_vector = pvector,
          path_separator = "/",
          move = 1)

path_move(path_vector = pvector,
          path_separator = "/",
          move = 2)

path_move(path_vector = pvector,
          path_separator = "/",
          move = -1)

path_move(path_vector = pvector,
          path_separator = "/",
          move = -2)
```

rename_r

Industrialized file renaming

Description

Industrialized file renaming

Usage

```
rename_r(mask_filepath)
```

Arguments

mask_filepath Character 1L. Entire file path of the excel mask

Value

No return value, called for side effects. Files are renamed on disk according to the instructions in the Excel mask.

Examples

```

library(magrittr)
data(cars)
data(mtcars)

mydir <- tempfile()
dir.create(mydir)

# Two example files to rename:
saveRDS(cars, file.path(mydir, "cars.rds"))
saveRDS(mtcars, file.path(mydir, "mtcars.rds"))
list.files(mydir)

# Create the mask:
mask_rename_r(input_path = mydir)

# Fill the mask (in practice you can do it manually):
mask <- rio::import(file.path(mydir, "mask_rename_r.xlsx"))
mask[["renamed_file"]] <- c("cars_renamed.rds", "mtcars_renamed.rds")
mask[["to_rename"]] <- rep(1, 2)
writexl::write_xlsx(mask, file.path(mydir, "mask_rename_r.xlsx"))

# Apply the rename function:
rename_r(mask_filepath = file.path(mydir, "mask_rename_r.xlsx"))

# See the renamed files:
list.files(mydir)

# Clean tempdir:
unlink(mydir, recursive = TRUE)

```

replace_multiple

Replace character vector values using a correspondence approach

Description

Names of replacements are matched literally (not as regular expressions). Elements of `input_vector` that match none of the patterns are returned unchanged.

Usage

```
replace_multiple(input_vector, replacements, replace_all = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>input_vector</code>	Character. Character vector on which replacements take place.
<code>replacements</code>	Character. Named character vector defining replacement correspondences (names = patterns, values = replacements). Names are treated as literal strings (regex metacharacters such as <code>.</code> , <code>(</code> , <code>+</code> are not interpreted).
<code>replace_all</code>	Logical. If TRUE, <code>stringr::str_replace_all()</code> is used instead of <code>stringr::str_replace()</code> .

Value

Character vector with replacements applied.

Overlapping patterns

When several patterns can match the same element, the first match found in `input_vector` (scanned left to right) is used. When patterns start at the same position, the one listed first in `replacements` wins, not the longest. Order replacements accordingly if some patterns are prefixes of others.

Examples

```
input <- c("one-one", "two-two-one", "three-three-two")

replace_multiple(input,
  replacements =
    c("one" = "1", "two" = "2",
      "three" = "3"))

replace_multiple(input,
  replacements =
    c("one" = "1", "two" = "2",
      "three" = "3"),
  replace_all = TRUE)

# Unmatched elements are returned as-is:
replace_multiple(c("one", "unmatched"), c("one" = "1"))

# Regex metacharacters are matched literally:
replace_multiple(c("a.b", "aXb"), c(". = "DOT"))
```

table_prop	<i>Frequencies and proportions in one output</i>
------------	--

Description

Combines `base::table()` and `base::prop.table()` outputs in a single one

Usage

```
table_prop(..., margin = NULL, round = 3, noquote = FALSE)
```

Arguments

...	Arguments passed to <code>base::table()</code> .
margin	Integer 1L. The same argument as in <code>base::prop.table()</code>
round	Integer 1L. Number of digits after decimal in <code>base::prop.table()</code> output
noquote	Logical 1L. If TRUE, return an object of class <code>noquote</code> that provides better view of the output

Value

Matrix or noquote matrix. Frequencies with proportions in brackets, within a matrix

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(
  "variable_1" = c("v1_1", "v1_1",
                  "v1_2", "v1_2", "v1_2", "v1_2"),
  "variable_2" = c("v2_1", "v2_1", "v2_1", "v2_1",
                  "v2_2", "v2_2")
)

table_prop(df$variable_1)
table_prop(df$variable_1, df$variable_2)
table_prop(df$variable_1, df$variable_2, margin = 2, noquote = TRUE)
df <- data.frame("person_id" = c(1, 1, 2, 3,
                                2, 4, 5, 5 ,1),
  "person_age" = c(25, 25, 21, 32,
                  21, 48, 50, 50, 52),
  "survey_month" = c("jan", "feb", "mar", "apr",
                    "apr", "may", "jun", "jul", "jan"),
  "survey_answer" = c("no", "yes", "no", "yes",
                    "yes", "yes", "no", "yes", NA))

table_prop(df$survey_month)
table_prop(df$survey_month, df$survey_answer)
table_prop(df$survey_month, df$survey_answer,
  margin = 2, round = 4)
```

vars_compclasses

*Collection-level variables types comparison***Description**

Compare the class of each variable across a collection of datasets.

Usage

```
vars_compclasses(data_frames)
```

Arguments

data_frames A named list of data frames to compare.

Value

A data frame with a vars_union column and one column per dataset showing the class of each variable ("-" if absent from that dataset).

Examples

```
data_list <- list(cars = cars, mtcars = mtcars)
vars_compclasses(data_list)
```

vars_compclasses_allsame

Variable class comparison - consistent types across all datasets

Description

Variable class comparison - consistent types across all datasets

Usage

```
vars_compclasses_allsame(vars_compclasses_table)
```

Arguments

```
vars_compclasses_table
  Output of the vars_compclasses() function.
```

Value

A subset of vars_compclasses_table containing only variables with the same class across all datasets where they appear.

Examples

```
data_list <- list(cars = cars, mtcars = mtcars)
vcompclasses <- vars_compclasses(data_list)
vars_compclasses_allsame(vcompclasses)
```

vars_compclasses_not_allsame

Variable class comparison - inconsistent types across datasets

Description

Variable class comparison - inconsistent types across datasets

Usage

```
vars_compclasses_not_allsame(vars_compclasses_table)
```

Arguments

vars_compclasses_table
Output of the vars_compclasses() function.

Value

A subset of vars_compclasses_table containing only variables with different classes across datasets where they appear.

Examples

```
data_list <- list(cars = cars, mtcars = mtcars)
vcompclasses <- vars_compclasses(data_list)
vars_compclasses_not_allsame(vcompclasses)
```

vars_detect	<i>Variable detection patterns</i>
-------------	------------------------------------

Description

Detect the presence or absence of each variable across a collection of datasets.

Usage

```
vars_detect(data_frames)
```

Arguments

data_frames A named list of data frames to compare.

Value

A data frame with a vars_union column listing all variables, and one column per dataset indicating "ok" (present) or "-" (absent). Rows are sorted to highlight presence/absence patterns.

Examples

```
data_list <- list(cars = cars, mtcars = mtcars)
vars_detect(data_list)
```

`vars_detect_everywhere`*Variable detection - presence across all datasets*

Description

Variable detection - presence across all datasets

Usage

```
vars_detect_everywhere(vars_detect_table)
```

Arguments

`vars_detect_table`

Output of the `vars_detect()` function.

Value

A subset of `vars_detect_table` containing only variables present in all datasets.

Examples

```
data_list <- list(cars = cars, mtcars = mtcars)
vdetect_table <- vars_detect(data_list)
vars_detect_everywhere(vdetect_table)
```

`vars_detect_not_everywhere`*Variable detection - inconsistent patterns*

Description

Variable detection - inconsistent patterns

Usage

```
vars_detect_not_everywhere(vars_detect_table)
```

Arguments

`vars_detect_table`

Output of the `vars_detect()` function.

Value

A subset of `vars_detect_table` containing only variables that are not present in every dataset.

Examples

```
data_list <- list(cars = cars, mtcars = mtcars)
vdetect_table <- vars_detect(data_list)
vars_detect_not_everywhere(vdetect_table)
```

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