Package 'syntaxr'

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Type Package

Title An 'SPSS' Syntax Generator for Multi-Variable Manipulation

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URL https://github.com/greenmeen/syntaxr

BugReports https://github.com/greenmeen/syntaxr/issues

Description A set of functions for generating 'SPSS' syntax files from the R environment.

Imports magrittr

Suggests covr, haven, testthat

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Contents

`spss.compute.concat` *Generate SPSS 'COMPUTE' syntax to compute the CONCAT() of two (sets of) variables.*

Description

Generate SPSS 'COMPUTE' syntax to compute the CONCAT() of two (sets of) variables.

Usage

```
spss.compute.concat(str1, str2, names)
```

Arguments

`str1`	the first argument for CONCAT().
`str2`	the second argument for CONCAT().
`names`	the name(s) of the variable(s) to be created.

Examples

```
spss.compute.concat("feedback", "feedback_f", "enfr.feedback")
spss.compute.concat("feedback", "feedback_f", "enfr.feedback")
```

`spss.compute.max` *Generate SPSS 'COMPUTE' syntax to compute the MAX() of two (sets of) variables.*

Description

Generate SPSS 'COMPUTE' syntax to compute the MAX() of two (sets of) variables.

Usage

```
spss.compute.max(var1, var2, append = "new.", ...)
```

Arguments

`var1`	the first argument for MAX(). Used for the naming of the output variable(s).
`var2`	the second argument for MAX().
`append`	specifies the text that should be appended to the name(s) of the variable(s) in var1 to create the output variable(s).
`...`	any additional arguments that can be passed to functions spss.format.max and spss.format.compute

Examples

```
spss.compute.max(c("dob", "income"), c("dob_f", "income_f"), append = "total.")
spss.compute.max(c("dob", "income"), c("dob_f", "income_f"))
```

`spss.concat.new` *Generate SPSS 'STRING' syntax and 'COMPUTE' syntax to compute the CONCAT() of two (sets of) variables.*

Description

Generate SPSS 'STRING' syntax and 'COMPUTE' syntax to compute the CONCAT() of two (sets of) variables.

Usage

```
spss.concat.new(str1, str2, append = "", name = "", ...)
```

Arguments

`str1`	the first argument for CONCAT(). Used for the naming of the output variable(s).
`str2`	the second argument for CONCAT().
`append`	specifies the text that should be appended to the name(s) of the variable(s) in str1 to create the output variable(s). Defaults to an empty string.
`name`	specifies the name of the new String variable to be created. Defaults to an empty string ; if left unspecified, the function will use the append parameter.
`...`	any additional arguments that can be passed to functions spss.string and spss.compute.concat

Examples

```
spss.concat.new(c("dob", "income"), c("dob_f", "income_f"), append = "total.")
spss.concat.new(c("dob", "income"), c("dob_f", "income_f"))
```

`spss.format.compute` *Generate SPSS 'COMPUTE' syntax to carry out an operation on two (sets of) variables.*

Description

Generate SPSS 'COMPUTE' syntax to carry out an operation on two (sets of) variables.

Usage

```
spss.format.compute(output, operation)
```

Arguments

output	specifies the name(s) of the output variable(s) of COMPUTE().
operation	specifies the computational operation to be carried out.

Examples

```
spss.format.compute("new.var", "MAX(var1,var2)")
spss.format.compute(c("dob", "comments"), c("MAX(dob,dob_f)", "CONCAT(comments,comments_f)"))
spss.format.compute("string.var", "CONCAT(string1,string2)")
```

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spss.format.concat *Generate SPSS 'concat()' syntax for two (sets of) variables.*

Description

Generate SPSS 'concat()' syntax for two (sets of) variables.

Usage

```
spss.format.concat(var1, var2)
```

Arguments

var1	the first argument for concat().
var2	the second argument for concat().

Examples

```
spss.format.concat(c("dob", "income"), c("dob_f", "income_f"))
spss.format.concat("income", "income_f")
```

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spss.format.max *Generate SPSS 'MAX()' syntax for two (sets of) variables.*

Description

Generate SPSS 'MAX()' syntax for two (sets of) variables.

Usage

```
spss.format.max(var1, var2)
```

Arguments

var1	the first argument for MAX().
var2	the second argument for MAX().

Examples

```
spss.format.max(c("dob", "income"), c("dob_f", "income_f"))
spss.format.max("income", "income_f")
```

`spss.rename` *Generate SPSS 'RENAME' syntax to rename a (set of) variables into another.*

Description

Generate SPSS 'RENAME' syntax to rename a (set of) variables into another.

Usage

```
spss.rename(values, rename)
```

Arguments

`values`	the variable(s) to be renamed.
`rename`	the name(s) to use for renaming.

Examples

```
spss.rename(c("oldname1", "oldname2", "oldname3"), c("new1", "new2", "new3"))
spss.rename(c("oldname1", "oldname2"), c("new1", "new2"))
```

`spss.rtrim` *Generate SPSS 'RTRIM' syntax to apply RTRIM() to a string variable.*

Description

Generate SPSS 'RTRIM' syntax to apply RTRIM() to a string variable.

Usage

```
spss.rtrim(str)
```

Arguments

`str`	the string argument for RTRIM().

Examples

```
spss.rtrim("variable_to_be_trimmed")
```

`spss.string` *Generate SPSS 'STRING' syntax to create a variable of type string.*

Description

Generate SPSS 'STRING' syntax to create a variable of type string.

Usage

```
spss.string(names, string.format = "A15")
```

Arguments

`names`	the name(s) of the variable(s) to be created.
`string.format`	specifies the formatting to use when creating the string variable. Defaults to "A15".

Examples

```
spss.string("my.string")
spss.string("long.string", string.format = "A40")
```

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