

Package: REDCapCAST (via r-universe)

November 23, 2024

Title REDCap Metadata Casting and Castellated Data Handling

Version 24.11.2

Description Casting metadata for REDCap database creation and handling of castellated data using repeated instruments and longitudinal projects in 'REDCap'. Keeps a focused data export approach, by allowing to only export required data from the database. Also for casting new REDCap databases based on datasets from other sources. Originally forked from the R part of 'REDCapRITS' by Paul Egeler. See <<https://github.com/pegeler/REDCapRITS>>. 'REDCap' (Research Electronic Data Capture) is a secure, web-based software platform designed to support data capture for research studies, providing 1) an intuitive interface for validated data capture; 2) audit trails for tracking data manipulation and export procedures; 3) automated export procedures for seamless data downloads to common statistical packages; and 4) procedures for data integration and interoperability with external sources (Harris et al (2009) <[doi:10.1016/j.jbi.2008.08.010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbi.2008.08.010)>; Harris et al (2019) <[doi:10.1016/j.jbi.2019.103208](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbi.2019.103208)>).

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License GPL (>= 3)

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<https://agdamsbo.github.io/REDCapCAST/>

BugReports <https://github.com/agdamsbo/REDCapCAST/issues>

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 'REDCap_split.r' 'as_factor.R' 'doc2dd.R' 'ds2dd.R'
 'ds2dd_detailed.R' 'easy_redcap.R' 'export_redcap_instrument.R'
 'html_styling.R' 'mtcars_redcap.R' 'read_redcap_instrument.R'
 'read_redcap_tables.R' 'redcap_wider.R' 'redcapcast_data.R'
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all_na	<i>Check if vector is all NA</i>
--------	----------------------------------

Description

Check if vector is all NA

Usage

```
all_na(data)
```

Arguments

data vector of data.frame

Value

logical

Examples

```
rep(NA,4) |> all_na()
```

<code>as_factor</code>	<i>Convert labelled vectors to factors while preserving attributes</i>
------------------------	--

Description

This extends [forcats::as_factor()] as well as [haven::as_factor()], by appending original attributes except for "class" after converting to factor to avoid ta loss in case of rich formatted and labelled data.

Usage

```
as_factor(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'factor'
as_factor(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'logical'
as_factor(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
as_factor(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
as_factor(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'haven_labelled'
as_factor(
  x,
  levels = c("default", "labels", "values", "both"),
  ordered = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'labelled'
as_factor(
  x,
```

```

  levels = c("default", "labels", "values", "both"),
  ordered = FALSE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

x	Object to coerce to a factor.
...	Other arguments passed down to method.
levels	How to create the levels of the generated factor: * "default": uses labels where available, otherwise the values. Labels are sorted by value. * "both": like "default", but pastes together the level and value * "label": use only the labels; unlabelled values become 'NA' * "values": use only the values
ordered	If 'TRUE' create an ordered (ordinal) factor, if 'FALSE' (the default) create a regular (nominal) factor.

Details

Please refer to parent functions for extended documentation. To avoid redundancy calls and errors, functions are copy-pasted here

Examples

```

# will preserve all attributes
c(1, 4, 3, "A", 7, 8, 1) |> as_factor()
structure(c(1, 2, 3, 2, 10, 9),
  labels = c(Unknown = 9, Refused = 10)
) |>
  as_factor() |> dput()

structure(c(1, 2, 3, 2, 10, 9),
  labels = c(Unknown = 9, Refused = 10),
  class = "haven_labelled"
) |>
  as_factor()

```

case_match_regex_list *List-base regex case_when*

Description

Mimics case_when for list of regex patterns and values. Used for date/time validation generation from name vector. Like case_when, the matches are in order of priority. Primarily used in RED-CapCAST to do data type coding from systematic variable naming.

Usage

```
case_match_regex_list(data, match.list, .default = NA)
```

Arguments

data	vector
match.list	list of case matches
.default	Default value for non-matches. Default is NA.

Value

vector

Examples

```
case_match_regex_list(  
  c("test_date", "test_time", "test_tida", "test_tid"),  
  list(date_dmy = "_dat[eo]$", time_hh_mm_ss = "_ti[md]e?$")  
)
```

cast_data_overview *Overview of REDCapCAST data for shiny*

Description

Overview of REDCapCAST data for shiny

Usage

```
cast_data_overview(data)
```

Arguments

data	list with class 'REDCapCAST'
------	------------------------------

Value

gt object

cast_meta_overview	<i>Overview of REDCapCAST meta data for shiny</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Overview of REDCapCAST meta data for shiny

Usage

```
cast_meta_overview(data)
```

Arguments

data list with class 'REDCapCAST'

Value

gt object

char2choice	<i>Simple function to generate REDCap choices from character vector</i>
-------------	---

Description

Simple function to generate REDCap choices from character vector

Usage

```
char2choice(data, char.split = "/", raw = NULL, .default = NA)
```

Arguments

data vector
char.split splitting character(s)
raw specific values. Can be used for options of same length.
.default default value for missing. Default is NA.

Value

vector

Examples

```
char2choice(c("yes/no", " yep. / nope ", "", NA, "what"), .default=NA)
```

char2cond	<i>Simple function to generate REDCap branching logic from character vector</i>
-----------	---

Description

Simple function to generate REDCap branching logic from character vector

Usage

```
char2cond(
  data,
  minor.split = ",",
  major.split = ";",
  major.sep = " or ",
  .default = NA
)
```

Arguments

data	vector
minor.split	minor split
major.split	major split
major.sep	argument separation. Default is " or ".
.default	default value for missing. Default is NA.

Value

vector

Examples

```
#data <- dd_inst$betingelse
#c("Extubation_novent, 2; Pacu_delay, 1") |> char2cond()
```

clean_redcap_name	<i>clean_redcap_name</i>
-------------------	--------------------------

Description

Stepwise removal on non-alphanumeric characters, trailing white space, substitutes spaces for underscores and converts to lower case. Trying to make up for different naming conventions.

Usage

```
clean_redcap_name(x)
```


Arguments

x vector or data frame for cleaning

Value

vector or data frame, same format as input

compact_vec	<i>Compacting a vector of any length with or without names</i>
-------------	--

Description

Compacting a vector of any length with or without names

Usage

```
compact_vec(data, nm.sep = ": ", val.sep = "; ")
```

Arguments

data vector, optionally named
nm.sep string separating name from value if any
val.sep string separating values

Value

character string

Examples

```
sample(seq_len(4), 20, TRUE) |>  
  as_factor() |>  
  named_levels() |>  
  sort() |>  
  compact_vec()  
1:6 |> compact_vec()  
"test" |> compact_vec()  
sample(letters[1:9], 20, TRUE) |> compact_vec()
```

create_html_table	<i>Create two-column HTML table for data piping in REDCap instruments</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Create two-column HTML table for data piping in REDCap instruments

Usage

```
create_html_table(text, variable)
```

Arguments

text	descriptive text
variable	variable to pipe

Value

character vector

Examples

```
create_html_table(text = "Patient ID", variable = c("[cpr]"))
create_html_table(text = paste("assessor", 1:2, sep = "_"), variable = c("[cpr]"))
# create_html_table(text = c("CPR number", "Word"), variable = c("[cpr][1]", "[cpr][2]", "[test]"))
```

create_instrument_meta	
------------------------	--

DEPRICATED Create zips file with necessary content based on data set

Description

Metadata can be added by editing the data dictionary of a project in the initial design phase. If you want to later add new instruments, this function can be used to create (an) instrument(s) to add to a project in production.

Usage

```
create_instrument_meta(data, dir = here::here(""), record.id = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	metadata for the relevant instrument. Could be from 'ds2dd_detailed()'
dir	destination dir for the instrument zip. Default is the current WD.
record.id	flag to omit the first row of the data dictionary assuming this is the record_id field which should not be included in the instrument. Default is TRUE.

Value

list

Examples

```
data <- iris |>
  ds2dd_detailed(
    add.auto.id = TRUE,
    form.name = sample(c("b", "c"),
      size = 6,
      replace = TRUE, prob = rep(.5, 2)
    )
  ) |>
  purrr::pluck("meta")
# data |> create_instrument_meta()

data <- iris |>
  ds2dd_detailed(add.auto.id = FALSE) |>
  purrr::pluck("data")
iris |>
  setNames(glue::glue("{sample(x = c('a','b'),size = length(ncol(iris)),
replace=TRUE,prob = rep(x=.5,2))}__{names(iris)}") |>
  ds2dd_detailed(form.sep = "__")
# data |>
# purrr::pluck("meta") |>
# create_instrument_meta(record.id = FALSE)
```

Description

Convert single digits to words

Usage

```
d2w(x, lang = "en", neutrum = FALSE, everything = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	data. Handle vectors, data.frames and lists
lang	language. Danish (da) and English (en), Default is "en"
neutrum	for numbers depending on counted word
everything	flag to also split numbers >9 to single digits

Value

returns characters in same format as input

Examples

```
d2w(c(2:8, 21))
d2w(data.frame(2:7, 3:8, 1), lang = "da", neutrum = TRUE)

## If everything=T, also larger numbers are reduced.
## Elements in the list are same length as input
d2w(list(2:8, c(2, 6, 4, 23), 2), everything = TRUE)
```

doc2dd

Doc table to data dictionary - EARLY, DOCS MISSING

Description

Works well with ‘project.aid::docx2list()’. Allows defining a database in a text document (see provided template) for an easier to use data base creation. This approach allows easier collaboration when defining the database. The generic case is a data frame with variable names as values in a column. This is a format like the REDCap data dictionary, but gives a few options for formatting.

Usage

```
doc2dd(
  data,
  instrument.name,
  col.variables = 1,
  list.datetime.format = list(date_dmy = "_dat[eo]$", time_hh_mm_ss = "_ti[md]e?$"),
  col.description = NULL,
  col.condition = NULL,
  col.subheader = NULL,
  subheader.tag = "h2",
  condition.minor.sep = ",",
  condition.major.sep = ";",
  col.calculation = NULL,
  col.choices = NULL,
  choices.char.sep = "/",
  missing.default = NA
)
```

Arguments

data tibble or data.frame with all variable names in one column
instrument.name character vector length one. Instrument name.
col.variables variable names column (default = 1), allows dplyr subsetting
list.datetime.format formatting for date/time detection. See `'case_match_regex_list()'`
col.description descriptions column, allows dplyr subsetting. If empty, variable names will be used.
col.condition conditions for branching column, allows dplyr subsetting. See `'char2cond()'`.
col.subheader sub-header column, allows dplyr subsetting. See `'format_subheader()'`.
subheader.tag formatting tag. Default is "h2"
condition.minor.sep condition split minor. See `'char2cond()'`. Default is ",".
condition.major.sep condition split major. See `'char2cond()'`. Default is ";".
col.calculation calculations column. Has to be written exact. Character vector.
col.choices choices column. See `'char2choice()'`.
choices.char.sep choices split. See `'char2choice()'`. Default is "/".
missing.default value for missing fields. Default is NA.

Value

tibble or data.frame (same as data)

Examples

```

# data <- dd_inst
# data |> doc2dd(instrument.name = "evt",
# col.description = 3,
# col.condition = 4,
# col.subheader = 2,
# col.calculation = 5,
# col.choices = 6)

```

ds2dd *(DEPRECATED) Data set to data dictionary function*

Description

Creates a very basic data dictionary skeleton. Please see ‘ds2dd_detailed()’ for a more advanced function.

Usage

```
ds2dd(
  ds,
  record.id = "record_id",
  form.name = "basis",
  field.type = "text",
  field.label = NULL,
  include.column.names = FALSE,
  metadata = metadata_names
)
```

Arguments

ds	data set
record.id	name or column number of id variable, moved to first row of data dictionary, character of integer. Default is "record_id".
form.name	vector of form names, character string, length 1 or length equal to number of variables. Default is "basis".
field.type	vector of field types, character string, length 1 or length equal to number of variables. Default is "text".
field.label	vector of form names, character string, length 1 or length equal to number of variables. Default is NULL and is then identical to field names.
include.column.names	Flag to give detailed output including new column names for original data set for upload.
metadata	Metadata column names. Default is the included REDCapCAST::metadata_names.

Details

Migrated from stRoke ds2dd(). Fits better with the functionality of ‘REDCapCAST’.

Value

data.frame or list of data.frame and vector

Examples

```
redcapcast_data$record_id <- seq_len(nrow(redcapcast_data))
ds2dd(redcapcast_data, include.column.names=TRUE)
```

ds2dd_detailed	<i>Extract data from stata file for data dictionary</i>
----------------	---

Description

Extract data from stata file for data dictionary

Usage

```
ds2dd_detailed(
  data,
  add.auto.id = FALSE,
  date.format = "dmy",
  form.name = NULL,
  form.sep = NULL,
  form.prefix = TRUE,
  field.type = NULL,
  field.label = NULL,
  field.label.attr = "label",
  field.validation = NULL,
  metadata = names(REDCapCAST::redcapcast_meta),
  convert.logicals = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	data frame
<code>add.auto.id</code>	flag to add id column
<code>date.format</code>	date format, character string. ymd/dmy/mdy. default is dmy.
<code>form.name</code>	manually specify form name(s). Vector of length 1 or ncol(data). Default is NULL and "data" is used.
<code>form.sep</code>	If supplied dataset has form names as suffix or prefix to the column/variable names, the separator can be specified. If supplied, the form.name is ignored. Default is NULL.
<code>form.prefix</code>	Flag to set if form is prefix (TRUE) or suffix (FALSE) to the column names. Assumes all columns have pre- or suffix if specified.
<code>field.type</code>	manually specify field type(s). Vector of length 1 or ncol(data). Default is NULL and "text" is used for everything but factors, which will get "radio".
<code>field.label</code>	manually specify field label(s). Vector of length 1 or ncol(data). Default is NULL and colnames(data) is used or attribute 'field.label.attr' for haven_labelled data set (imported .dta file with 'haven::read_dta()').

`field.label.attr` attribute name for named labels for haven_labelled data set (imported .dta file with `'haven::read_dta()'`). Default is "label"

`field.validation` manually specify field validation(s). Vector of length 1 or `ncol(data)`. Default is NULL and `'levels()'` are used for factors or attribute `'factor.labels.attr'` for haven_labelled data set (imported .dta file with `'haven::read_dta()'`).

`metadata` redcap metadata headings. Default is `REDCapCAST:::metadata_names`.

`convert.logicals` convert logicals to factor. Default is TRUE.

Details

This function is a natural development of the `ds2dd()` function. It assumes that the first column is the ID-column. No checks. Please, do always inspect the data dictionary before upload.

Ensure, that the data set is formatted with as much information as possible.

`'field.type'` can be supplied

Value

list of length 2

Examples

```
## Basic parsing with default options
REDCapCAST::redcapcast_data |>
  dplyr::select(-dplyr::starts_with("redcap_")) |>
  ds2dd_detailed()

## Adding a record_id field
iris |> ds2dd_detailed(add.auto.id = TRUE)

## Passing form name information to function
iris |>
  ds2dd_detailed(
    add.auto.id = TRUE,
    form.name = sample(c("b", "c"), size = 6, replace = TRUE, prob = rep(.5, 2))
  ) |>
  purrr::pluck("meta")
mtcars |> ds2dd_detailed(add.auto.id = TRUE)

## Using column name suffix to carry form name
data <- iris |>
  ds2dd_detailed(add.auto.id = TRUE) |>
  purrr::pluck("data")
names(data) <- glue::glue("{sample(x = c('a','b'), size = length(names(data)),
  replace=TRUE, prob = rep(x=.5,2))}_{names(data)}")
data |> ds2dd_detailed(form.sep = "__")
```

 easy_redcap

Secure API key storage and data acquisition in one

Description

Secure API key storage and data acquisition in one

Usage

```
easy_redcap(project.name, widen.data = TRUE, uri, ...)
```

Arguments

project.name	The name of the current project (for key storage with 'keyring::key_set()', using the default keyring)
widen.data	argument to widen the exported data
uri	REDCap database API uri
...	arguments passed on to 'REDCapCAST::read_redcap_tables()'

Value

data.frame or list depending on widen.data

 export_redcap_instrument

Creates zip-file with necessary content to manually add instrument to database

Description

Metadata can be added by editing the data dictionary of a project in the initial design phase. If you want to later add new instruments, this function can be used to create (an) instrument(s) to add to a project in production.

Usage

```
export_redcap_instrument(data, file, force = FALSE, record.id = "record_id")
```

Arguments

data	metadata for the relevant instrument. Could be from 'ds2dd_detailed()'
file	destination file name.
force	force instrument creation and ignore different form names by just using the first.
record.id	record id variable name. Default is 'record_id'.

Value

exports zip-file

Examples

```
#iris |>
# ds2dd_detailed(
#   add.auto.id = TRUE,
#   form.name = sample(c("b", "c"), size = 6, replace = TRUE, prob = rep(.5, 2))
# ) |>
# purrr::pluck("meta") |>
# \(.x){
#   split(.x, .x$form_name)
# }() |>
# purrr::imap(function(.x, .i){
#   export_redcap_instrument(.x, file=here::here(paste0(.i, Sys.Date(), ".zip")))
# })

#iris |>
# ds2dd_detailed(
#   add.auto.id = TRUE
# ) |>
# purrr::pluck("meta") |>
# export_redcap_instrument(file=here::here(paste0("instrument", Sys.Date(), ".zip")))
```

fct2num	<i>Allows conversion of factor to numeric values preserving original levels</i>
---------	---

Description

Allows conversion of factor to numeric values preserving original levels

Usage

```
fct2num(data)
```

Arguments

data vector

Value

numeric vector

Examples

```
c(1, 4, 3, "A", 7, 8, 1) |>
  as_factor() |>
  fct2num()

structure(c(1, 2, 3, 2, 10, 9),
  labels = c(Unknown = 9, Refused = 10),
  class = "haven_labelled"
) |>
  as_factor() |>
  fct2num()

structure(c(1, 2, 3, 2, 10, 9),
  labels = c(Unknown = 9, Refused = 10),
  class = "labelled"
) |>
  as_factor() |>
  fct2num()

# Outlier with labels, but no class of origin, handled like numeric vector
# structure(c(1, 2, 3, 2, 10, 9),
#   labels = c(Unknown = 9, Refused = 10)
# ) |>
#   as_factor() |>
#   fct2num()

v <- sample(6:19,20,TRUE) |> factor()
dput(v)
named_levels(v)
fct2num(v)
```

file_extension *DEPRECATED Helper to import files correctly*

Description

DEPRECATED Helper to import files correctly

Usage

```
file_extension(filenames)
```

Arguments

filenames file names

Value

character vector

Examples

```
file_extension(list.files(here::here(""))[[2]])[[1]]
file_extension(c("file.cd.ks", "file"))
```

focused_metadata	<i>focused_metadata</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

Extracts limited metadata for variables in a dataset

Usage

```
focused_metadata(metadata, vars_in_data)
```

Arguments

metadata	A dataframe containing metadata
vars_in_data	Vector of variable names in the dataset

Value

A dataframe containing metadata for the variables in the dataset

format_subheader	<i>Sub-header formatting wrapper</i>
------------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Sub-header formatting wrapper

Usage

```
format_subheader(data, tag = "h2")
```

Arguments

data	character vector
tag	character vector length 1

Value

character vector

Examples

```
"Instrument header" |> format_subheader()
```

get_api_key	<i>Retrieve project API key if stored, if not, set and retrieve</i>
-------------	---

Description

Retrieve project API key if stored, if not, set and retrieve

Usage

```
get_api_key(key.name)
```

Arguments

key.name	character vector of key name
----------	------------------------------

Value

character vector

get_attr	<i>Extract attribute. Returns NA if none</i>
----------	--

Description

Extract attribute. Returns NA if none

Usage

```
get_attr(data, attr = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	vector
attr	attribute name

Value

character vector

Examples

```

attr(mtcars$mpg, "label") <- "testing"
do.call(c, sapply(mtcars, get_attr))
## Not run:
mtcars |>
  numchar2fct(numeric.threshold = 6) |>
  ds2dd_detailed()

## End(Not run)

```

get_id_name	<i>Get the id name</i>
-------------	------------------------

Description

Get the id name

Usage

```
get_id_name(data)
```

Arguments

data data frame or list

Value

character vector

guess_time_only	<i>Guess time variables based on naming pattern</i>
-----------------	---

Description

This is for repairing data with time variables with appended "1970-01-01"

Usage

```

guess_time_only(
  data,
  validate.time = FALSE,
  time.var.sel.pos = "[Tt]i[d(me)]",
  time.var.sel.neg = "[Dd]at[eo]"
)

```

Arguments

data data.frame or tibble
validate.time Flag to validate guessed time columns
time.var.sel.pos Positive selection regex string passed to 'gues_time_only_filter()' as sel.pos.
time.var.sel.neg Negative selection regex string passed to 'gues_time_only_filter()' as sel.neg.

Value

data.frame or tibble

Examples

```
redcapcast_data |> guess_time_only(validate.time = TRUE)
```

```
guess_time_only_filter
```

Try at determining which are true time only variables

Description

This is just a try at guessing data type based on data class and column names hoping for a tiny bit of naming consistency. R does not include a time-only data format natively, so the "hms" class from 'readr' is used. This has to be converted to character class before REDCap upload.

Usage

```
guess_time_only_filter(
  data,
  validate = FALSE,
  sel.pos = "[Tt]i[d(me)]",
  sel.neg = "[Dd]at[eo]"
)
```

Arguments

data data set
validate flag to output validation data. Will output list.
sel.pos Positive selection regex string
sel.neg Negative selection regex string

Value

character vector or list depending on 'validate' flag.

Examples

```
data <- redcapcast_data
data |> guess_time_only_filter()
data |>
  guess_time_only_filter(validate = TRUE) |>
  lapply(head)
```

haven_all_levels	<i>Finish incomplete haven attributes substituting missings with values</i>
------------------	---

Description

Finish incomplete haven attributes substituting missings with values

Usage

```
haven_all_levels(data)
```

Arguments

data haven labelled variable

Value

named vector

Examples

```
ds <- structure(c(1, 2, 3, 2, 10, 9),
  labels = c(Unknown = 9, Refused = 10),
  class = "haven_labelled"
)
haven::is_labelled(ds)
attributes(ds)
ds |> haven_all_levels()
```

hms2character	<i>Change "hms" to "character" for REDCap upload.</i>
---------------	---

Description

Change "hms" to "character" for REDCap upload.

Usage

```
hms2character(data)
```


Arguments

data data set

Value

data.frame or tibble

Examples

```
data <- redcapcast_data
## data |> time_only_correction() |> hms2character()
```

html_tag_wrap

Simple html tag wrapping for REDCap text formatting

Description

Simple html tag wrapping for REDCap text formatting

Usage

```
html_tag_wrap(data, tag = "h2", extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data character vector
tag character vector length 1
extra character vector

Value

character vector

Examples

```
html_tag_wrap("Titel", tag = "div", extra = 'class="rich-text-field-label"')  
html_tag_wrap("Titel", tag = "h2")
```

is_missing	<i>Multi missing check</i>
------------	----------------------------

Description

Multi missing check

Usage

```
is_missing(data, nas = c("", "NA"))
```

Arguments

data	character vector
nas	character vector of strings considered as NA

Value

logical vector

is_repeated_longitudinal	<i>Test if repeatable or longitudinal</i>
--------------------------	---

Description

Test if repeatable or longitudinal

Usage

```
is_repeated_longitudinal(  
  data,  
  generics = c("redcap_event_name", "redcap_repeat_instrument", "redcap_repeat_instance")  
)
```

Arguments

data	data set
generics	default is "redcap_event_name", "redcap_repeat_instrument" and "redcap_repeat_instance"

Value

logical

Examples

```
is_repeated_longitudinal(c("record_id", "age", "record_id", "gender"))
is_repeated_longitudinal(redcapcast_data)
is_repeated_longitudinal(list(redcapcast_data))
```

mark_complete	<i>Completion marking based on completed upload</i>
---------------	---

Description

Completion marking based on completed upload

Usage

```
mark_complete(upload, ls)
```

Arguments

upload	output list from ‘REDCapR::redcap_write()’
ls	output list from ‘ds2dd_detailed()’

Value

list with ‘REDCapR::redcap_write()’ results

match_fields_to_form	<i>Match fields to forms</i>
----------------------	------------------------------

Description

Match fields to forms

Usage

```
match_fields_to_form(metadata, vars_in_data)
```

Arguments

metadata	A data frame containing field names and form names
vars_in_data	A character vector of variable names

Value

A data frame containing field names and form names

mtcars_redcap	<i>mtcars dataset slightly modified to use for Shiny app upload demonstration</i>
---------------	---

Description

mtcars dataset slightly modified to use for Shiny app upload demonstration

Usage

```
data(mtcars_redcap)
```

Format

A data frame with 13 variables:

record_id ID, numeric
mpg ID, numeric
cyl ID, numeric
disp ID, numeric
hp ID, numeric
drat ID, numeric
wt ID, numeric
qsec ID, numeric
vs ID, numeric
am ID, numeric
gear ID, numeric
carb ID, numeric
name original rownames, character

named_levels	<i>Get named vector of factor levels and values</i>
--------------	---

Description

Get named vector of factor levels and values

Usage

```
named_levels(data, label = "labels", na.label = NULL, na.value = 99)
```

Arguments

data	factor
label	character string of attribute with named vector of factor labels
na.label	character string to refactor NA values. Default is NULL.
na.value	new value for NA strings. Ignored if na.label is NULL. Default is 99.

Value

named vector

Examples

```
## Not run:  
structure(c(1, 2, 3, 2, 10, 9),  
  labels = c(Unknown = 9, Refused = 10),  
  class = "haven_labelled"  
) |>  
  as_factor() |>  
  named_levels()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

nav_bar_page

Nav_bar defining function for shiny ui

Description

Nav_bar defining function for shiny ui

Usage

```
nav_bar_page()
```

Value

shiny object

numchar2fct	<i>Applying var2fct across data set</i>
-------------	---

Description

Individual thresholds for character and numeric columns

Usage

```
numchar2fct(data, numeric.threshold = 6, character.throshold = 6)
```

Arguments

data	dataset. data.frame or tibble
numeric.threshold	threshold for var2fct for numeric columns. Default is 6.
character.throshold	threshold for var2fct for character columns. Default is 6.

Value

data.frame or tibble

Examples

```
mtcars |> str()
## Not run:
mtcars |>
  numchar2fct(numeric.threshold = 6) |>
  str()

## End(Not run)
```

parse_data	<i>Helper to auto-parse un-formatted data with haven and readr</i>
------------	--

Description

Helper to auto-parse un-formatted data with haven and readr

Usage

```

parse_data(
  data,
  guess_type = TRUE,
  col_types = NULL,
  locale = readr::default_locale(),
  ignore.vars = "cpr",
  ...
)

```

Arguments

data	data.frame or tibble
guess_type	logical to guess type with readr
col_types	specify col_types using readr semantics. Ignored if guess_type is TRUE
locale	option to specify locale. Defaults to readr::default_locale().
ignore.vars	specify column names of columns to ignore when parsing
...	ignored

Value

data.frame or tibble

Examples

```

mtcars |>
  parse_data() |>
  str()

```

possibly_roman	<i>Test if vector can be interpreted as roman numerals</i>
----------------	--

Description

Test if vector can be interpreted as roman numerals

Usage

```
possibly_roman(data)
```

Arguments

data	character vector
------	------------------

Value

logical

Examples

```
sample(1:100,10) |> as.roman() |> possibly_roman()
sample(c(TRUE,FALSE),10,TRUE) |> possibly_roman()
rep(NA,10) |> possibly_roman()
```

process_user_input *User input processing*

Description

User input processing

Usage

```
process_user_input(x)
```

Arguments

x input

Value

processed input

process_user_input.character
User input processing character

Description

User input processing character

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'character'
process_user_input(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x input
... ignored

Value

processed input

`process_user_input.data.frame`
User input processing data.frame

Description

User input processing data.frame

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'  
process_user_input(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	input
...	ignored

Value

processed input

`process_user_input.default`
User input processing default

Description

User input processing default

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:  
process_user_input(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	input
...	ignored

Value

processed input

```
process_user_input.response
  User input processing response
```

Description

User input processing response

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'response'
process_user_input(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	input
...	ignored

Value

processed input

```
read_input      Flexible file import based on extension
```

Description

Flexible file import based on extension

Usage

```
read_input(file, consider.na = c("NA", "\\\"\\\"", ""))
```

Arguments

file	file name
consider.na	character vector of strings to consider as NAs

Value

tibble

Examples

```
read_input("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/agdamsbo/cognitive.index.lookup/main/data/sample.csv")
```

 read_redcap_instrument

Convenience function to download complete instrument, using token storage in keyring.

Description

Convenience function to download complete instrument, using token storage in keyring.

Usage

```
read_redcap_instrument(
  key,
  uri,
  instrument,
  raw_or_label = "raw",
  id_name = "record_id",
  records = NULL
)
```

Arguments

key	key name in standard keyring for token retrieval.
uri	REDCap database API uri
instrument	instrument name
raw_or_label	raw or label passed to ‘REDCapR::redcap_read()’
id_name	id variable name. Default is "record_id".
records	specify the records to download. Index numbers. Numeric vector.

Value

data.frame

 read_redcap_tables *Download REDCap data*

Description

Implementation of REDCap_split with a focused data acquisition approach using REDCapR::redcap_read and only downloading specified fields, forms and/or events using the built-in focused_metadata including some clean-up. Works with classical and longitudinal projects with or without repeating instruments.

Usage

```
read_redcap_tables(  
  uri,  
  token,  
  records = NULL,  
  fields = NULL,  
  events = NULL,  
  forms = NULL,  
  raw_or_label = "label",  
  split_forms = "all"  
)
```

Arguments

uri	REDCap database API uri
token	API token
records	records to download
fields	fields to download
events	events to download
forms	forms to download
raw_or_label	raw or label tags
split_forms	Whether to split "repeating" or "all" forms, default is all.

Value

list of instruments

Examples

```
# Examples will be provided later
```

redcapcast_data	<i>Data set for demonstration</i>
-----------------	-----------------------------------

Description

This is a small dataset from a REDCap database for demonstrational purposes. Contains only synthetic data.

Usage

```
data(redcapcast_data)
```

Format

A data frame with 22 variables:

record_id ID, numeric
redcap_event_name Event name, character
redcap_repeat_instrument Repeat instrument, character
redcap_repeat_instance Repeat instance, numeric
cpr CPR number, character
inclusion Inclusion date, Date
inclusion_time Inclusion time, hms
dob Date of birth, Date
age Age decimal, numeric
age_integer Age integer, numeric
sex Legal sex, character
cohabitation Cohabitation status, character
con_calc con_calc
con_mrs con_mrs
consensus_complete consensus_complete
hypertension Hypertension, character
diabetes diabetes, character
region region, character
baseline_data_start_complete Completed, character
mrs_assessed mRS Assessed, character
mrs_date Assesment date, Date
mrs_score Categorical score, numeric
mrs_complete Complete, numeric
event_datetime Event datetime, POSIXct
event_age Age at time of event, numeric
event_type Event type, character
new_event_complete Completed, character

redcapcast_meta *REDCap metadata from data base*

Description

This metadata dataset from a REDCap database is for demonstrational purposes.

Usage

```
data(redcapcast_meta)
```

Format

A data frame with 22 variables:

field_name field_name, character

form_name form_name, character

section_header section_header, character

field_type field_type, character

field_label field_label, character

select_choices_or_calculations select_choices_or_calculations, character

field_note field_note, character

text_validation_type_or_show_slider_number text_validation_type_or_show_slider_number, character

text_validation_min text_validation_min, character

text_validation_max text_validation_max, character

identifier identifier, character

branching_logic branching_logic, character

required_field required_field, character

custom_alignment custom_alignment, character

question_number question_number, character

matrix_group_name matrix_group_name, character

matrix_ranking matrix_ranking, character

field_annotation field_annotation, character

`REDCap_split`*Split REDCap repeating instruments table into multiple tables*

Description

This will take output from a REDCap export and split it into a base table and child tables for each repeating instrument. Metadata is used to determine which fields should be included in each resultant table.

Usage

```
REDCap_split(  
  records,  
  metadata,  
  primary_table_name = "",  
  forms = c("repeating", "all")  
)
```

Arguments

<code>records</code>	Exported project records. May be a <code>data.frame</code> , response, or character vector containing JSON from an API call.
<code>metadata</code>	Project metadata (the data dictionary). May be a <code>data.frame</code> , response, or character vector containing JSON from an API call.
<code>primary_table_name</code>	Name given to the list element for the primary output table (as described in <i>README.md</i>). Ignored if <code>forms = 'all'</code> .
<code>forms</code>	Indicate whether to create separate tables for repeating instruments only or for all forms.

Value

A list of "data.frame"s. The number of tables will differ depending on the `forms` option selected.

- `'repeating'`: one base table and one or more tables for each repeating instrument.
- `'all'`: a `data.frame` for each instrument, regardless of whether it is a repeating instrument or not.

Author(s)

Paul W. Egeler, M.S., GStat

Examples

```

## Not run:
# Using an API call -----

library(RCurl)

# Get the records
records <- postForm(
  uri = api_url, # Supply your site-specific URI
  token = api_token, # Supply your own API token
  content = "record",
  format = "json",
  returnFormat = "json"
)

# Get the metadata
metadata <- postForm(
  uri = api_url, # Supply your site-specific URI
  token = api_token, # Supply your own API token
  content = "metadata",
  format = "json"
)

# Convert exported JSON strings into a list of data.frames
REDCapRITS::REDCap_split(records, metadata)

# Using a raw data export -----

# Get the records
records <- read.csv("/path/to/data/ExampleProject_DATA_2018-06-03_1700.csv")

# Get the metadata
metadata <- read.csv(
  "/path/to/data/ExampleProject_DataDictionary_2018-06-03.csv"
)

# Split the tables
REDCapRITS::REDCap_split(records, metadata)

# In conjunction with the R export script -----

# You must set the working directory first since the REDCap data export
# script contains relative file references.
old <- getwd()
setwd("/path/to/data/")

# Run the data export script supplied by REDCap.
# This will create a data.frame of your records called 'data'
source("ExampleProject_R_2018-06-03_1700.r")

# Get the metadata
metadata <- read.csv("ExampleProject_DataDictionary_2018-06-03.csv")

```



```
# Split the tables
REDCapRITS::REDCap_split(data, metadata)
setwd(old)

## End(Not run)
```

redcap_wider

Redcap Wider

Description

Converts a list of REDCap data frames from long to wide format. Handles longitudinal projects, but not yet repeated instruments.

Usage

```
redcap_wider(
  data,
  event.glue = "{.value}_{redcap_event_name}",
  inst.glue = "{.value}_{redcap_repeat_instance}"
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A list of data frames.
<code>event.glue</code>	A dplyr::glue string for repeated events naming
<code>inst.glue</code>	A dplyr::glue string for repeated instruments naming

Value

The list of data frames in wide format.

Examples

```
# Longitudinal
list1 <- list(
  data.frame(
    record_id = c(1, 2, 1, 2),
    redcap_event_name = c("baseline", "baseline", "followup", "followup"),
    age = c(25, 26, 27, 28)
  ),
  data.frame(
    record_id = c(1, 2),
    redcap_event_name = c("baseline", "baseline"),
    gender = c("male", "female")
  )
)
redcap_wider(list1)
```

```

# Simple with two instruments
list2 <- list(
  data.frame(
    record_id = c(1, 2),
    age = c(25, 26)
  ),
  data.frame(
    record_id = c(1, 2),
    gender = c("male", "female")
  )
)
redcap_wider(list2)
# Simple with single instrument
list3 <- list(data.frame(
  record_id = c(1, 2),
  age = c(25, 26)
))
redcap_wider(list3)
# Longitudinal with repeatable instruments
list4 <- list(
  data.frame(
    record_id = c(1, 2, 1, 2),
    redcap_event_name = c("baseline", "baseline", "followup", "followup"),
    age = c(25, 26, 27, 28)
  ),
  data.frame(
    record_id = c(1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2),
    redcap_event_name = c(
      "baseline", "baseline", "followup", "followup",
      "baseline", "baseline", "followup", "followup"
    ),
    redcap_repeat_instrument = "walk",
    redcap_repeat_instance = c(1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2),
    dist = c(40, 32, 25, 33, 28, 24, 23, 36)
  ),
  data.frame(
    record_id = c(1, 2),
    redcap_event_name = c("baseline", "baseline"),
    gender = c("male", "female")
  )
)
redcap_wider(list4)

```

replace_curly_quote *Replace curly apostrophes and quotes from word*

Description

Copied from textclean, which has not been updated since 2018 and is not on CRAN. Github:<https://github.com/trinker/textclean>

Usage

```
replace_curly_quote(x)
```

Arguments

x character vector

Value

character vector

sanitize_split	<i>Sanitize list of data frames</i>
----------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Removing empty rows

Usage

```
sanitize_split(  
  l,  
  generic.names = c("redcap_event_name", "redcap_repeat_instrument",  
                    "redcap_repeat_instance")  
)
```

Arguments

l A list of data frames.
generic.names A vector of generic names to be excluded.

Value

A list of data frames with generic names excluded.

set_attr	<i>Set attributes for named attribute. Appends if attr is NULL</i>
----------	--

Description

Set attributes for named attribute. Appends if attr is NULL

Usage

```
set_attr(data, label, attr = NULL, overwrite = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	vector
label	label
attr	attribute name
overwrite	overwrite existing attributes. Default is FALSE.

Value

vector with attribute

shiny_cast	<i>Launch the included Shiny-app for database casting and upload</i>
------------	--

Description

Wraps shiny::runApp()

Usage

```
shiny_cast(...)
```

Arguments

...	Arguments passed to shiny::runApp()
-----	-------------------------------------

Value

shiny app

Examples

```
# shiny_cast()
```

`split_non_repeating_forms`*Split a data frame into separate tables for each form*

Description

Split a data frame into separate tables for each form

Usage

```
split_non_repeating_forms(table, universal_fields, fields)
```

Arguments

<code>table</code>	A data frame
<code>universal_fields</code>	A character vector of fields that should be included in every table
<code>fields</code>	A two-column matrix containing the names of fields that should be included in each form

Value

A list of data frames, one for each non-repeating form

Examples

```
# Create a table
table <- data.frame(
  id = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5),
  form_a_name = c("John", "Alice", "Bob", "Eve", "Mallory"),
  form_a_age = c(25, 30, 25, 15, 20),
  form_b_name = c("John", "Alice", "Bob", "Eve", "Mallory"),
  form_b_gender = c("M", "F", "M", "F", "F")
)

# Create the universal fields
universal_fields <- c("id")

# Create the fields
fields <- matrix(
  c(
    "form_a_name", "form_a",
    "form_a_age", "form_a",
    "form_b_name", "form_b",
    "form_b_gender", "form_b"
  ),
  ncol = 2, byrow = TRUE
)
```

```
# Split the table
split_non_repeating_forms(table, universal_fields, fields)
```

strsplitx *Extended string splitting*

Description

Can be used as a substitute of the base function. Main claim to fame is easing the split around the defined delimiter, see example.

Usage

```
strsplitx(x, split, type = "classic", perl = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	data
split	delimiter
type	Split type. Can be c("classic", "before", "after", "around")
perl	perl param from strsplit()
...	additional parameters are passed to base strsplit handling splits

Value

list

Examples

```
test <- c("12 months follow-up", "3 steps", "mRS 6 weeks",
"Counting to 231 now")
strsplitx(test, "[0-9]", type = "around")
```

time_only_correction *Correction based on time_only_filter function*

Description

Correction based on time_only_filter function

Usage

```
time_only_correction(data, ...)
```

Arguments

data data set
 ... arguments passed on to 'guess_time_only_filter()'

Value

tibble

Examples

```
data <- redcapcast_data
## data |> time_only_correction()
```

var2fct *Convert vector to factor based on threshold of unique levels*

Description

This is a wrapper of `forcats::as_factor`, which sorts numeric vectors before factoring, but levels character vectors in order of appearance.

Usage

```
var2fct(data, unique.n)
```

Arguments

data vector or data.frame column
 unique.n threshold to convert class to factor

Value

vector

Examples

```
sample(seq_len(4), 20, TRUE) |>
  var2fct(6) |>
  summary()
sample(letters, 20) |>
  var2fct(6) |>
  summary()
sample(letters[1:4], 20, TRUE) |> var2fct(6)
```

vec2choice	<i>Named vector to REDCap choices ('wrapping compact_vec()')</i>
------------	--

Description

Named vector to REDCap choices ('wrapping compact_vec()')

Usage

```
vec2choice(data)
```

Arguments

data	named vector
------	--------------

Value

character string

Examples

```
sample(seq_len(4), 20, TRUE) |>  
  as_factor() |>  
  named_levels() |>  
  sort() |>  
  vec2choice()
```


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