Package ‘priceR’

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Title Economics and Pricing Tools
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BugReports https://github.com/steve-condylios/priceR/issues
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URL https://github.com/steve-condylios/priceR

Description Functions to aid in micro and macro economic analysis and handling of price and
currency data. Includes extraction of relevant inflation and exchange rate data from World Bank
API, data cleaning/parsing, and standardisation. Inflation adjustment
calculations as found in Principles of Macroeconomics by Gregory Mankiw et al (2014). Current
and historical end of day exchange rates for 171 currencies from the European Central Bank

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R topics documented:

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**adjust_for_inflation**

*Convert nominal prices into real prices*

**Description**

Inflate/deflate prices from any year to any year, using World Bank inflation data and assumptions only where necessary. Typically used for converting past (nominal) values into current (real) values. This uses World Bank inflation data where available, but allows for both historical and future assumptions in extrapolation.

**Usage**

```python
adjust_for_inflation(price, from_date, country, to_date, inflation_dataframe, countries_dataframe, extrapolate_future_method, future_averaging_period, future_rate, extrapolate_past_method, past_averaging_period, past_rate)
```

```python
afi(
    price,
    from_date,
    country,
    to_date,
    inflation_dataframe,
```
adjust_for_inflation

countries_dataframe,
extrapolate_future_method,
future_averaging_period,
future_rate,
extrapolate_past_method,
past_averaging_period,
past_rate
)

Arguments

price A price (or prices).
from_date A date(s) from which the prices will be converted.
country A country or region in whose currency the prices are denominated.
to_date A date(s) to which the prices will be converted.
inflation_dataframe The R object (list) representing the JSON retrieved by calling retrieve_inflation_data().
countries_dataframe The R object (data.frame) representing the JSON retrieved by calling show_countries().
extrapolate_future_method The extrapolation method that shall be used if extrapolation into the future is required. Options are 'average' or 'rate'.
future_averaging_period The number of recent periods to average in order to extrapolate forward (if 'average' is method being used).
future_rate An assumed rate of inflation to use for extrapolating forward (if 'rate' is method being used).
extrapolate_past_method The extrapolation method that shall be used if extrapolation from the earliest available data to some even earlier period is required.
past_averaging_period The number of periods back from the earliest available inflation data for a given country to average in order to extrapolate into the past (if 'average' is method being used).
past_rate An assumed rate of inflation to use for extrapolating from the earliest available data to some even earlier period (if 'rate' is method being used).

Value

A vector of inflation-adjusted prices

Examples

## Not run:
# Assign these variables once
country <- "AU"
inflation_dataframe <- retrieve_inflation_data(country)
append_exchangeratehost_access_key

Retrieves exchangerate.host (forex) API key from R environment variables and appends to API call

Description

Retrieves exchangerate.host (forex) API key from R environment variables and appends to API call

Usage

append_exchangeratehost_access_key(url)

Arguments

url A URL representing an API endpoint

Value

The input URL with API access key appended as a URL parameter

Examples

## Not run:
base_Url <- "https://api.exchangerate.host/latest?base=USD"
base_Url %>% append_exchangeratehost_access_key

# [1] "https://api.exchangerate.host/latest?base=USD&access_key=7e5e3140140bd8e4f4650cc41fc772c0"

## End(Not run)
**Description**

Vectorized approach to converting prices across potentially different dates and between different currencies.

**Usage**

```r
convert_currencies(
  price_start,  # Numeric vector of prices in terms of 'from' currencies.
  from,         # Character vector of currencies of 'price_start'.
  to,           # Character vector of currencies to convert 'price_start' to.
  date = lubridate::today(),  # Date vector specifying date of exchange rate to use.
  floor_unit = "day"           # Character string. Default is "day" meaning that 'date' will be converted based on daily conversion rates. Changing to "week" will change conversions to be based on the start of the week of 'date'.
)
```

**Arguments**

- `price_start`: Numeric vector of prices in terms of 'from' currencies.
- `from`: Character vector of currencies of 'price_start'.
- `to`: Character vector of currencies to convert 'price_start' to.
- `date`: Date vector specifying date of exchange rate to use.
- `floor_unit`: Character string. Default is "day" meaning that 'date' will be converted based on daily conversion rates. Changing to "week" will change conversions to be based on the start of the week of 'date'.

**Value**

Numeric vector of 'price_start' now in the 'to' currencies.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(dplyr)

sales_transactions <- tibble(
  local_price = c(100, 80, 9200, 90),
  local_currency = c("USD", "EUR", "JPY", "USD"),
  final_currency = c("EUR", "USD", "USD", "JPY"),
  date_transaction = lubridate::ymd(c(20200601, 20200609, 20200614, 20200623))
)
# Some made-up sales transactions of different values and currencies
sales_transactions %>%
  mutate(
    converted_price = convert_currencies(
      price_start = local_price,
      from = local_currency,
      to = final_currency,
      date = date_transaction,
      floor_unit = "day"
    )
  )
```
convert_to_iso2Code

Convert any country input into its iso2Code

Description

'convert_to_iso2Code' accepts the type of country input and the country, and returns the relevant iso2Code

Usage

convert_to_iso2Code(country_input_type_string, country, countries_dataframe)

Arguments

country_input_type_string
   Either "country_name" or "iso2Code" - use country_input_type(country, countries_dataframe) to determine or assign manually.

country
   A country/region name or iso2Code.

countries_dataframe
   The output of show_countries()

Value

A character vector containing a valid iso2Code

Examples

## Not run:

# Assign so as to save on API calls (recommended)
countries_dataframe <- show_countries()
country <- "Australia"
country_input_type_string <- country_input_type(country, countries_dataframe)
convert_to_iso2Code(country_input_type_string, country, countries_dataframe)
# [1] "AU"

country <- "AU"
country_input_type_string <- country_input_type(country, countries_dataframe)
convert_to_iso2Code(country_input_type_string, country, countries_dataframe)
country_input_type

# [1] "AU"

## End(Not run)

country_input_type

**Determines whether country input is a country name or iso2Code**

**Description**

Determines whether a string is a country name, an iso2Code, or invalid (not a World Bank API country/region).

**Usage**

```
country_input_type(country_input, countries_dataframe)
```

**Arguments**

- `country_input`: A country/region the user wishes to validate (string) E.g. "Australia".
- `countries_dataframe`: A dataframe containing available iso2Code and country_name (see show_countries()).

**Value**

A character vector

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# Assign so as to save on API calls - recommended
countries_dataframe <- show_countries()

country <- "Australia"
country_input_type(country, countries_dataframe)
# [1] "country_name"

country <- "AU"
country_input_type(country, countries_dataframe)
# [1] "iso2Code"

country <- "something other than a valid country name or iso2Code"
country_input_type(country, countries_dataframe)
# [1] "invalid"

## End(Not run)
```
currencies

Retrieve available currencies and their respective symbols/codes

Description
Retrieve available currencies and their respective symbols/codes

Usage
currencies()

Value
A data.frame of available currencies and their respective symbols/codes

Examples
## Not run:
# Display available currencies and their respective symbols/codes
currencies()
#        description code
# 1 United Arab Emirates Dirham AED
# 2    Afghan Afghani AFN
# 3        Albanian Lek ALL
# 4    Armenian Dram AMD
# 5 Netherlands Antillean Guilder ANG
# 6    Angolan Kwanza AOA
# 7    Argentine Peso ARS

## End(Not run)

currency_characters

Provide currency characters

Description
Provide currency characters

Usage
currency_characters()

Value
A character vector of currency symbols
**currency_info**

**Examples**

```r
currency_characters()
```

**Description**

Information for each of 191 currencies

**Usage**

```r
currency_info
```

**Format**

An object of class `data.frame` with 191 rows and 15 columns.

**Value**

A `data.frame` containing currency information for 191 currencies. Currency information includes: name, iso code, currency symbol (and alternative symbols if applicable), subunit, number of sub-units per major unit, whether the currency symbol ought to appear before or after the number of units, display format, html entity, decimal mark, thousands separator, iso numeric, and smallest denomination.

**Examples**

```r
head(currency_info)
```

**currency_to_numeric**

*Convert human readable currencies into numeric data*

**Description**

Convert human readable currencies into numeric data

**Usage**

```r
currency_to_numeric(currency_text)
```

**Arguments**

```r
currency_text  Price or vector of prices
```
Value

A numeric vector

Examples

library(dplyr)
c("$134,345.05", "£22", "¥30000") %>% currency_to_numeric()
# [1] 134345 22 30000

---

display_api_info

Display link to further information

---

Description

Display link to further information

Usage

display_api_info()

Examples

## Not run:
# Display a message indicating where further documentation can be found

## End(Not run)

---

exchange_rate_latest

Retrieve the latest exchange rates between the provided currency code

Description

Retrieve the latest exchange rates between the provided currency code

Usage

exchange_rate_latest(currency)

Arguments

currency

A currency code (see currencies() for supported codes)

Value

A data.frame containing the latest exchange rates between the provided currency code and each other available currency
extract_salary

Examples

## Not run:

```r
exchange_rate_latest("AUD")
# Daily AUD exchange rate as at end of day 2020-07-27 GMT
# currency one_aud_is_equivalent_to
# 1 AED 2.61894
# 2 AFN 54.47724
# 3 ALL 75.51799
# 4 AMD 343.40193
# 5 ANG 1.26829
# 6 AOA 400.54604

# Defaults to USD
exchange_rate_latest()
# currency one_USD_is_equivalent_to
# 1 AED 3.6730
# 2 AFN 76.4035
# 3 ALL 105.9129
# 4 AMD 481.6162
# 5 ANG 1.7788
# 6 AOA 561.7599

# It can also accept other base rates
exchange_rate_latest("AUD")
# currency one_AUD_is_equivalent_to
# 1 AED 2.31619
# 2 AFN 48.69229
# 3 ALL 63.87806
# 4 AMD 260.72150
# 5 ANG 1.13675
# 6 AOA 522.76772
```

## End(Not run)

---

**extract_salary**

*Extract numeric salary from text data*

**Description**

Extract numeric salary from text data. `extract_salary` automatically converts weekly and hourly rates to amounts per annum.

**Usage**

```r
extract_salary(salary_text, exclude_below, exclude_above, salary_range_handling, include_periodicity, hours_per_workday, days_per_workweek, working_weeks_per_year)
```
extract_salary

Arguments

salary_text A character string, or vector of character strings.
exclude_below A lower bound. Anything lower than this number will be replaced with NA.
exclude_above An upper bound. Anything above this number will be replaced with NA.
salary_range_handling A method of handling salary ranges. Defaults to returning an average of the range; can also be set to "max" or "min".
include_periodicity Set to TRUE to return an additional column stating the detected periodicity in the character string. Periodicity is assumed to be 'Annual' unless evidence is found to the contrary.
hours_per_workday Set assumed number of hours in the workday. Only affects annualisation of rates indentified as Daily. Default is 8 hours.
days_per_workweek Set assumed number of days per workweek. Only affects annualisation of rates indentified as Daily. Default is 5 days.
working_weeks_per_year Set assumed number of working weeks in the year. Only affects annualisation of rates indentified as Daily or Weekly. Default is 50 weeks.

Value

A data.frame of 1 column, or 2 columns if include_periodicity is set to TRUE

Examples

# Provide a salary string and 'extract_salary' and will extract the salary and return it
extract_salary("$160,000 per annum")
# 160000

# If a range is present, the average will be taken by default
extract_salary("$160,000 - $180000.00 per annum")
# 170000

# Take the 'min' or 'max' of a salary range by setting salary_range_handling parameter accordingly
extract_salary("$160,000 - $180000.00 per annum", salary_range_handling = "min")
# 160000

# Extract salaries from character string(s)
annual_salaries <- c("$160,000 - $180000.00 per annum",
                     "$160000.00 - $180000.00 per annum",
                     "$145000 - $155000.00 per annum",
                     "$70000.00 - $90000 per annum",
                     "$70000.00 - $90000.00 per annum plus 15.4% super",
                     "$120000.00 - $140000.00 per annum")
extract_salary(annual_salaries)
# 160000
extract_salary

"$80000.00 per annum plus 15.4% super",
"60,000 - 80,000",
"$78,686 to $89,463 pa, plus 15.4% superannuation",
"80k - 100k")

extract_salary(annual_salaries)
# 170000 170000 150000 80000 53338 40008 70000 56055 90000
# Note the fifth, sixth, and eighth elements are averages including '15' (undesirable)
# Using exclude_below parameter avoids this (see below)

# Automatically detect, extract, and annualise daily rates
daily_rates <- c("$200 daily", "$400 - $600 per day", "Day rate negotiable dependent on experience")
eextract_salary(daily_rates)
# 48000 120000 NA

# Automatically detect, extract, and annualise hourly rates
hourly_rates <- c("$80 - $100+ per hour", "APS6/EL1 hourly rate contract")
eextract_salary(hourly_rates)
# 172800 6720
# Note 6720 is undesirable. Setting the exclude_below and exclude_above sensibly avoids this

salaries <- c(annual_salaries, daily_rates, hourly_rates)

# Setting lower and upper bounds provides a catch-all to remove unrealistic results
# Out of bounds values will be converted to NA
extract_salary(salaries, exclude_below = 20000, exclude_above = 600000)
# 170000 170000 150000 80000 80000 80000 70000 84074 90000 36800 92000 NA 115920 NA

# extract_salary automatically annualises hourly and daily rates
# It does so by making assumptions about the number of working weeks in a year,
# days per workweek, and hours per workday
# And the assumed number of hours per workday can be changed from the default (8)
# The assumed number of workdays per workweek can be changed from the default (5)
# The assumed number of working weeks in year can be changed from the default (50)
# E.g.
eextract_salary(salaries, hours_per_workday = 7, days_per_workweek = 4,
        working_weeks_per_year = 46, exclude_below = 20000)
# 170000 170000 150000 80000 53338 40008 70000 56055 90000 36800 92000 NA 115920 NA

# To see which salaries were detected as hourly or weekly, set include_periodicity to TRUE
extract_salary(salaries, include_periodicity = TRUE, exclude_below = 20000)

# salary periodicity
# 1 170000 Annual
# 2 170000 Annual
# 3 150000 Annual
# 4 80000 Annual
# 5 80000 Annual
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>80000</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>70000</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>84074</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>90000</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>48000</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>120000</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>172800</td>
<td>Hourly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Hourly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### format_currency

Make numeric currency values human readable

#### Description

Make numeric currency values human readable

#### Usage

format_currency(amount, symbol, digits)

#### Arguments

- **amount**: Price or vector of prices (character, numeric, or integer)
- **symbol**: Symbol to prepend to amount (e.g. $) see: currency_characters()
- **digits**: The number of decimal places. Set equal to 2 to include cents (defaults to 0 i.e. whole major currency units)

#### Value

A character vector

#### Examples

```r
# format_currency("2423562534234", "]")
# "$2,423,562,534,234"

# format_currency("2423562534234.876", "]", 0)
# "$2,423,562,534,234"

# format_currency("2423562534234.876", "]", 2)
# "$2,423,562,534,234.88"

# format_currency("2423562534234", "¥", 2)
# "¥2,423,562,534,234.00"
```
# format_currency() is vectorized and can accept vector arguments
format_currency(c("2423562534234", "20"), c("¥", "$"), c(1, 2))
# "¥2,423,562,534,234.0" "$20.00"

---

**format_dollars**

*Make numeric currency values human readable*

**Description**

Make numeric currency values human readable

**Usage**

`format_dollars(amount, digits)`

**Arguments**

- `amount` Price or vector of prices (character, numeric, or integer)
- `digits` The number of decimal places. Set equal to 2 to include cents (defaults to 0 i.e. whole dollars)

**Value**

A character vector

**Examples**

# `format_dollars("2423562534234")`
# "$2,423,562,534,234"

# `format_dollars("2423562534234.876", 0)`
# "$2,423,562,534,234"

# `format_dollars("2423562534234.876", 2)`
# "$2,423,562,534,234.88"

# `format_dollars("2423562534234", 2)`
# "$2,423,562,534,234.00"
### from_to_dates_rates

Wrapper around `priceR::historical_exchange_rates()` with slight modifications to structure of inputs and output

**Description**

Wrapper around `priceR::historical_exchange_rates()` with slight modifications to structure of inputs and output

**Usage**

```r
from_to_dates_rates(from, to, dates)
```

**Arguments**

- **from**: A currency code (see currencies() for supported codes)
- **to**: A currency code
- **dates**: A list of date ranges

**Value**

A data.frame with two columns: date (of class Date), and rate (of class numeric).

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(lubridate)
from_to_dates_rates("AUD", "USD", dates = list(today()-10, today()))
## End(Not run)
```

---

### historical_exchange_rates

*Retrieve historical exchange rates*

**Description**

Retrieves historical exchange rates between a currency pair

**Usage**

```r
historical_exchange_rates(from, to, start_date, end_date)
```
Arguments

from A currency code (see currencies() for supported codes)
to A currency code
start_date A start date (of the form "2010-01-01")
end_date An end date

Value

A data.frame containing exchange rate data for select currency pair

Examples

## Not run:
Retrieve AUD to USD exchange rates
au <- historical_exchange_rates(from = "AUD", to = "USD",
    start_date = "2010-01-01", end_date = "2020-06-30")

# Retrieve AUD to EUR exchange rates
ae <- historical_exchange_rates(from = "AUD", to = "EUR",
    start_date = "2010-01-01", end_date = "2020-06-30")

# Combine
cur <- au %>% left_join(ae, by = "date")

head(cur)

## End(Not run)

make_dates

Creates date ranges so as to batch up large API calls into many smaller ones

Description

Creates date ranges so as to batch up large API calls into many smaller ones

Usage

make_dates(start_date, end_date, n_days)

Arguments

start_date A start date (of the form "2010-01-01")
end_date An end date
n_days The maximum number of days in each period
Value

A data.frame containing start and end dates for periods of length no longer than \( n \) days

Examples

```r
# Simple test
start_date = "2010-01-01"
end_date = "2020-06-30"
n_days = 365
priceR:::make_dates(start_date, end_date, n_days)

# With lots of periods
start_date = "2010-01-01"
end_date = "2020-06-30"
n_days = 20
priceR:::make_dates(start_date, end_date, n_days)

# Less than one period
start_date = "2020-01-01"
end_date = "2020-06-30"
n_days = 365
priceR:::make_dates(start_date, end_date, n_days)

# 366 days (note 2020 was a leap year)
start_date = "2019-07-30"
end_date = "2020-07-29"
n_days = 365
priceR:::make_dates(start_date, end_date, n_days)

# 365 days
start_date = "2019-07-30"
end_date = "2020-07-28"
n_days = 365
priceR:::make_dates(start_date, end_date, n_days)

# 1095 days (3 years)
start_date = "2019-07-30"
end_date = "2022-07-28"
n_days = 365
priceR:::make_dates(start_date, end_date, n_days)
```

\textbf{pminmax} \textit{Removes redundant API calls of currency pairs. That is, removes the need to for separate calls for both \texttt{from = EUR, to = USD} and \texttt{from = USD, to = EUR}.}
Description

Removes redundant API calls of currency pairs. That is, revmoes the need to for separate calls for both ‘from = EUR, to = USD’ and ‘from = USD, to = EUR’

Usage

\texttt{pminmax(x, y)}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{x} A currency code (see currencies() for supported codes)
\item \texttt{y} A currency code
\end{itemize}

Value

A character vector

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
# See: https://stackoverflow.com/a/73254014/9059865
\end{verbatim}

---

\section*{retrieve_historical_rates}

\emph{Retrieve historical exchange rates}

Description

Retrieves historical exchange rates between a currency pair - retrieves max. 365 days’ data

Usage

\texttt{retrieve_historical_rates(from, to, start_date, end_date)}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{from} A currency code (see currencies() for supported codes)
\item \texttt{to} A currency code
\item \texttt{start_date} A start date (of the form "2010-01-01")
\item \texttt{end_date} An end date
\end{itemize}

Value

A data.frame containing exchange rate data for select currency pair
Examples

## Not run:
# Retrieve inflation data for any country (or iso2Code)
country <- "AU"
inflation_dataframe <- retrieve_inflation_data(country)

country <- "Australia"
countries_dataframe <- show_countries()
inflation_dataframe <- retrieve_inflation_data(country, countries_dataframe)

## End(Not run)
# inflation_dataframe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>indicator.id</th>
<th>indicator.value</th>
<th>country.id</th>
<th>country.value</th>
<th>value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FP.CPI.TOTL.ZG</td>
<td>Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)</td>
<td>AU</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>&lt;NA&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FP.CPI.TOTL.ZG</td>
<td>Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)</td>
<td>AU</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1.94864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FP.CPI.TOTL.ZG</td>
<td>Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)</td>
<td>AU</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1.27699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FP.CPI.TOTL.ZG</td>
<td>Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)</td>
<td>AU</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1.50836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### round_down_to_nearest

**Round prices down to the nearest specified increment**

**Description**

Round prices down to the nearest specified increment

**Usage**

```r
round_down_to_nearest(amount, to_nearest)
```

**Arguments**

- `amount`: Price to be rounded
- `to_nearest`: Increment to which price is to be rounded down to

**Examples**

```r
# Round down to nearest 0.05 (5c)
library(dplyr)
prices <- c(4.45, 5.22, 0.16, 27.88, 112.19)
prices %>% round_down_to_nearest(0.05)

# Round down to nearest $10
prices <- c(4.45, 5.22, 0.16, 27.88, 112.19)
prices %>% round_down_to_nearest(10)
```
round_to_nearest  
*Round prices to the nearest specified increment*

**Description**

Round prices to the nearest specified increment

**Usage**

`round_to_nearest(amount, to_nearest)`

**Arguments**

- `amount`: Price to be rounded
- `to_nearest`: Increment to which price is to be rounded to

**Examples**

```r
# Round to nearest 0.05 (5c)
library(dplyr)
prices <- c(4.45, 5.22, 0.16, 27.88, 112.19)
prices %>% round_to_nearest(0.05)

# Round to nearest $10
prices <- c(4.45, 5.22, 0.16, 27.88, 112.19)
prices %>% round_to_nearest(10)
```

round_up_to_nearest  
*Round prices up to the nearest specified increment*

**Description**

Round prices up to the nearest specified increment

**Usage**

`round_up_to_nearest(amount, to_nearest)`

**Arguments**

- `amount`: Price to be rounded
- `to_nearest`: Increment to which price is to be rounded up to
show_countries

Examples

# Round up to nearest 0.05 (5c)
library(dplyr)
prices <- c(4.45, 5.22, 0.16, 27.88, 112.19)
prices %>% round_up_to_nearest(0.05)

# Round up to nearest $10
prices <- c(4.45, 5.22, 0.16, 27.88, 112.19)
prices %>% round_up_to_nearest(10)

show_countries

Show available country codes

Description

‘show_countries’ calls the World Bank API and retrieves a list of available countries and regions

Usage

show_countries() 

Value

A data.frame of countries available to query using the World Bank API 

Examples

# Simply call show_countries() to receive a dataframe of all countries (and regions) and their
# iso2Code

# show_countries()
#
#   iso2Code country_name
# 1   AW     Aruba
# 2   AF   Afghanistan
# 3   A9    Africa
# 4   AO   Angola
# Etc
url_all_results

Generate a World Bank API URL that will return all results for a given indicator in JSON format

Description

results and returns JSON format

Usage

url_all_results(original_url)

Arguments


Value

A character vector

Examples

# Provide a World Bank API URL and 'url_all_results' will convert it into one with all results
# for that indicator
## Not run:
original_url <- "http://api.worldbank.org/v2/country" # Note: no ?format=json on url
url_all_results(original_url)

## End(Not run)
# "http://api.worldbank.org/v2/country?format=json&per_page=304"
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