Package ‘textshape’

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\begin{tabular}{l}
\textbf{bind_list} \\
Row Bind a List of Named Dataframes or Vectors
\end{tabular}

\section*{Description}

Deprecated, use \texttt{tidy_list} instead.
bind_list

Usage

bind_list(x, id.name = "id", content.name = "content", ...)

Arguments

x A named list of data.frames or vector.

id.name The name to use for the column created from the list.

content.name The name to use for the column created from the list of vectors (only used if x is vector).

... ignored.

Value

Returns a data.table with the names from the list as an id column.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
bind_list(list(p=1:500, r=letters))
bind_list(list(p=mtcars, r=mtcars, z=mtcars, d=mtcars))

## 2015 Vice-Presidential Debates Example
if (!require("pacman")) install.packages("pacman")
pacman::p_load(rvest, magrittr, xml2)
debates <- c(
    wisconsin = "110908",
    boulder = "110906",
    california = "110756",
    ohio = "110489"
)

lapply(debates, function(x){
    xml2::read_html(paste0("http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=", x)) %>%
    rvest::html_nodes("p") %>%
    rvest::html_text() %>%
    textshape::split_index(grep("^[A-Z]+", .)) %>%
    textshape::combine() %>%
    textshape::split_transcript() %>%
    textshape::split_sentence()
}) %>%
textshape::bind_list("location")
## End(Not run)"
**bind_table**

*Column Bind a Table's Values with Its Names*

**Description**

Deprecated, use `tidy_table` instead.

**Usage**

```
bind_table(x, id.name = "id", content.name = "content", ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: A table.
- `id.name`: The name to use for the column created from the table names.
- `content.name`: The name to use for the column created from the table values.
- `...`: Ignored.

**Value**

Returns a data.table with the names from the table as an id column.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
x <- table(sample(LETTERS[1:6], 1000, TRUE))
bind_table(x)

## End(Not run)
```

**bind_vector**

*Column Bind an Atomic Vector's Values with Its Names*

**Description**

Deprecated, use `tidy_vector` instead.

**Usage**

```
bind_vector(x, id.name = "id", content.name = "content", ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: A named atomic vector.
- `id.name`: The name to use for the column created from the vector names.
- `content.name`: The name to use for the column created from the vector values.
- `...`: Ignored.
**Value**

Returns a data.table with the names from the vector as an id column.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
x <- setNames(sample(LETTERS[1:6], 1000, TRUE), sample(state.name[1:5], 1000, TRUE))
bind_vector(x)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**Description**

Find the indices of changes in runs in a vector. This function pairs well with split_index and is the default for the indices in all split_index functions that act on atomic vectors.

**Usage**

```r
change_index(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: A vector.
- `...`: Ignored.

**Value**

Returns a vector of integer indices of where a vector initially changes.

**See Also**

- `split_index`

**Examples**

```r
set.seed(10)
(x <- sample(0:1, 20, TRUE))
change_index(x)
split_index(x, change_index(x))

(p_chg <- change_index(CO2[['Plant']]))
split_index(CO2[['Plant']], p_chg)
```
cluster_matrix  
Reorder a Matrix Based on Hierarchical Clustering

Description

Reorder matrix rows, columns, or both via hierarchical clustering.

Usage

cluster_matrix(x, dim = "both", method = "ward.D2", ...)

Arguments

x
A matrix.
dim
The dimension to reorder (cluster); must be set to "row", "col", or "both".
method
The agglomeration method to be used (see hclust).
... ignored.

Value

Returns a reordered matrix.

See Also

hclust

Examples

cluster_matrix(mtcars)
cluster_matrix(mtcars, dim = 'row')
cluster_matrix(mtcars, dim = 'col')

# Not run:
if (!require("pacman")) install.packages("pacman")
pacman::p_load(tidyverse, viridis, gridExtra)

# plot heatmap w/o clustering
wo <- mtcars %>%
  cor() %>%
  tidy_matrix('car', 'var') %>%
  ggplot(aes(var, car, fill = value)) +
  geom_tile() +
  scale_fill_viridis(name = expression(r[xy])) +
  theme(
    axis.text.y = element_text(size = 8) ,
    axis.text.x = element_text(
      size = 8,
      hjust = 1,
    )
  )
column_to_rownames

### Add a Column as Rownames

**Description**

Takes an existing column and uses it as rownames instead. This is useful when turning a data.frame into a matrix. Inspired by the tibble package's column_to_row which is now deprecated if done on a tibble object. By coercing to a data.frame this problem is avoided.
Usage

column_to_rownames(x, loc = 1)

Arguments

- **x**
  - An object that can be coerced to a `data.frame`.

- **loc**
  - The column location as either an integer or string index location. Must be unique row names.

Value

Returns a `data.frame` with the specified column moved to rownames.

Examples

```r
state_dat <- data.frame(state.name, state.area, state.center, state.division)
column_to_rownames(state_dat)
column_to_rownames(state_dat, 'state.name')
```

---

**combine**  
*Combine Elements*

Combine (`paste`) elements (`vectors`, `lists`, or `data.frames`) together with `collapse = TRUE`.

Usage

```r
combine(x, ...)
```

- **x**
  - A `data.frame` or character vector with runs.

- **fix.punctuation**
  - logical If TRUE spaces before/after punctuation that should not be are a removed
  (regex used: "(\s+(?=[,?!;:%-]))|(?<=[$\-])\s+").

- **text.var**
  - The name of the text variable.

- **...**
  - Ignored.
Value

Returns a vector (if given a list/vector) or an expanded data.table with elements pasted together.

Examples

```r
(x <- split_token(DATA[["state"]][1], FALSE))
combine(x)

(x2 <- split_token(DATA[["state"]], FALSE))
combine(x2)

(x3 <- split_sentence(DATA))
## without dropping the non-group variable column
combine(x3)

## Dropping the non-group variable column
combine(x3[, 1:5, with=FALSE])
```

DATA  Fictitious Classroom Dialogue

Description

A fictitious dataset useful for small demonstrations.

Usage

data(DATA)

Format

A data frame with 11 rows and 5 variables

Details

• person. Speaker
• sex. Gender
• adult. Dummy coded adult (0-no; 1-yes)
• state. Statement (dialogue)
• code. Dialogue coding scheme
Duration of Turns of Talk

Description

duration - Calculate duration (start and end times) for duration of turns of talk measured in words.
startss - Calculate start times from a numeric vector.
ends - Calculate end times from a numeric vector.

Usage

duration(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
duration(x, grouping.var = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
duration(x, text.var = TRUE, ...)

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

starts(x, ...)

ends(x, ...)

Arguments

x
A data.frame or character vector with a text variable or a numeric vector.

grouping.var
The grouping variables. Default NULL generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.

text.var
The name of the text variable. If TRUE duration tries to detect the text column.

... Ignored.

Value

Returns a vector or data frame of starts and/or ends.

Examples

(x <- c(
  "Mr. Brown comes! He says hello. I give him coffee."
  "I'll go at 5 p.m. eastern time. Or somewhere in between!"
  "go there"
))
duration(x)
Flatten a Nested List of Vectors Into a Single Tier List of Vectors

Description
Flatten a named, nested list of atomic vectors to a single level using the concatenated list/atomic vector names as the names of the single tiered list.

Usage
flatten(x, sep = "_", ...)

Arguments
- x: A nested, named list of vectors.
- sep: A separator to use for the concatenation of the names from the nested list.
- ...: ignored.

Value
Returns a flattened list.

Note
The order of the list is sorted alphabetically. Pull requests for the option to return the original order would be appreciated.

Author(s)
StackOverflow user @Michael and Paul Foster and Tyler Rinker <tyler.rinker@gmail.com>.
References

https://stackoverflow.com/a/41882883/1000343
https://stackoverflow.com/a/48357114/1000343

Examples

```r
x <- list(
  urban = list(  
    cars = c('volvo', 'ford'),  
    food.dining = list(  
      local.business = c('carls'),  
      chain.business = c('dennys', 'panera')  
    )  
  ),
  rural = list(  
    land.use = list(  
      farming = list(  
        dairy = c('cows'),  
        vegie.plan = c('carrots')  
      )  
    )  
  ),
  social.rec = list(  
    community.center = c('town.square')  
  ),
  otherlocales = c('suburban'),
  missing = list(  
    unknown = c(),  
    known = c()  
  ),
  end = c('wow')
)

x

flatten(x)
flatten(x, ' -> ')
```

```r
## Not run:
## dictionary from quanteda
require(quanteda); library(textreadr); library(dplyr)
mydict <- paste('https://provallisresearch.com/Download/LaverGarry.zip', '%>%', sep = '')
textrdr::download()
unzip(exdir = tempdir())
\`
\`
quanteda::dictionary(file = .)

mydict
flatten(as.list(mydict))
```

## End(Not run)
from_to  

Prepare Discourse Data for Network Plotting

Description

from_to - Add the next speaker as the from variable in a to/from network data structure. Assumes that the flow of discourse is coming from person A to person B, or at the very least the talk is taken up by person B. Works by taking the vector of speakers and shifting everything down one and then adding a closing element.

from_to_summarize - A wrapper for from_to.data.frame that adds a word.count column and then combines duplicate rows.

Usage

from_to(x, ...)

# Default S3 method:
from_to(x, final = "End", ...)

# S3 method for class 'character'
from_to(x, final = "End", ...)

# S3 method for class 'numeric'
from_to(x, final = "End", ...)

# S3 method for class 'data.frame'
from_to(x, from.var, final = "End", ...)

from_to_summarize(x, from.var, id.vars = NULL, text.var = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

x        A data form vector or data.frame.
final    The name of the closing element or node.
from.var A character string naming the column to be considered the origin of the talk.
id.vars  The variables that correspond to the speaker or are attributes of the speaker (from variable).
text.var The name of the text variable. If TRUE duration tries to detect the text column.
...      Ignored.

Value

Returns a vector (if given a vector) or an augmented data.table.
Examples

```r
from_to(DATA, 'person')
from_to_summarize(DATA, 'person')
from_to_summarize(DATA, 'person', c('sex', 'adult'))
## Not run:
if (!require("pacman")) install.packages("pacman"); library(pacman)
p_load(dplyr, geomnet, qdap, stringi, scales)
p_load_current_gg('trinker/textsahep')

dat <- from_to_summarize(DATA, 'person', c('sex', 'adult')) %>%
  mutate(words = rescale(word.count, c(.5, 1.5)))

dat %>%
ggplot(aes(from_id = from, to_id = to)) +
  geom_net(
    aes(lineWidth = words),
    layoutAlg = "fruchtermanreingold",
    directed = TRUE,
    labelon = TRUE,
    size = 1,
    labelColour = 'black',
    eColour = "grey70",
    arrowSize = 1,
    curvature = .1
  ) +
  theme_net() +
xlim(c(-0.05, 1.05))
## End(Not run)
```

---

golden_rules  

Sentence Boundary Disambiguation Edge Cases

Description

A slightly filtered dataset containing Dias’s sentence boundary disambiguation edge cases. This is a nested data set with the outcome column as a nested list of desired splits. The non-ASCII cases and spaced ellipsis examples have been removed.

Usage

`data(golden_rules)`

Format

A data frame with 45 rows and 3 variables
Details

- Rule. The name of the rule to test
- Text. The testing text
- Outcome. The desired outcome of the sentence disambiguation

References


Description

A dataset containing the complete dialogue of Hamlet with turns of talk split into sentences.

Usage

data(hamlet)

Format

A data frame with 2007 rows and 7 variables

Details

- act. The act (akin to repeated measures)
- tot. The turn of talk
- scene. The scene (nested within an act)
- location. Location of the scene
- person. Character in the play
- died. Logical coded death variable if yes the character dies in the play
- dialogue. The spoken dialogue

References

http://www.gutenberg.org
mtabulate | Tabulate Frequency Counts for Multiple Vectors

Description

mtabulate - Similar to tabulate that works on multiple vectors.
as_list - Convert a count matrix to a named list of elements. The semantic inverse of mtabulate.

Usage

mtabulate(vects)
as_list(mat, nm = rownames(mat))

Arguments

vects A vector, list, or data.frame of named/unnamed vectors.
mat A matrix of counts.
nm A character vector of names to assign to the list.

Value

mtabulate - Returns a data.frame with columns equal to number of unique elements and the number of rows equal to the the original length of the vector, list, or data.frame (length equals number of columns in data.frame). If list of vectors is named these will be the rownames of the dataframe.
as_list - Returns a list of elements.

Author(s)

Joran Elias and Tyler Rinker <tyler.rinker@gmail.com>.

References

http://stackoverflow.com/a/9961324/1000343

See Also

tabulate
simple_dtm

**Examples**

```r
mtabulate(list(w=letters[1:10], x=letters[1:5], z=letters))
mtabulate(list(mtcars$cyl[1:10]))

## Dummy coding
mtabulate(mtcars$cyl[1:10])
mtabulate(CO2[, "Plant"])

dat <- data.frame(matrix(sample(c("A", "B"), 30, TRUE), ncol=3))
mtabulate(dat)
as_list(mtabulate(dat))
t(mtabulate(dat))
as_list(t(mtabulate(dat)))
```

---

**simple_dtm**  
*Simple DocumentTermMatrix*

**Description**

A dataset containing a simple DocumentTermMatrix.

**Usage**

`data(simple_dtm)`

**Format**

A list with 6 elements

**Details**

- `i` The document locations
- `j` The term locations
- `v` The count of terms for that particular element position
- `nrow` The number of rows
- `ncol` The number of columns
- `dimnames` document and terms
Split Data Forms at Specified Indices

Description

Split data forms at specified integer indices.

Usage

```r
split_index(x, indices = if (is.atomic(x)) {
    NULL } else {
    change_index(x), names = NULL, ...
}

## S3 method for class 'list'
split_index(x, indices, names = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
split_index(x, indices, names = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
split_index(x, indices, names = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
split_index(x, indices = change_index(x), names = NULL,
            ...
)

## S3 method for class 'factor'
split_index(x, indices = change_index(x), names = NULL,
            ...
)

## S3 method for class 'character'
split_index(x, indices = change_index(x), names = NULL,
            ...
)

## Default S3 method:
split_index(x, indices = change_index(x), names = NULL,
            ...
)
```

Arguments

- **x**  
  A data form (list, vector, data.frame, matrix).

- **indices**  
  A vector of integer indices to split. If `indices` contains the index 1, it will be silently dropped. The default value when `x` evaluates to `TRUE` for `is.atomic` is to use `change_index(x)`.

- **names**  
  Optional vector of names to give to the list elements.

- **...**  
  Ignored.
Value

Returns of list of data forms broken at the indices.

Note

Two dimensional object will retain dimension (i.e., drop = FALSE is used).

See Also

change_index

Examples

```r
## character
split_index(LETTERS, c(4, 10, 16))
split_index(LETTERS, c(4, 10, 16), c("dog", "cat", "chicken", "rabbit"))

## numeric
split_index(1:100, c(33, 66))

## factor
(p_chng <- change_index(CO2["Plant"]))
split_index(CO2["Plant"], p_chng)
#'change_index' was unnecessary as it is the default of atomic vectors
split_index(CO2["Plant"])

## list
split_index(as.list(LETTERS), c(4, 10, 16))

## data.frame
(vs_change <- change_index(mtcars["vs"]))
split_index(mtcars, vs_change)

## matrix
(mat <- matrix(1:50, nrow=10))
split_index(mat, c(3, 6, 10))
```

split_match - Splits a vector into a list of vectors based on split points.

Usage

```r
split_match(x, split = ",", include = FALSE, regex = FALSE, ...)

split_match_regex(x, split = ",", include = FALSE, ...)
```
**split_match_regex_to_transcript**

**Arguments**

- `x` A vector with split points.
- `split` A vector of places (elements) to split on or a regular expression if `regex` argument is TRUE.
- `include` An integer of 1 (split character(s) are not included in the output), 2 (split character(s) are included at the beginning of the output), or 3 (split character(s) are included at the end of the output).
- `regex` logical. If TRUE regular expressions will be enabled for split argument.
- `...` other arguments passed to `grep` and `grepl`.

**Value**

Returns a list of vectors.

**Author(s)**

Matthew Flickinger and Tyler Rinker <tyler.rinker@gmail.com>.

**References**

http://stackoverflow.com/a/24319217/1000343

**Examples**

```r
set.seed(15)
x <- sample(c("", LETTERS[1:10]), 25, TRUE, prob=c(.2, rep(.08, 10)))

split_match(x)
split_match(x, "C")
split_match(x, c("", "C"))

split_match(x, include = 0)
split_match(x, include = 1)
split_match(x, include = 2)

set.seed(15)
x <- sample(1:11, 25, TRUE, prob=c(.2, rep(.08, 10)))
split_match(x, 1)
```

**split_match_regex_to_transcript**

*Split Text by Regex Into a Transcript*

**Description**

A wrapper for `split_match_regex` and `textreadr`'s `as_transcript` to detect person variable, split the text into turns of talk, and convert to a data.frame with person and dialogue variables. There is a bit of cleansing that is closer to `as_transcript` than `split_transcript`. 
**split_portion**

**Break Text Into Ordered Word Chunks**

**Description**

Some visualizations and algorithms require text to be broken into chunks of ordered words. `split_portion` breaks text, optionally by grouping variables, into equal chunks. The chunk size can be specified by giving number of words to be in each chunk or the number of chunks.

**Usage**

```
split_match_regex_to_transcript(x, person.regex = "^[A-Z]{3,}",
  col.names = c("Person", "Dialogue"), dash = "", ellipsis = "...",
  quote2bracket = FALSE, rm.empty.rows = TRUE, skip = 0, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: A vector with split points.
- **person.regex**: A vector of places (elements) to split on or a regular expression if regex argument is TRUE.
- **col.names**: A character vector specifying the column names of the transcript columns.
- **dash**: A character string to replace the en and em dashes special characters (default is to remove).
- **ellipsis**: A character string to replace the ellipsis special characters.
- **quote2bracket**: logical. If TRUE replaces curly quotes with curly braces (default is FALSE). If FALSE curly quotes are removed.
- **rm.empty.rows**: logical. If TRUE `read_transcript` attempts to remove empty rows.
- **skip**: Integer; the number of lines of the data file to skip before beginning to read data.
- **...**: ignored.

**Value**

Returns a data.frame of dialogue and people.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
system.file(
  "docs/Simpsons_Roasting_on_an_Open_Fire_Script.pdf",
  package = "textshape"
) %>%
textrdr::read_document() %>%
split_match_regex_to_transcript("^[A-Z]{3,}", skip = 2)
```

## End(Not run)
Usage

```
split_portion(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, n.words, n.chunks, 
as.string = TRUE, rm.unequal = FALSE, as.table = TRUE, ...)```

Arguments

- `text.var`: The text variable
- `grouping.var`: The grouping variables. Default NULL generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
- `n.words`: An integer specifying the number of words in each chunk (must specify `n.chunks` or `n.words`).
- `n.chunks`: An integer specifying the number of chunks (must specify `n.chunks` or `n.words`).
- `as.string`: logical. If TRUE the chunks are returned as a single string. If FALSE the chunks are returned as a vector of single words.
- `rm.unequal`: logical. If TRUE final chunks that are unequal in length to the other chunks are removed.
- `as.table`: logical. If TRUE the list output is coerced to `data.table` or `tibble`.
- ...: Ignored.

Value

Returns a list or `data.table` of text chunks.

Examples

```
with(DATA, split_portion(state, n.chunks = 10))
with(DATA, split_portion(state, n.words = 10))
with(DATA, split_portion(state, n.chunks = 10, as.string=FALSE))
with(DATA, split_portion(state, n.chunks = 10, rm.unequal=TRUE))
with(DATA, split_portion(state, person, n.chunks = 10))
with(DATA, split_portion(state, person, n.words = 10))
with(DATA, split_portion(state, person, n.words = 10, rm.unequal=TRUE))
```

```
## Big data
with(hamlet, split_portion(dialogue, person, n.chunks = 10))
with(hamlet, split_portion(dialogue, list(act, scene, person), n.chunks = 10))
with(hamlet, split_portion(dialogue, person, n.words = 300))
with(hamlet, split_portion(dialogue, list(act, scene, person), n.words = 300))
```

Description

Split runs of consecutive characters.
split_sentence

Usage

split_run(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
split_run(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
split_run(x, text.var = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

x A data.frame or character vector with runs.
text.var The name of the text variable with runs. If TRUE split_word tries to detect the text column with runs.
... Ignored.

Value

Returns a list of vectors of runs or an expanded data.table with runs split apart.

Examples

x1 <- c(
  "12233444455556666666",
  NA,
  "abbccdddeeeeeefffff",
  "sddfg",
  "1112222333"
)

x <- c(rep(x1, 2), ">?>>??,?,??????????["]

split_run(x)

DATA["run.col"] <- x
split_run(DATA, "run.col")

split_sentence  Split Sentences

Description

Split sentences.
Usage

split_sentence(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
split_sentence(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
split_sentence(x, text.var = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

x A data.frame or character vector with sentences.

text.var The name of the text variable. If TRUE split_sentence tries to detect the column with sentences.

... Ignored.

Value

Returns a list of vectors of sentences or a expanded data.frame with sentences split apart.

Examples

(x <- c(paste0(
    "Mr. Brown comes! He says hello. i give him coffee. i will ",
    "go at 5 p.m. eastern time. Or somewhere in between!go there"
),
paste0(
    "Marvin K. Mooney Will You Please Go Now!", "The time has come.",
    "The time has come. The time is now. Just go. Go. GO!",
    "I don't care how."
)))

split_sentence(x)

data(DATA)

split_sentence(DATA)

## Not run:
## Kevin S. Dias' sentence boundary disambiguation test set
data(golden_rules)

library(magrittr)

golden_rules %>%
  split_sentence(Text)

## End(Not run)
split_sentence_token  Split Sentences & Tokens

Description
Split sentences and tokens.

Usage
split_sentence_token(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
split_sentence_token(x, lower = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
split_sentence_token(x, text.var = TRUE, lower = TRUE, ...)

Arguments
x A data.frame or character vector with sentences.
lower logical. If TRUE the words are converted to lower case.
text.var The name of the text variable. If TRUE split_sentence_token tries to detect
the column with sentences.
... Ignored.

Value
Returns a list of vectors of sentences or a expanded data.frame with sentences split apart.

Examples
(x <- c(paste0(
   "Mr. Brown comes! He says hello. i give him coffee. i will ",
   "go at 5 p. m. eastern time. Or somewhere in between!go there"
),
paste0(
   "Marvin K. Mooney Will You Please Go Now!", "The time has come.",
   "The time has come. The time is now. Just go. Go. GO!",
   "I don't care how."
)))
split_sentence_token(x)

data(DATA)
split_sentence_token(DATA)

## Not run:
## Kevin S. Dias' sentence boundary disambiguation test set
split_speaker

Break and Stretch if Multiple Persons per Cell

Description
Look for cells with multiple people and create separate rows for each person.

Usage
split_speaker(dataframe, speaker.var = 1, sep = c("and", ",", "&"), ...)

Arguments
- dataframe: A dataframe that contains the person variable.
- speaker.var: The person variable to be stretched.
- sep: The separator(s) to search for and break on. Default is: c("and", ",", "&").
- ... Ignored.

Value
Returns an expanded dataframe with person variable stretched and accompanying rows repeated.

Examples
## Not run:
DATA$person <- as.character(DATA$person)
DATA$person[1:4, 6] <- c("greg, sally, & sam", 
    "greg, sally", "sam and sally")

split_speaker(DATA)

DATA$person[1:4, 6] <- c("greg_sally_sam", 
    "greg.sally", "sam; sally")

split_speaker(DATA, sep = c(".", ",", ";")))
**split_token**  

*Split Tokens*

---

**Description**

Split tokens.

**Usage**

```r
split_token(x, ...)  
```

## Default S3 method:
```r
split_token(x, lower = TRUE, ...)  
```

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
```r
split_token(x, text.var = TRUE, lower = TRUE, ...)  
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A `data.frame` or character vector with tokens.
- `lower` logical. If `TRUE` the words are converted to lower case.
- `text.var` The name of the text variable. If `TRUE` `split_token` tries to detect the text column with tokens.
- `...` Ignored.

**Value**

Returns a list of vectors of tokens or an expanded `data.table` with tokens split apart.

**Examples**

```r
(x <- c(  
    "Mr. Brown comes! He says hello. I give him coffee. ",  
    "I'll go at 5 p. m. eastern time. Or somewhere in between!",  
    "go there"  
))  
split_token(x)  
split_token(x, lower=FALSE)  
```

```r
data(DATA)  
split_token(DATA)  
split_token(DATA, lower=FALSE)  
```

## Larger data set
```r
split_token(hamlet)  
```
split_transcript  

Split a Transcript Style Vector on Delimiter & Coerce to Dataframe

Description

Split a transcript style vector (e.g., c("greg: Who me", "sarah: yes you!") into a name and dialogue vector that is coerced to a data.table. Leading/trailing white space in the columns is stripped out.

Usage

split_transcript(x, delim = ":", colnames = c("person", "dialogue"), max.delim = 15, ...)

Arguments

- **x** A transcript style vector (e.g., c("greg: Who me", "sarah: yes you!")
- **delim** The delimiter to split on.
- **colnames** The column names to use for the data.table output.
- **max.delim** An integer stating how many characters may come before a delimiter is found. This is useful for the case when a colon is the delimiter but time stamps are also found in the text.
  
  ... Ignored.

Value

Returns a 2 column data.table.

Examples

split_transcript(c("greg: Who me", "sarah: yes you!")))
split_word

```r
textshape::split_index(grep("^[A-Z]+:\", .)) %>%
textshape::combine() %>%
textshape::split_transcript() %>%
textshape::split_sentence()
```

```r
## End(Not run)
```

---

**split_word**  

*Split Words*

---

**Description**  

Split words.

**Usage**  

```r
split_word(x, ...)  
```

- **Default S3 method:**
  ```r
  split_word(x, lower = TRUE, ...)
  ```

- **S3 method for class 'data.frame':**
  ```r
  split_word(x, text.var = TRUE, lower = TRUE, ...)
  ```

**Arguments**  

- `x`  
  A `data.frame` or character vector with words.

- `lower`  
  logical. If `TRUE` the words are converted to lower case.

- `text.var`  
  The name of the text variable. If `TRUE` `split_word` tries to detect the text column with words.

- `...`  
  Ignored.

**Value**  

Returns a list of vectors of words or an expanded `data.table` with words split apart.

**Examples**  

```r
(x <- c("Mr. Brown comes! He says hello. i give him coffee.",  
         "I'll go at 5 p. m. eastern time. Or somewhere in between!",  
         "go there"
))  
split_word(x)  
split_word(x, lower=FALSE)
```

```r
data(DATa)
```
### tidy_colo_tdm

**Description**

Converts non-zero elements of a `DocumentTermMatrix/TermDocumentMatrix` into a tidy data set made of collocating words.

**Usage**

```r
tidy_colo_tdm(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `...`: Ignored.

**Value**

Returns a tidied data.frame.

**See Also**

- `unique_pairs`
Examples

data(simple_dtm)

tidied <- tidy_colo_dtm(simple_dtm)
tidied
unique_pairs(tidied)

## Not run:
if (!require("pacman")) install.packages("pacman")
pacman::p_load_current_github('trinker/gofastr', 'trinker/lexicon')
pacman::p_load(tidyverse, magrittr, ggstance)

my_dtm <- with(
  presidential_debates_2012,
  q_dtm(dialogue, paste(time, tot, sep = " "))
)

tidy_colo_dtm(my_dtm) %>%
tbl_df() %>%
  filter(!term_1 %in% c('i', lexicon::sw_onix) &
         !term_2 %in% lexicon::sw_onix
  ) %>%
  filter(term_1 != term_2) %>%
  unique_pairs() %>%
  filter(n > 15) %>%
  complete(term_1, term_2, fill = list(n = 0)) %>%
ggplot(aes(x = term_1, y = term_2, fill = n)) +
  geom_tile() +
  scale_fill_gradient(low = 'white', high = 'red') +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))

## End(Not run)

---

**tidy_dtm**

*Convert a DocumentTermMatrix/TermDocumentMatrix into Tidy Form*

**Description**

Converts non-zero elements of a DocumentTermMatrix/TermDocumentMatrix into a tidy data set.

**Usage**

```r
 tidy_dtm(x, ...)
tidy_tdm(x, ...)
```
tidy_dtm

Arguments

x          A DocumentTermMatrix/TermDocumentMatrix.
...        ignored.

Value

Returns a tidied data.frame.

Examples

data(simple_dtm)

tidy_dtm(simple_dtm)

# Not run:
if (!require("pacman")) install.packages("pacman")
pacman::p_load_current_github(trinker/gofastr)
pacman::p_load(tidyverse, magrittr, ggstance)

my_dtm <- with(
  presidential.debates.2012,
  q_dtm(dialogue, paste(time, tot, sep = " "))
)

tidy_dtm(my_dtm) %>%
tidyr::extract(
  col = doc,
  into = c("time", "turn", "sentence"),
  regex = "(\d+)(\d+)(\d+)"
) %>%
mutate(
  time = as.numeric(time),
  turn = as.numeric(turn),
  sentence = as.numeric(sentence)
) %>%
tbl_df() %>%
print() %>%
group_by(time, term) %>%
summarize(n = sum(n)) %>%
group_by(time) %>%
arrange(desc(n)) %>%
slice(1:10) %>%
ungroup() %>%
mutate(
  term = factor(paste(term, time, sep = " "),
    levels = rev(paste(term, time, sep = " ")))
) %>

ggplot(aes(x = n, y = term)) +
geom_barh(stat='identity') +
facet_wrap(~time, ncol=2, scales = 'free_y') +
scale_y_discrete(labels = function(x) gsub("\d+$", 
  ", x)
tidy_list

### Tidy a List of Named Dataframes or Named Vectors or Vectors

**Description**

`rbind` a named list of data.frames or vectors to output a single data.frame with the names from the list as an id column.

**Usage**

```r
tidy_list(x, id.name = "id", content.name = "content",
  content.attribute.name = "attribute", ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A named list of data.frames or vector.
- `id.name` The name to use for the column created from the list.
- `content.name` The name to use for the column created from the list of vectors (only used if `x` is vector).
- `content.attribute.name` The name to use for the column created from the list of names given to the vectors (only used if `x` is named vector).
- `...` Ignored.

**Value**

Returns a data.table with the names from the list as an id column.

**Examples**

```r
tidy_list(list(p=1:500, r=letters))
tidy_list(list(p=mtcars, r=mtcars, z=mtcars, d=mtcars))

x <- list(
  a = setNames(c(1:4), LETTERS[1:4]),
  b = setNames(c(7:9), LETTERS[7:9]),
  c = setNames(c(10:15), LETTERS[10:15]),
  d = c(x=4, y=6, 4),
  e = setNames(1:10, sample(state.abb, 10, TRUE)),
  f = setNames(1:10, sample(month.abb, 10, TRUE))
)

tidy_list(x)
```

## Not run:

### 2015 Vice-Presidential Debates Example
tidy_matrix

Convert a Matrix into Tidy Form

Description

**tidy_matrix** - Converts matrices into a tidy data set. Essentially, a stacking of the matrix columns and repeating row/column names as necessary.

**tidy_adjacency_matrix** - A wrapper for **tidy_matrix** with the **row.name**, **col.name**, & **value.name** all set to "from","to", & "n", assuming preparation for network analysis.

Usage

```
tidy_matrix(x, row.name = "row", col.name = "col", value.name = "value", 
...)
```

```
tidy_adjacency_matrix(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- **x** A matrix.
- **row.name** A string to use for the row names that are now a column.
- **col.name** A string to use for the column names that are now a column.
- **value.name** A string to use for the values that are now a column.
- **...** ignored.
tidy_table

Value

Returns a tidied data.frame.

Examples

```r
mat <- matrix(1:16, nrow = 4,
    dimnames = list(LETTERS[1:4], LETTERS[23:26])
)

mat
tidy_matrix(mat)

data(simple_dtm)
tidy_matrix(as.matrix(simple_dtm), 'doc', 'term', 'n')
X <- as.matrix(simple_dtm[1:10, 1:10])
tidy_adjacency_matrix(crossprod(X))
tidy_adjacency_matrix(crossprod(t(X)))
```

---

**tidy_table**  
*Tidy a Table: Bind Its Values with Its Names*

Description

`cbind` a table's values with its names to form id (from the names) and content columns.

Usage

```r
tidy_table(x, id.name = "id", content.name = "content", ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**: A table.
- **id.name**: The name to use for the column created from the table names.
- **content.name**: The name to use for the column created from the table values.
- **...**: ignored.

Value

Returns a data.table with the names from the table as an id column.

Examples

```r
x <- table(sample(LETTERS[1:6], 1000, TRUE))
tidy_table(x)```
tidy_vector

Tidy a Named Atomic Vector: Bind Its Values with Its Names

Description

`cbind` a named atomic `vector`'s values with its `names` to form `id` (from the names) and content columns.

Usage

```r
tidy_vector(x, id.name = "id", content.name = "content", ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: A named atomic `vector`.
- `id.name`: The name to use for the column created from the `vector` names.
- `content.name`: The name to use for the column created from the `vector` values.
- `...`: Ignored.

Value

Returns a `data.table` with the `names` from the `vector` as an id column.

Examples

```r
x <- setNames(sample(LETTERS[1:6], 1000, TRUE), sample(state.name[1:5], 1000, TRUE))
tidy_vector(x)
```

unique_pairs

Extract Only Unique Pairs of Collocating Words in tidy_colo_dtm

Description

`tidy_colo_dtm` utilizes the entire matrix to generate the tidied data.frame. This means that the upper and lower triangles are used redundantly. This function eliminates this redundancy by dropping one set of the pairs from a tidied data.frame.

Usage

```r
unique_pairs(x, col1 = "term_1", col2 = "term_2", ...)
```

```r
# Default S3 method:
unique_pairs(x, col1 = "term_1", col2 = "term_2", ...)
```

```r
# S3 method for class 'data.table'
unique_pairs(x, col1 = "term_1", col2 = "term_2", ...)
```
unnest_text

Arguments

- `x`: A `data.frame` with two columns that contain redundant pairs.
- `col1`: A string naming column 1.
- `col2`: A string naming column 2.
- `...`: ignored.

Value

Returns a filtered `data.frame`.

See Also

tidy_colo_dtm

Examples

dat <- data.frame(
  term_1 = LETTERS[1:10],
  term_2 = LETTERS[10:1],
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)

unique_pairs(dat)

unnest_text

Un-nest Nested Text Columns

Description

Un-nest nested text columns in a data.frame. Attempts to locate the nested text column without specifying.

Usage

unnest_text(dataframe, column, integer.rownames = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

- `dataframe`: A dataframe object.
- `column`: Column name to search for markers/terms.
- `integer.rownames`: logical. If TRUE then the rownames are numbered 1 through number of rows, otherwise the original row number is retained followed by a period and the element number from the list.
- `...`: ignored.
Value

Returns an un-nested data.frame.

Examples

dat <- DATA

## Add a nested/list text column
dat$split <- lapply(dat$state, function(x) {
  unlist(strsplit(x, '(?=^[!?])\s+', perl = TRUE))
})

unnest_text(dat)
unnest_text(dat, integer.rownames = FALSE)

## Add a second nested integer column
dat$d <- lapply(dat$split, nchar)
## Not run:
unnest_text(dat) # causes error, must supply column explicitly

## End(Not run)
unnest_text(dat, 'split')

## As a data.table
library(data.table)
dt_dat <- data.table::as.data.table(data.table::copy(dat))
unnest_text(dt_dat, 'split')
## Not run:
unnest_text(dt_dat, 'd')

## End(Not run)

## Not run:
## As a tibble
library(tibble)
t_dat <- tibble::as_tibble(dat)
unnest_text(t_dat, 'split')

## End(Not run)
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