

Package ‘unstruwel’

October 12, 2022

Title Detect and Parse Historic Dates

Version 0.2.0

Maintainer Stefanie Schneider <stefanie.schneider@itg.uni-muenchen.de>

Description Automatically converts language-specific verbal information, e.g., “1st half of the 19th century,” to its standardized numerical counterparts, e.g., “1801-01-01/1850-12-31.” It follows the recommendations of the ‘MIDAS’ (‘Marburger Informations-, Dokumentations- und Administrations-System’), see <doi:10.11588/artdok.00003770>.

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.2.1

URL <https://github.com/stefanieschneider/unstruwel>

BugReports <https://github.com/stefanieschneider/unstruwel/issues>

Suggests testthat, roxygen2

Imports R6, assertthat, lubridate, magrittr, stringr, tibble, tidyr, purrr, dplyr, rlang

Depends R (>= 2.10)

NeedsCompilation no

Author Stefanie Schneider [cre, aut] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4915-6949>>)

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2022-08-31 09:00:02 UTC

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Century	<i>Set a Century and Get its Time Interval</i>
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Description

Set a Century and Get its Time Interval

Set a Century and Get its Time Interval

Details

An Object of [R6Class](#) with methods to set common time periods and specifications for centuries.

Super class

[unstruwwel::Periods](#) -> Century

Methods

Public methods:

- [Century\\$new\(\)](#)
- [Century\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Helper function to specify the beginning of a century.

Helper function to specify the middle of a century.

Helper function to specify the end of a century.

Create a century.

Usage:

```
Century$new(value)
```

Arguments:

value A numerical scalar.

Returns: Object of [R6Class](#) with methods to set common time periods and specifications for centuries.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Century$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
if (interactive()) {  
  x <- Century$new(15)  
  x$take(2, type = "third")  
}
```

Decade

Set a Decade and Get its Time Interval

Description

Set a Decade and Get its Time Interval

Set a Decade and Get its Time Interval

Details

An Object of [R6Class](#) with methods to set common time periods and specifications for decades.

Super class

[unstruwel::Periods](#) -> Decade

Methods

Public methods:

- [Decade\\$new\(\)](#)
- [Decade\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Helper function to specify the beginning of a decade.

Helper function to specify the middle of a decade.

Helper function to specify the end of a decade.

Create a decade.

Usage:

```
Decade$new(value, official_def = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`value` A numerical scalar.

`official_def` If 'TRUE', the official definition that begins with the year 1 is used.

Returns: Object of [R6Class](#) with methods to set common time periods and specifications for decades.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Decade$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
if (interactive()) {  
  x <- Decade$new(1520)  
  x$take(1, type = "half")  
}
```

languages

Language Information

Description

A dataset containing the names, date orders, stop words, simplifications, and replacements of 4 languages.

Usage

```
data(languages)
```

Format

A tibble with 4 rows and 5 variables.

midas

MIDAS Standardization Examples

Description

A dataset containing eight thousand standardization examples of the MIDAS (Marburger Informations-, Dokumentations- und Administrations-System).

Usage

```
data(midas)
```

Format

A vector of length 8115.

Description

Set a Period and Get its Time Interval

Set a Period and Get its Time Interval

Details

An Object of [R6Class](#) with methods to set common time periods and specifications for time periods.

Public fields

`.interval` Stores a time interval.

`fuzzy` Either '-1' (approximate) or '1' (uncertain).

`express` Either '-1' (before) or '1' (after).

Active bindings

`.interval` Stores a time interval.

`interval` Convert and return a POSIXt time interval.

`time_span` Convert and return a time span in years.

`iso_format` Convert and return a date in ISO 8601.

Methods**Public methods:**

- [Periods\\$new\(\)](#)
- [Periods\\$set_additions\(\)](#)
- [Periods\\$take\(\)](#)
- [Periods\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Helper function to specify a time period.
Create a time period.

Usage:

```
Periods$new(...)
```

Arguments:

`...` Intervals, numerical scalars, or objects of class `Period`.

`x` A numerical scalar. The range of valid values depends on `type`. If `type` is "early", "mid", or "late", `x` is ignored.

`type` A character scalar. The following values are supported: "early", "mid", "late", "quarter", "third", and "half". If `type` is 'NULL', `x` defines a year or decade.

Method `set_additions()`: Set additions for a time period.

Usage:

```
Periods$set_additions(x)
```

Arguments:

x A character vector.

Method `take()`: Specify a period.

Usage:

```
Periods$take(x = NA, type = NA, ignore_errors = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

x A numerical scalar. The range of valid values depends on type. If type is "early", "mid", or "late", x is ignored.

type A character scalar. The following values are supported: "early", "mid", "late", "quarter", "third", and "half". If type is 'NULL', x defines a year or decade.

ignore_errors If 'TRUE', error messages are ignored.

Returns: Object of [R6Class](#) with methods to set common time periods and specifications for time periods.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Periods$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

schemes

Language-Specific Scheme Variants

Description

A dataset containing the values, schemes, and languages for over three thousand language-specific scheme variants.

Usage

```
data(schemes)
```

Format

A tibble with 3583 rows and 3 variables.

Description

Detect and Parse Historic Dates, e.g., to ISO 8601:2-2019.

Usage

```
unstruwel(  
  x,  
  language = NULL,  
  verbose = TRUE,  
  scheme = "time-span",  
  fuzzify = c(0, 0)  
)
```

Arguments

x	Input vector. Either a character vector, or something coercible to one.
language	Language code of the input vector as defined in ISO 639-1. If NULL, language is detected automatically.
verbose	If TRUE, additional diagnostics are printed.
scheme	Scheme code of the output list. Either <code>time-span</code> , <code>iso-format</code> , or object.
fuzzify	A numerical vector of length 2 to extend the interval of approximate or uncertain time periods. This is only applied if <code>scheme == "time-span"</code> .

Value

A named list of vectors or objects of [R6Class](#).

Note

Although multiple languages can be detected, only dominant ones are ultimately set.

Examples

```
if (interactive()) {  
  unstruwel("1. Hälfte 19. Jahrhundert", language = "de")  
  unstruwel("circa between 1901 and 1905", language = "en")  
}
```

Year

Set a Year and Get its Time Interval

Description

Set a Year and Get its Time Interval

Set a Year and Get its Time Interval

Details

An Object of [R6Class](#) with methods to set common time periods and specifications for years.

Super class

[unstruwwel::Periods](#) -> Year

Methods

Public methods:

- [Year\\$new\(\)](#)
- [Year\\$take\(\)](#)
- [Year\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Helper function to specify a time period.

Helper function to specify a season.

Helper function to specify a month.

Create a year.

Usage:

```
Year$new(value)
```

Arguments:

value A numerical scalar.

Returns: Object of [R6Class](#) with methods to set common time periods and specifications for years.

Method `take()`: Specify a year.

Usage:

```
Year$take(x = NA, type = NA, ignore_errors = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

x A numerical scalar. The range of valid values depends on type. If type is "spring", "summer", "autumn", or "winter", x is ignored.

type A character scalar. The following values are supported: "spring", "summer", "autumn", "winter", and all English-language months.

ignore_errors If 'TRUE', error messages are ignored.

Returns: Object of [R6Class](#) with methods to set common time periods and specifications for years.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Year$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
if (interactive()) {  
  x <- Year$new(1520)  
  x$take(15, type = "june")  
}
```

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