

# Package ‘invctr’

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**Title** Infix Functions For Vector Operations

**Version** 0.2.0

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**Description** Vector operations between grapes: An infix-only package! The 'invctr' functions perform common and less common operations on vectors, data frames matrices and list objects:

- Extracting a value (range), or, finding the indices of a value (range).
- Trimming, or padding a vector with a value of your choice.
- Simple polynomial regression.
- Set and membership operations.
- General check & replace function for NAs, Inf and other values.

**Imports** rlang (>= 0.1.2), plyr

**ByteCompile** true

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.1

**License** GPL-3

**Language** en-US

**Suggests** knitr, spelling, testthat

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**URL** <https://github.com/FredHasselmann/invctr>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/FredHasselmann/invctr/issues>

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**Repository** CRAN

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## Contents

Counters . . . . .	2
extractors . . . . .	3
fINDexers . . . . .	5
insiders . . . . .	7
outsiders . . . . .	9
padders . . . . .	10
regressors . . . . .	11
trimmers . . . . .	12
%00% . . . . .	13
<b>Index</b>	<b>15</b>

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Counters	<i>Counters</i>
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---

### Description

Counters  
 Signed increment  
 Non-negative increment

### Usage

counter %+-% increment  
 counter %++% increment

### Arguments

counter	If counter and increment are both (signed/positive) integers counter will change by the value of increment.
increment	An integer value $\neq 0$ to add to counter

### Examples

```
## Not run:
# Signed increment
# Notice the difference between passing an object and a value for counter

# Value
(10 %+-% -5)
(10 %+-% -5)

# Object
i <- 10
(i %+-% -5)
(i %+-% -5)
```

```

# This means we can use the infix in a while ... statement
# WARNING: As is the case for any while ... statement, be careful not to create an infinite loop!

i <- 10
while(i > -5){
  i %--% -5
  print(i)
}

# Non-negative increment
# Notice the difference between passing an object and a value for counter

# Value
(0 %++% 5)
(0 %++% 5)

# Object
i <- 0
(i %++% 5)
(i %++% 5)

# This means we can use the infix in a while ... statement
# WARNING: As is the case for any while ... statement, be careful not to create an infinite loop!

i <- 0
while(i < 20){
  i %++% 5
  print(i)
}

## End(Not run)

```

---

extractors

*Extract vectors by index or value occurrence*

---

### Description

Extract front or rear of vector 'x' up and until an index 'i', the first or last occurrence of a value 'v', or, extract values based on quantile 'q', first, middle, or, last index 'j'.

### Usage

x %[f% v

x %[1% v

x %[% i

```

x %[]% i
x %f]% v
x %l]% v
x %q]% q
x %q)% q
x %[q% q
x %(q% q
x %:% j

```

### Arguments

x	A vector
v	A value of which the first or last occurrence in x will be used as an index
i	An index or two element vector c(lo, hi) indicating a range to extract
q	A percentile value (between '0' and '1')
j	A character indicating to extract the first 'f', middle 'm' or last 'l' value of 'x'.

### Value

A vector extracted from the front, rear, or, range of 'x'. Either based on an index or the first or last occurrence of a value or the first, middle, or, ;ast element of a vector.

### Note

The function provided for symmetry, character lengths of x%[]%i and x[1:i] are equal.

### Examples

```

z <- letters

# Extract front by first occurrence of value
z %[f% "n"

# Extract front by index
x <- rnorm(100)
x [% 10

# Extract rear by index
x %[]% 90

# Extract rear by index

```

```

x %]% 90

# Extract by indices if a range is provided
x %]% c(4,30)
z [%] c(6,10)

# Extract last/middle value of x
x %:% "l"
z %:% "m"

# Extract by percentile
seq(1,10,.5) %q% .5 # infix
seq(1,10,.5)[seq(1,10,.5) < quantile(seq(1,10,.5),.5)] # regular syntax

seq(1,10,.5) %q]%.5 # infix
seq(1,10,.5)[seq(1,10,.5) >= quantile(seq(1,10,.5),.5)] # regular syntax

```

---

fINDEXers

*Find row or column by name or index*


---

## Description

Find row or column by name or index  
 Column by name or index  
 Row by name or number  
 Matrix cell index by name or number  
 Return all indices of a (range of) values  
 Is element of... with multiple input types

## Usage

```

c %ci% d

r %ri% d

rc %mi% d

nv %ai% d

x %e% y

```

**Arguments**

c	Column name or index
d	A named vector, list, matrix, or data frame
r	Row name or index
rc	A 2-element numeric or character vector representing $c(r, c)$ . Names (character) and indices (numeric) vectors can be mixed if rc is passed as a 2-element list object.
nv	A numeric value, or vector of values of which you want to know the indices in d.
x	A vector, data frame or list containing numbers and/or characters that could be elements of y
y	An object that could contain values in x

**Value**

If r/c/rc is numeric, the name corresponding to the row/column index of d, if r/c/rc is a character vector, the row/column index corresponding to the row/column name. If `dimnames(d) == NULL`, but `names(d) != NULL` then `%ci%` and `%ri%` will look up r/c in `names(d)`

Logical vector indicating which x are an element of y

**Author(s)**

Fred Hasselman

**Examples**

```
# data frame
d <- data.frame(x=1:5,y=6,row.names=paste0("ri",5:1))

"y" %ci% d # y is the 2nd column of d
 2 %ci% d # the name of the second column of d is "y"

  2 %ri% d
"ri5" %ri% d

# change column name
colnames(d)["y" %ci% d] <- "Yhat"

# mi works on data frames, matrices, tibbles, etc.
c(5,2) %mi% d
list(r="ri1",c=2) %mi% d

# matrix row and column indices
m <- matrix(1:10,ncol=2, dimnames = list(paste0("ri",0:4),c("xx","yy")))

 1 %ci% m
 5 %ci% m # no column 5
```

```

1 %ri% m
5 %ri% m

c(5,1)%mi%m
c(1,5)%mi%m

# For list and vector objects ri and ci return the same values
l <- list(a=1:100,b=LETTERS)

2 %ci% l
"a" %ci% l

2 %ri% l
"a" %ri% l

# named vector
v <- c("first" = 1, "2nd" = 1000)

"2nd" %ci% v
1 %ci% v

"2nd" %ri% v
1 %ri% v

# get all indices of the number 1 in v
1 %ai% v

# get all indices of the number 3 and 6 in d
c(3,6) %ai% d

# get all indices of values: Z < -1.96 and Z > 1.96
Z <- rnorm(100)
Z[Z%](%c(-1.96,1.96)] %ai% Z

```

---

insiders

*Inside interval*


---

### Description

Decide if a value  $x$  falls inside an interval  $j[1], j[2]$  that can be open or closed on the left and/or the right. Either a logical vector equal to  $x$ , or the actual values are extracted, when the ‘.’-versions are used.

### Usage

```
x %[ ]% j
```

```
x %()% j
```

```
x %[]% j
x %[]% j
x %[]% j
x %[]% j
x %[]% j
x %[]% j
```

### Arguments

x	A vector
j	A 2-element numeric vector indicating a range

### Value

Logical vector of length x, or, values in the range j

### Note

Package ‘DescTools’ provides similar functions

### Examples

```
# Closed interval
0:5 %[]% c(1,5) # logical vector
0:5 %[]% c(1,5) # extract values

# Open interval
0:5 %()% c(1,5)
0:5 %()% c(1,5)

# Closed interval left
0:5 %[]% c(1,5)
0:5 %[]% c(1,5)

# Closed interval right
0:5 %[]% c(1,5)
0:5 %[]% c(1,5)
```

---

`outsiders`*Outside interval*

---

**Description**

Decide if a value `x` falls outside an interval `j[1], j[2]` that can be open or closed on the left and/or the right. Either a logical vector equal to `x`, or the actual values are extracted,

**Usage**

```
x %][% j
x %)(% j
x %](% j
x %)[% j
x %].[% j
x %).( % j
x %].( % j
x %).[% j
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	A vector
<code>j</code>	A range

**Value**

logical vector of length `x`, or, values of `x` outside the range `j`

**Note**

Package ‘DescTools’ provides similar functions

**Examples**

```
# Closed interval
5%][%c(1,5)
5%].[%c(1,5)

# Open interval
5%)(%c(1,5)
5%).( %c(1,5)
```

```
# Half-losed interval left
5%](%c(1,5)
5%].(%c(1,5)

# Half-losed interval right
5%][%c(1,5)
5%].[%c(1,5)
```

---

padders

*Padd vector by index*


---

### Description

Padd vector by index  
 Pad vector front  
 Pad vector rear  
 Pad vector front + rear

### Usage

```
x %[+% j
x %+]% j
x %[% j
```

### Arguments

x	A vector
j	A one, or two element vector. One element: Pad front or rear by j 0s, or, front by floor(j/2) and rear by ceiling(j/2). Two elements: Pad j[1] times the value passed in j[2].

### Value

A padded version of x

### Examples

```
x <- rnorm(100)

# Pad front with 10 zeros
x%[%10
# Same as
x%[%c(10,0)
```

```

# Pad rear with zeros
x%+]%10
# Same as
x%+]%c(10,0)

# Pad front + rear with NA
x%[%c(NA,10)

# Pad front + rear of a character vector
"yes"%[%c(2,"no")
"yes"%[%c(1,"no")
"yes"%[%c(0,"no")

```

regressors

*Regress vectors***Description**

Regress vectors  
 Correlate x and y  
 Polynomial regression of degree 1  
 Polynomial regression of degree 2  
 Polynomial regression of degree 3  
 Polynomial regression of degree 4  
 ‘

**Usage**

```

x %/r% y

x %/1% y

x %/2% y

x %/3% y

x %/4% y

x %/n% yn

```

**Arguments**

x	Numeric vectors
y	Numeric vector
yn	List of length 2, first element is a vector y, the second element an integer denoting the order of the polynomial regression.

**Examples**

```

x <- rnorm(100)
y <- x + x^2 + x^3

# Correlate x with y
x%/r%y

# Polynomial regression degree 1 .. 4
x%/1%y
x%/2%y
x%/3%y
x%/4%y

anova(x%/1%y,x%/2%y,x%/3%y,x%/4%y)

# Order n

x%/n%list(y,10)

```

---

trimmers

*Trim vector by index*


---

**Description**

Trim vector by index  
Trim vector front  
Trim vector rear  
Trim vector front + rear

**Usage**

```

x %[-% i
x %-% i
x %[-]% j

```

**Arguments**

x	A vector
i	A 1 element vector by which the rear of x will be trimmed
j	A one, or two element numeric vector. One element: Trim front by $\text{floor}(i/2)$ and rear by $\text{ceiling}(i/2)$ . Two elements: Trim $i[1]$ from the front and $i[2]$ from the rear.

**Value**

A trimmed version of x

**Examples**

```
x <- rnorm(100)

# Trim front
x%[-%5

# Trim rear
x%[-]%5

# Trim front + rear
x%[-]%c(2,10)

x%[-]%7
```

---

%00%

*Rose tinted infix*

---

**Description**

When your functions wear these rose tinted glasses, the world will appear to be a nicer, fluffier place.

**Usage**

```
x %00% y
```

**Arguments**

x	If (an element of) x is any of Inf, -Inf, NA, NaN, NULL, length(x)==0, it will return/replace the value of y; otherwise x.
y	The value to return/replace for x in case of catastrophe >00<

**Author(s)**

Fred Hasselman

**See Also**

purrrr::

**Examples**

```
Inf %00% NA
```

```
numeric(0) %00% ''
```

```
NA %00% 0
```

```
NaN %00% NA
```

```
c(1, NaN) %00% NA
```

```
NULL %00% NA
```

```
c(1, NULL) %00% NA # can't see second element
```

# Index

%) .[% (outsiders), 9  
%) [% (outsiders), 9  
%+-% (Counters), 2  
%+-% (Counters), 2  
%+)% (padders), 10  
%-)% (trimmers), 12  
%/1% (regressors), 11  
%/2% (regressors), 11  
%/3% (regressors), 11  
%/4% (regressors), 11  
%/n% (regressors), 11  
%/r% (regressors), 11  
%:% (extractors), 3  
%[]% (insiders), 7  
%[+% (padders), 10  
%[+% (padders), 10  
%[-)% (trimmers), 12  
%[-)% (trimmers), 12  
%[.]% (insiders), 7  
%[.]% (insiders), 7  
%[% (extractors), 3  
%[]% (insiders), 7  
%[f% (extractors), 3  
%[l% (extractors), 3  
%[q% (extractors), 3  
%].[% (outsiders), 9  
%][% (outsiders), 9  
%]% (extractors), 3  
%ai% (fINDEXers), 5  
%ci% (fINDEXers), 5  
%e% (fINDEXers), 5  
%f)% (extractors), 3  
%l)% (extractors), 3  
%mi% (fINDEXers), 5  
%q)% (extractors), 3  
%q)% (extractors), 3  
%ri% (fINDEXers), 5  
%00%, 13

Counters, 2

extractors, 3  
fINDEXers, 5  
insiders, 7  
outsiders, 9  
padders, 10  
regressors, 11  
trimmers, 12