

Package ‘diyar’

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Type Package

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Description An R package for record linkage and implementing epidemiological case definitions in R. Record linkage is implemented either through a multistage deterministic approach or a probabilistic approach. Matching records are assigned to unique groups. There are mechanisms to address missing data and conflicting matches across linkage stages. Track and assign events (e.g. sample collection) and periods (e.g. hospital admission) to unique groups based on a case definition. The tracking process permits several options such as episode lengths and recurrence. Duplicate events or records can then be identified for removal or further analyses.

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

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R topics documented:

custom_sort	2
diyar_label	3
epid-class	4
episodes	6
links	11
links_wf_probabilistic	14
litr	17
number_line	18
number_line-class	21
overlaps	23
pane-class	25
partitions	27
pid-class	29
predefined_tests	31
schema	32
set_operations	34
staff_records	35
sub_criteria	37
windows	39
Index	41

custom_sort	<i>Nested sorting</i>
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Description

Returns a sort order after sorting by a vector within another vector.

Usage

```
custom_sort(..., decreasing = FALSE)
```

Arguments

... Sequence of atomic vectors. Passed to `order`.

decreasing Sort order. Passed to `order`.

Value

numeric sort order.

Examples

```
a <- c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2)
b <- c(2, 3, 2, 1, 1)

custom_sort(a, b)
custom_sort(b, a)
```

diyar_label	<i>Labelling in diyar</i>
-------------	---------------------------

Description

Encode and decode character and numeric values.

Usage

```
encode(x, ...)

decode(x, ...)

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

## S3 method for class 'd_label'
encode(x, ...)

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

## S3 method for class 'd_label'
decode(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'd_label'
rep(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'd_label'
x[i, ..., drop = TRUE]

## S3 method for class 'd_label'
x[[i, ..., drop = TRUE]]
```

Arguments

x	[d_label atomic]
...	Other arguments.

```

i          i
drop      drop

```

Details

To minimise memory usage, most components of `pid`, `epid` and `pane` are integer objects with labels. `encode()` and `decode()` translates these codes and labels as required.

Value

```
d_label; atomic
```

Examples

```

cds <- encode(rep(LETTERS[1:5], 3))
cds

nms <- decode(cds)
nms

```

epid-class	epid <i>object</i>
------------	--------------------

Description

S4 objects storing the result of [episodes](#).

Usage

```

is.epid(x)

as.epid(x)

## S3 method for class 'epid'
format(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'epid'
unique(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'epid'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'epid_summary'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'epid'
as.data.frame(x, ...)

```

```

## S3 method for class 'epid'
as.list(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'epid'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'epid'
rep(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'epid'
x[i, j, ..., drop = TRUE]

## S4 method for signature 'epid'
x[[i, j, ..., exact = TRUE]]

## S4 method for signature 'epid'
c(x, ...)

```

Arguments

x	x
...	...
object	object
i	i
j	j
drop	drop
exact	exact

Slots

sn Unique record identifier.

.Data Unique episode identifier.

wind_id Unique window identifier.

wind_nm Type of window i.e. "Case" or "Recurrence".

case_nm Record type in regards to case assignment.

dist_wind_index Unit difference between each record and its window's reference record.

dist_epid_index Unit difference between each record and its episode's reference record.

epid_dataset Data sources in each episode.

epid_interval The start and end dates of each episode. A [number_line](#) object.

epid_length The duration or length of (epid_interval).

epid_total The number of records in each episode.

iteration The iteration of the tracking process when a record was linked to its episode.

options Some options passed to the instance of [episodes](#).

Examples

```
# A test for `epid` objects
ep <- episodes(date = 1)
is.epid(ep); is.epid(2)
```

episodes

Link events to chronological episodes.

Description

Link events with matching attributes and within specified durations of each other. Each set of linked records are assigned a unique identifier with relevant group-level information.

Usage

```
episodes(
  date,
  case_length = Inf,
  episode_type = "fixed",
  recurrence_length = case_length,
  episode_unit = "days",
  strata = NULL,
  sn = NULL,
  episodes_max = Inf,
  rolls_max = Inf,
  case_overlap_methods = 8,
  recurrence_overlap_methods = case_overlap_methods,
  skip_if_b4_lengths = FALSE,
  data_source = NULL,
  data_links = "ANY",
  custom_sort = NULL,
  skip_order = Inf,
  reference_event = "last_record",
  case_for_recurrence = FALSE,
  from_last = FALSE,
  group_stats = FALSE,
  display = "none",
  case_sub_criteria = NULL,
  recurrence_sub_criteria = case_sub_criteria,
  case_length_total = 1,
  recurrence_length_total = case_length_total
)

episodes_wf_splits(
  date,
  case_length = Inf,
```

```
episode_type = "fixed",
recurrence_length = case_length,
episode_unit = "days",
strata = NULL,
sn = NULL,
episodes_max = Inf,
rolls_max = Inf,
case_overlap_methods = 8,
recurrence_overlap_methods = case_overlap_methods,
skip_if_b4_lengths = FALSE,
data_source = NULL,
data_links = "ANY",
custom_sort = NULL,
skip_order = Inf,
reference_event = "last_record",
case_for_recurrence = FALSE,
from_last = FALSE,
group_stats = FALSE,
display = "none",
case_sub_criteria = NULL,
recurrence_sub_criteria = case_sub_criteria,
case_length_total = 1,
recurrence_length_total = case_length_total
)
```

```
fixed_episodes(
  date,
  case_length = Inf,
  episode_unit = "days",
  to_s4 = TRUE,
  case_overlap_methods = 8,
  deduplicate = FALSE,
  display = "none",
  bi_direction = FALSE,
  recurrence_length = case_length,
  recurrence_overlap_methods = case_overlap_methods,
  include_index_period = TRUE,
  ...,
  overlap_methods = 8,
  overlap_method = 8,
  x
)
```

```
rolling_episodes(
  date,
  case_length = Inf,
  recurrence_length = case_length,
  episode_unit = "days",
```

```

to_s4 = TRUE,
case_overlap_methods = 8,
recurrence_overlap_methods = case_overlap_methods,
deduplicate = FALSE,
display = "none",
bi_direction = FALSE,
include_index_period = TRUE,
...,
overlap_methods = 8,
overlap_method = 8,
x
)

episode_group(df, ..., episode_type = "fixed")

```

Arguments

date	[date datetime integer number_line]. Event date or period.
case_length	[integer number_line]. Duration from index event distinguishing one "case" from another. This is the case window.
episode_type	[character]. Options are "fixed" (default), "rolling" or "recursive". See Details.
recurrence_length	[integer number_line]. Duration from the last "duplicate" event distinguishing a "recurrent" event from its index event. This is the recurrence window.
episode_unit	[character]. Time units for case_length and recurrence_length. Options are "seconds", "minutes", "hours", "days" (default), "weeks", "months" or "years". See <code>diyar::episode_unit</code> .
strata	[atomic]. Subsets of the dataset. Episodes are created separately for each strata.
sn	[integer]. Unique record identifier. Useful for creating familiar epid identifiers.
episodes_max	[integer]. The maximum number of episodes permitted within each strata.
rolls_max	[integer]. Maximum number of times the index "case" can recur. Only used if episode_type is "rolling".
case_overlap_methods	[character integer]. Methods of overlap considered when tracking duplicates of "case" events. See (overlaps)
recurrence_overlap_methods	[character integer]. Methods of overlap considered when tracking duplicates of "recurrent" events. See (overlaps)
skip_if_b4_lengths	[logical]. If TRUE (default), when using lagged case_length or recurrence_length, events before the cut-off point or period are skipped.

<code>data_source</code>	[character]. Unique data source identifier. Adds the list of datasets in each episode to the epid . Useful when the dataset has data from multiple sources.
<code>data_links</code>	[list character]. A set of <code>data_sources</code> required in each epid . An episode without records from these <code>data_sources</code> will be unlinked. See Details .
<code>custom_sort</code>	[atomic]. Preferential order for selecting index or reference events.
<code>skip_order</code>	[integer]. "nth" level of <code>custom_sort</code> . Episodes with index events beyond this level of preference are skipped.
<code>reference_event</code>	[character]. Specifies which of the duplicates are used as reference events for subsequent windows. Options are "last_record" (default), "last_event", "first_record" or "'firs_event'".
<code>case_for_recurrence</code>	[logical]. If TRUE, both "case" and "recurrent" events will have a case window. If FALSE (default), only case events will have a case window. Only used if <code>episode_type</code> is "rolling".
<code>from_last</code>	[logical]. Chronological order of episode tracking i.e. ascending (TRUE) or descending (FALSE).
<code>group_stats</code>	[logical]. If TRUE (default), episode-specific information like episode start and end dates are returned.
<code>display</code>	[character]. The progress messages printed on screen. Options are; "none" (default), "progress" and "stats".
<code>case_sub_criteria</code>	[sub_criteria]. Matching conditions for "case" windows in addition to temporal links.
<code>recurrence_sub_criteria</code>	[sub_criteria]. Matching conditions for "recurrence" windows in addition to temporal links.
<code>case_length_total</code>	[integer number_line]. Minimum number of matched case windows required for an episode.
<code>recurrence_length_total</code>	[integer number_line]. Minimum number of matched recurrence windows required for an episode.
<code>to_s4</code>	[logical]. Deprecated. Output type - epid (TRUE) or <code>data.frame</code> (FALSE).
<code>deduplicate</code>	[logical]. Deprecated. If TRUE, "duplicate" events are excluded from the epid .
<code>bi_direction</code>	[logical]. Deprecated. If TRUE, "duplicate" events before and after the index event are tracked.
<code>include_index_period</code>	[logical]. Deprecated. If TRUE, events overlapping with the index event or period are linked even if they are outside the cut-off period.
...	Arguments passed to <code>episodes</code> .
<code>overlap_methods</code>	[character]. Deprecated. Please use <code>case_overlap_methods</code> or <code>recurrence_overlap_methods</code> . Methods of overlap considered when tracking duplicate event. See (overlaps)

overlap_method	[character]. Deprecated. Please use case_overlap_methods or recurrence_overlap_methods. Methods of overlap considered when tracking event. All event are checked by the same set of overlap_method.
x	[date datetime integer number_line]. Deprecated. Record date or period. Please use date.
df	[data.frame]. Deprecated. One or more datasets appended together. See Details.

Details

All dated records within a specified duration of an index record are linked together as an episode. By default, this process occurs in ascending order, beginning with the earliest event. This can be changed to a descending (from_last) or custom order (custom_sort). Ties are always broken by the chronological order of events.

A "fixed" episode has a fixed maximum duration determined by case_length, while a "rolling" episode can continue to recur. A "rolling" episode will persist as long as is specified by rolls_max.

episodes() will categorise records into 5 type of events;

- "Case" - Index event of the episode.
- "Duplicate_C" - Duplicate of the index event.
- "Recurrent" - Recurrence of the index event.
- "Duplicate_R" - Duplicate of the recurrent event.
- "Skipped" - Records excluded from the episode tracking process.

Every element in data_links must be named "l" (links) or "g" (groups). Unnamed elements of data_links will be assumed to be "l".

- If named "l", only groups with records from every listed data_source will be unlinked.
- If named "g", only groups with records from any listed data_source will be unlinked.

NA values in strata excludes records from the episode tracking process

episodes_wf_splits() is a wrapper function of episode_group() which reframes the data before the episode tracking process. This aims to reduce the overall processing time for the tracking process. See vignette("episodes") for further details.

episode_group() has been retired. It now only exists to support previous code with minimal input from users. Moving forward, please use episodes().

rolling_episodes() and rolling_episodes() are convenience functions to support previous code with minimal input from users. Moving forward, please use episodes().

See vignette("episodes") for more information.

Value

epid

See Also

[custom_sort](#); [sub_criteria](#); [epid_length](#); [epid_window](#); [partitions](#); [links](#); [overlaps](#); [number_line](#); [schema](#)

Examples

```
data(infections)
data(hospital_admissions)

db_1 <- infections
db_1$patient_id <- c(rep("PID 1",8), rep("PID 2",3))

# Fixed episodes
# One 16-day (15-day difference) episode per patient
db_1$epids_p <- episodes(date = db_1$date,
                        strata = db_1$patient_id,
                        case_length = 15,
                        episodes_max = 1)

# Rolling episodes
# 16-day episodes with recurrence periods of 11 days
db_1$rd_b <- episodes(date = db_1$date,
                    case_length = 15,
                    recurrence_length = 10,
                    episode_type = "rolling")

# Interval grouping
hospital_admissions$admin_period <- number_line(hospital_admissions$admin_dt,
                                                hospital_admissions$discharge_dt)
admissions <- hospital_admissions[c("admin_period", "epi_len")]

# Episodes of overlapping periods of admission
hospital_admissions$epids_i <- episodes(date = hospital_admissions$admin_period,
                                       case_length = 0,
                                       case_overlap_methods = "inbetween")
```

links

Multistage deterministic record linkage

Description

Match records in successive stages with different matching conditions. Each set of linked records are assigned a unique identifier with relevant group-level information.

Usage

```
links(
  criteria,
  sub_criteria = NULL,
```

```

    sn = NULL,
    strata = NULL,
    data_source = NULL,
    data_links = "ANY",
    display = "none",
    group_stats = FALSE,
    expand = TRUE,
    shrink = FALSE,
    recursive = FALSE,
    check_duplicates = FALSE
)

record_group(df, ..., to_s4 = TRUE)

```

Arguments

criteria	[list atomic]. Attributes to compare. Each element of the list is a stage in the linkage process. See Details.
sub_criteria	[list sub_criteria]. Additional matching criteria for each stage of the linkage process. See sub_criteria
sn	[integer]. Unique record identifier. Useful for creating familiar pid identifiers.
strata	[atomic]. Subsets of the dataset. Record-groups are created separately for each strata. See Details.
data_source	[character]. Data source identifier. Adds the list of data sources in each record-group to the pid . Useful when the dataset has data from multiple sources.
data_links	[list character]. A set of data_sources required in each pid . A record-group without records from these data_sources will be unlinked. See Details.
display	[character]. Progress messages printed on screen. Options are; "none" (default), "progress" or "stats".
group_stats	[logical]. If TRUE (default), return group specific information like record counts for each pid .
expand	[logical]. If TRUE, allows a record-group to expand with each subsequent stages of the linkage process. <i>Not interchangeable with shrink</i> .
shrink	[logical]. If TRUE, forces a record-group to shrink with each subsequent stage of the linkage process. <i>Not interchangeable with expand</i> .
recursive	[logical]. If TRUE, within each iteration of the process, a match can spawn new matches. See <code>vignette("links")</code> .
check_duplicates	[logical]. If TRUE, within each iteration of the process, duplicates values of an attributes are not checked. The outcome of the logical test on the first instance of the value will be recycled for the duplicate values. See <code>vignette("links")</code> .
df	[data.frame]. Deprecated. One or more datasets appended together. See Details.
...	Arguments passed to links.
to_s4	[logical]. Deprecated. Output type - pid (TRUE) or <code>data.frame</code> (FALSE).

Details

Match priority decreases with each subsequent stage of linkage i.e. earlier stages (`criteria`) are considered superior. Therefore, it's important for each `criteria` to be listed in an order of decreasing relevance.

Records with missing `criteria` values (NA) are skipped at each stage of the linkage process, while records with missing `strata` values (NA) are skipped from the entire linkage process.

If a record is skipped, another attempt will be made to match the record at the next stage. If a record does not match any other record by the end of the linkage process (or it has a missing `strata`), it is assigned to a unique record-group.

A `sub_criteria` can be used to request additional matching conditions for each stage of the linkage process. When used, only records with matching `criteria` and `sub_criteria` are linked.

In `links`, each `sub_criteria` must be linked to a `criteria`. This is done by adding a `sub_criteria` to a named element of a list. Each element's name must correspond to a stage. See below for an example of 3 `sub_criteria` linked to `criteria` 1, 5 and 13.

For example;

```
list("cr1" = sub_criteria,"cr5" = sub_criteria,"cr13" = sub_criteria).
```

`sub_criteria` can be nested to achieve nested conditions. A `sub_criteria` can be linked to different `criteria`. Any unlinked `sub_criteria` will be ignored.

By default, attributes in a `sub_criteria` are compared for an `exact_match`. However, user-defined logical tests (function) are also permitted. Such tests must meet 3 requirements:

1. It must be able to compare two atomic vectors.
2. It must have two arguments named ``x`` and ``y``, where ``y`` is the value for one observation being compared against all other observations (``x``).
3. It must return either TRUE or FALSE.

Every element in `data_links` must be named "l" (links) or "g" (groups). Unnamed elements of `data_links` will be assumed to be "l".

- If named "l", only groups with records from every listed `data_source` will remain linked.
- If named "g", only groups with records from any listed `data_source` will remain linked.

`record_group()` has been retired is no longer supported. It only exists to support previous code with minimal input from users. Moving forward, please use `links()`.

See `vignette("links")` for more information.

Value

`pid`

See Also

[episodes](#); [partitions](#); [predefined_tests](#); [sub_criteria](#); [schema](#)

Examples

```

# Exact match
attr_1 <- c(1, 1, 1, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA)
attr_2 <- c(NA, NA, 2, 2, 2, NA, NA, NA)
links(criteria = list(attr_1, attr_2))

# User-defined tests using `sub_criteria()`
# Matching `sex` and a 20-year age range
age <- c(30, 28, 40, 25, 25, 29, 27)
sex <- c("M", "M", "M", "F", "M", "M", "F")
f1 <- function(x, y) abs(y - x) %in% 0:20
links(criteria = sex,
      sub_criteria = list(cr1 = sub_criteria(age, match_funcs = f1)))

# Multistage matches
# Relevance of matches: `forename` > `surname`
data(staff_records); staff_records
links(criteria = list(staff_records$forename, staff_records$surname),
      data_source = staff_records$sex)

# Relevance of matches:
# `staff_id` > `age` (AND (`initials`, `hair_colour` OR `branch_office`))
data(missing_staff_id); missing_staff_id
links(criteria = list(missing_staff_id$staff_id, missing_staff_id$age),
      sub_criteria = list(cr2 = sub_criteria(missing_staff_id$initials,
                                           missing_staff_id$hair_colour,
                                           missing_staff_id$branch_office)),
      data_source = missing_staff_id$source_1)

# Group expansion
match_cri <- list(c(1,NA,NA,1,NA,NA),
                 c(1,1,1,2,2,2),
                 c(3,3,3,2,2,2))
links(criteria = match_cri, expand = TRUE)
links(criteria = match_cri, expand = FALSE)
links(criteria = match_cri, shrink = TRUE)

```

links_wf_probabilistic

Probabilistic record linkage

Description

A specific use case of links for probabilistic record linkage.

Usage

```
links_wf_probabilistic(
```

```

    attribute,
    blocking_attribute = NULL,
    cmp_func = diyar::exact_match,
    cmp_threshold = 0.95,
    probabilistic = TRUE,
    m_probability = 0.95,
    score_threshold = 1,
    id_1 = NULL,
    id_2 = NULL,
    ...
)

prob_score_range(attribute, m_probability = 0.95)

```

Arguments

attribute	[list]. Attributes to compare.
blocking_attribute	[atomic]. Subsets of the dataset.
cmp_func	[list function]. String comparators for each attribute. See Details.
cmp_threshold	[list numeric number_line]. Weight-thresholds for each cmp_func. See Details.
probabilistic	[logical]. If TRUE, scores are assigned base on Fellegi-Sunter model for probabilistic record linkage. See Details.
m_probability	[list numeric]. The probability that a match from the string comparator is actually from the same entity.
score_threshold	[numeric number_line]. Score-threshold for linked records. See Details.
id_1	[list numeric]. One half of a specific pair of records to check for match weights and score-thresholds.
id_2	[list numeric]. One half of a specific pair of records to check for match weights and score-thresholds.
...	Arguments passed to links

Details

links_wf_probabilistic is a wrapper function of [links](#) for probabilistic record linkage. Its implementation is based on Fellegi and Sunter (1969) model for deciding if two records belong to the same entity.

In summary, record pairs are created and categorised as matches and non-matches (cmp_func). Two probabilities (m and u) are then estimated for each record pair to score matches and non-matches. The m-probability is the probability that matched records are actually from the same entity i.e. a true match, while u-probability is the probability that matched records are not from the same entity i.e. a false match. m-probabilities must be supplied but u-probabilities are calculated for each value of an attribute. This is calculated as the frequency of each value in the dataset. Record pairs whose

total score are above a certain threshold (`score_threshold`) are assumed to belong to the same entity.

Agreement (match) and disagreement (non-match) scores are calculated as described by Asher et al. (2020).

For each record pair, an agreement for attribute i is calculated as;

$$\log_2(m_i/u_i)$$

For each record pair, a disagreement score for attribute i is calculated as;

$$\log_2((1 - m_i)/(1 - u_i))$$

where m_i and u_i are the m and u -probabilities for each value of attribute i .

Missing data (NA) are categorised as non-matches and assigned a u -probability of \emptyset .

By default, matches and non-matches for each attribute are determined as an `exact_match` with a binary outcome. String comparators can also be used with thresholds (`cmp_threshold`) for each similarity score. If `probabilistic` is `FALSE`, the sum of all similarity scores is used as the `score_threshold` instead of deriving one from the m and u -probabilities.

`links_wf_probabilistic` requires a `score_threshold` in advance of the linkage process. This differs from the typical approach where a `score_threshold` is selected after the linkage process, following a review of all calculated scores. To help with this, `prob_score_range` will return the range of scores attainable for a given set of attributes. Additionally, `id_1` and `id_2` can be used to link specific records pairs, aiding the review of potential scores.

A `blocking_attribute` can be used to reduce processing time by restricting comparisons to subsets of the dataset.

Value

`pid`; list

References

Fellegi, I. P., & Sunter, A. B. (1969). A Theory for Record Linkage. *Journal of the Statistical Association*, 64(328), 1183–1210. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01621459.1969.10501049>

Asher, J., Resnick, D., Brite, J., Brackbill, R., & Cone, J. (2020). An Introduction to Probabilistic Record Linkage with a Focus on Linkage Processing for WTC Registries. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 17(18), 6937. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17186937>.

See Also

[links](#); [episodes](#); [partitions](#); [predefined_tests](#); [sub_criteria](#)

Examples

```

# Using exact matches
dfr <- missing_staff_id[c("staff_id", "initials",
                          "hair_colour", "branch_office")]
score_range <- prob_score_range(attribute = as.list(dfr))
prob_pids1 <- links_wf_probabilistic(attribute = as.list(dfr),
                                   score_threshold = score_range$minimum_score)

prob_pids1

# Using other logical tests e.g. string comparators
# For example, matching last word in `hair_colour` and `branch_office`
last_word_wf <- function(x) tolower(gsub("^.* ", "", x))
last_word_cmp <- function(x, y) last_word_wf(x) == last_word_wf(y)
prob_pids2 <- links_wf_probabilistic(attribute = as.list(dfr),
                                   cmp_func = c(diyar::exact_match,
                                                diyar::exact_match,
                                                last_word_cmp,
                                                last_word_cmp),
                                   score_threshold = score_range$mid_score)

prob_pids2

# Results for specific record pairs
prob_pids3 <- links_wf_probabilistic(attribute = as.list(dfr),
                                   cmp_func = c(diyar::exact_match,
                                                diyar::exact_match,
                                                last_word_cmp,
                                                last_word_cmp),
                                   score_threshold = score_range$mid_score,
                                   id_1 = c(1, 1, 1),
                                   id_2 = c(6, 7, 4))

prob_pids3

```

listr

Written lists.

Description

A convenience function to format atomic vectors as a written list.

Usage

```
listr(x, sep = ", ", conj = " and", lim = Inf)
```

Arguments

x	atomic vector.
sep	Separator.
conj	Final separator.
lim	Elements to include in the list. Other elements are abbreviated to "...".

Value

character.

Examples

```
listr(1:5)
listr(1:5, sep = "; ")
listr(1:5, sep = "; ", conj = " and")
listr(1:5, sep = "; ", conj = " and", lim = 2)
```

number_line	number_line
-------------	-------------

Description

A range of numeric values.

Usage

```
number_line(l, r, id = NULL, gid = NULL)

as.number_line(x)

is.number_line(x)

left_point(x)

left_point(x) <- value

right_point(x)

right_point(x) <- value

start_point(x)

start_point(x) <- value

end_point(x)

end_point(x) <- value

number_line_width(x)

reverse_number_line(x, direction = "both")

shift_number_line(x, by = 1)
```

```

expand_number_line(x, by = 1, point = "both")

invert_number_line(x, point = "both")

number_line_sequence(
  x,
  by = NULL,
  length.out = 1,
  fill = TRUE,
  simplify = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

l	[numeric based]. Left point of the number_line. Must be able to be coerced to a numeric object.
r	[numeric based]. Right point of the number_line. Must be able to be coerced to a numeric object.
id	[integer]. Unique element identifier. Optional.
gid	[integer]. Unique group identifier. Optional.
x	[number_line]
value	[numeric based]
direction	[character]. Type of "number_line" objects to be reversed. Options are; "increasing", "decreasing" or "both" (default).
by	[integer]. Increment or decrement. Passed to seq() in number_line_sequence()
point	[character]. "start", "end", "left" or "right" point.
length.out	[integer]. Number of splits. For example, 1 for two parts or 2 for three parts. Passed to seq()
fill	[logical]. Retain (TRUE) or drop (FALSE) the remainder of an uneven split
simplify	[logical]. Split into number_line or sequence of finite numbers

Details

A number_line represents a range of numbers on a number line. It is made up of a start and end point which are the lower and upper ends of the range respectively. The location of the start point - left or right, determines whether it is an "increasing" or "decreasing" range. This is the direction of the number_line.

reverse_number_line() - reverses the direction of a number_line. A reversed number_line has its left and right points swapped. The direction argument specifies which type of number_line will be reversed. number_line with non-finite start or end points (i.e. NA, NaN and Inf) can't be reversed.

shift_number_line() - Shift a number_line towards the positive or negative end of the number line.

expand_number_line() - Increase or decrease the width of a number_line.

`invert_number_line()` - Change the left or right points from a negative to positive value or vice versa.

`number_line_sequence()` - Split a `number_line` into equal parts (`length.out`) or by a fixed recurring width (`by`).

Value

`number_line`

See Also

[overlaps](#); [set_operations](#); [episodes](#); [links](#)

Examples

```
date <- function(x) as.Date(x, "%d/%m/%Y")
dtm <- function(x) as.POSIXct(x, "UTC", format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M:%S")

number_line(-100, 100)

# Also compatible with other numeric based object classes
number_line(dtm("15/05/2019 13:15:07"), dtm("15/05/2019 15:17:10"))

# Coerce applicable object classes to `number_line` objects
as.number_line(5.1); as.number_line(date("21/10/2019"))

# A test for number_line objects
a <- number_line(date("25/04/2019"), date("01/01/2019"))
is.number_line(a)

# Structure of a number_line object
left_point(a); right_point(a); start_point(a); end_point(a)

# Reverse number_line objects
reverse_number_line(number_line(date("25/04/2019"), date("01/01/2019")))
reverse_number_line(number_line(200, -100), "increasing")
reverse_number_line(number_line(200, -100), "decreasing")

c <- number_line(5, 6)
# Shift number_line objects towards the positive end of the number line
shift_number_line(x = c(c, c), by = c(2, 3))
# Shift number_line objects towards the negative end of the number line
shift_number_line(x = c(c, c), by = c(-2, -3))

# Change the duration, width or length of a number_line object
d <- c(number_line(3, 6), number_line(6, 3))

expand_number_line(d, 2)
expand_number_line(d, -2)
expand_number_line(d, c(2,-1))
expand_number_line(d, 2, "start")
expand_number_line(d, 2, "end")
```

```

# Invert `number_line` objects
e <- c(number_line(3, 6), number_line(-3, -6), number_line(-3, 6))
e
invert_number_line(e)
invert_number_line(e, "start")
invert_number_line(e, "end")

# Split number line objects
x <- number_line(Sys.Date() - 5, Sys.Date())
x
number_line_sequence(x, by = 2)
number_line_sequence(x, by = 4)
number_line_sequence(x, by = 4, fill = FALSE)
number_line_sequence(x, length.out = 2)

```

number_line-class	number_line <i>object</i>
-------------------	---------------------------

Description

S4 objects representing a range of numeric values

Usage

```

## S4 method for signature 'number_line'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'number_line'
rep(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'number_line'
x[i, j, ..., drop = TRUE]

## S4 method for signature 'number_line'
x[[i, j, ..., exact = TRUE]]

## S4 replacement method for signature 'number_line,ANY,ANY,ANY'
x[i, j, ...] <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'number_line,ANY,ANY,ANY'
x[[i, j, ...]] <- value

## S4 method for signature 'number_line'
x$name

## S4 replacement method for signature 'number_line'
x$name <- value

```

```

## S4 method for signature 'number_line'
c(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'number_line'
unique(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'number_line'
seq(x, fill = TRUE, simplify = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'number_line'
sort(x, decreasing = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'number_line'
format(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'number_line'
as.data.frame(x, ...)

```

Arguments

object	object
x	x
...	...
i	i
j	j
drop	drop
exact	exact
value	value
name	slot name
fill	[logical]. Retain (TRUE) or drop (FALSE) the remainder of an uneven split
simplify	[logical]. Split into number_line or sequence of finite numbers
decreasing	If TRUE, sort in descending order.

Slots

start First value in the range.

id Unique element id. Optional.

gid Unique group id. Optional.

.Data Length, duration or width of the range.

overlaps	<i>Overlapping number line objects</i>
----------	--

Description

Identify overlapping number_line objects

Usage

```
overlaps(x, y, methods = 8)
```

```
overlap(x, y)
```

```
exact(x, y)
```

```
reverse(x, y)
```

```
across(x, y)
```

```
chain(x, y)
```

```
aligns_start(x, y)
```

```
aligns_end(x, y)
```

```
inbetween(x, y)
```

```
overlap_method(x, y)
```

```
include_overlap_method(methods)
```

```
exclude_overlap_method(methods)
```

```
overlap_method_codes(methods)
```

Arguments

x [\[number_line\]](#)

y [\[number_line\]](#)

methods [\[character | integer\]](#). Methods of overlap. Check different pairs of number_line objects by different methods. Options are "exact", "reverse", "inbetween", "across", "chain", "aligns_start" and "aligns_end". Combinations are also supported see `diyar::overlap_methods$options`.

Details**9 logical test;**

`exact()` - Identical left and right points.

`reverse()` - Swapped left and right points.

`inbetween()` - start and end point of one `number_line` object is within the start and end point of another.

`across()` - start or end point of one `number_line` object is in between the start and end point of another.

`chain()` - endpoint of one `number_line` object is the same as the start point of another.

`aligns_start()` - identical start points only.

`aligns_end()` - identical end point only.

`overlap()` - any kind of overlap. A convenient method for "ANY" and "ALL" methods of overlap.

`overlaps()` - overlap by a specified combination of the methods.

Describe methods of overlap;

`overlap_method()` - Shows how a pair of `number_line` object has overlapped. Does not show "overlap" since `overlap()` is always TRUE when any other method is TRUE.

`include_overlap_method()` and `exclude_overlap_method()` - Conveniently create the required values for methods, and `case_overlap_methods` and `recurrence_overlap_methods` in [episodes](#).

`overlap_method_codes()` - Numeric codes for the supported combination of overlap methods.

Value

logical; character

See Also

[number_line](#); [set_operations](#)

Examples

```
a <- number_line(-100, 100)
b <- number_line(10, 11.2)
c <- number_line(100, 200)
d <- number_line(100, 120)
e <- number_line(50, 120)
g <- number_line(100, 100)
f <- number_line(120, 50)
```

```
overlaps(a, g)
overlaps(a, g, methods = "exact|chain")
```

```
overlap(a, b)
overlap(a, e)
```

```
exact(a, g)
exact(a, a)
```

```

reverse(e, e)
reverse(e, f)

across(a, b)
across(a, e)

chain(c, d)
chain(a, c)

aligns_start(c, d)
aligns_start(a, c)

aligns_end(d, e)
aligns_end(a, c)

inbetween(a, g)
inbetween(b, a)

overlap_method(a, c)
overlap_method(d, c)
overlap_method(a, g)
overlap_method(b, e)

include_overlap_method("across")
include_overlap_method(c("across", "chain"))

exclude_overlap_method("across")
exclude_overlap_method(c("across", "chain"))

overlap_method_codes("across")
overlap_method_codes("across|chain|exact")

```

pane-class

pane *object*

Description

S4 objects storing the result of [partitions](#).

Usage

```
is.pane(x)
```

```
as.pane(x)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'pane'
format(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'pane'
```

```

unique(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'pane'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'pane_summary'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'pane'
as.data.frame(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'pane'
as.list(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'pane'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'pane'
rep(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'pane'
x[i, j, ..., drop = TRUE]

## S4 method for signature 'pane'
x[[i, j, ..., exact = TRUE]]

## S4 method for signature 'pane'
c(x, ...)

```

Arguments

x	x
...	...
object	object
i	i
j	j
drop	drop
exact	exact

Slots

sn Unique record identifier.

.Data Unique pane identifier.

case_nm Record type in regards to index assignment.

window_list A list of considered windows for each pane.

dist_pane_index The difference between each event and it's index event.

pane_dataset Data sources in each pane.
 pane_interval The start and end dates of each pane. A [number_line](#) object.
 pane_length The duration or length of (pane_interval).
 pane_total The number of records in each pane.
 options Some options passed to the instance of [partitions](#).
 window_matched A list of matched windows for each pane.

Examples

```
# A test for pane objects
pn <- partitions(date = 1, by = 1)
is.pane(pn); is.pane(2)
```

partitions	<i>Distribute events specified intervals.</i>
------------	---

Description

Distribute events into groups defined by time or numerical intervals. Each set of linked records are assigned a unique identifier with relevant group-level data.

Usage

```
partitions(
  date,
  window = number_line(0, Inf),
  windows_total = 1,
  separate = FALSE,
  sn = NULL,
  strata = NULL,
  data_links = "ANY",
  custom_sort = NULL,
  group_stats = FALSE,
  data_source = NULL,
  by = NULL,
  length.out = NULL,
  fill = TRUE,
  display = "none"
)
```

Arguments

date [date|datetime|integer|[number_line](#)]. Event date or period.
 window [integer|[number_line](#)]. Numeric or time intervals.

windows_total	[integer number_line]. Minimum number of matched windows required for a pane. See details
separate	[logical]. If TRUE, events matched to different windows are not linked.
sn	[integer]. Unique record identifier. Useful for creating familiar pane identifiers.
strata	[atomic]. Subsets of the dataset. Panes are created separately for each strata.
data_links	[list character]. A set of data_sources required in each pane. A pane without records from these data_sources will be unlinked. See Details.
custom_sort	[atomic]. Preferred order for selecting "index" events.
group_stats	[logical]. If TRUE (default), the returned pane object will include group specific information like panes start and end dates.
data_source	[character]. Unique data source identifier. Adds the list of datasets in each pane to the pane. Useful when the dataset has data from multiple sources.
by	[integer]. Width of splits.
length.out	[integer]. Number of splits.
fill	[logical]. Retain (TRUE) or drop (FALSE) the remainder of an uneven split.
display	[character]. The progress messages printed on screen. Options are; "none" (default) or "stats".

Details

Each assigned group is referred to as a [pane](#). A [pane](#) consists of events within a specific time or numerical intervals (window).

Each window must cover a separate interval. Overlapping windows are merged before events are distributed into panes. Events that occur over two windows are assigned to the last one listed.

Alternatively, you can create windows by splitting a period into equal parts (`length.out`), or into a sequence of intervals with fixed widths (`by`).

By default, the earliest event is taken as the "Index" event of the [pane](#). An alternative can be chosen with `custom_sort`.

`partitions()` will categorise records into 3 types;

- "Index" - Index event/record of the pane.
- "Duplicate_I" - Duplicate of the "Index" record.
- "Skipped" - Records that are not assigned to a pane.

Every element in `data_links` must be named "l" (links) or "g" (groups). Unnamed elements of `data_links` will be assumed to be "l".

- If named "l", only groups with records from every listed `data_source` will be retained.
- If named "g", only groups with records from any listed `data_source` will be retained.

NA values in strata excludes records from the partitioning tracking process.

See `vignette("episodes")` for more information.

Value[pane](#)**See Also**[pane](#); [number_line_sequence](#); [episodes](#); [links](#); [overlaps](#); [number_line](#); [schema](#)**Examples**

```

events <- c(30, 2, 11, 10, 100)
windows <- number_line(c(1, 9, 25), c(3, 12, 35))

events
partitions(date = events, length.out = 3, separate = TRUE)
partitions(date = events, by = 10, separate = TRUE)
partitions(date = events, window = windows, separate = TRUE)
partitions(date = events, window = windows, separate = FALSE)
partitions(date = events, window = windows, separate = FALSE, windows_total = 4)

```

`pid-class``pid objects`

Description

S4 objects storing the result of [links](#).

Usage

```

is.pid(x)

as.pid(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'pid'
format(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'pid'
unique(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'pid'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'pid_summary'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'pid'
as.data.frame(x, ...)

```

```

## S3 method for class 'pid'
as.list(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'pid'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'pid'
rep(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'pid'
x[i, j, ..., drop = TRUE]

## S4 method for signature 'pid'
x[[i, j, ..., exact = TRUE]]

## S4 method for signature 'pid'
c(x, ...)

```

Arguments

x	x
...	...
object	object
i	i
j	j
drop	drop
exact	exact

Slots

sn Unique record identifier.

.Data Unique group identifier.

link_id Unique record identifier for matching records.

pid_cri Matching criteria.

pid_dataset Data sources in each group.

pid_total The number of records in each group.

iteration The iteration of the linkage process when a record was linked to its group.

Examples

```

# A test for pid objects
pd <- links(criteria = 1)
is.pid(pd); is.pid(2)

```

```
predefined_tests      Predefined logical tests in diyar
```

Description

A collection of predefined logical tests used with [sub_criteria](#) objects.

Usage

```
exact_match(x, y)

range_match(x, y, range = 10)

range_match_legacy(x, y)

prob_link(
  x,
  y,
  cmp_threshold,
  m_probability,
  score_threshold,
  return_weights,
  probabilistic,
  cmp_func
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Value of an attribute(s) to be compare against.
<code>y</code>	Value of an attribute(s) to be compare by.
<code>range</code>	Difference between y and x.
<code>cmp_threshold</code>	Matching set of weight thresholds for each result of <code>cmp_func</code> . See links_wf_probabilistic .
<code>m_probability</code>	Matching set of m-probabilities. The probability that a match from <code>cmp_func</code> is a true match. See links_wf_probabilistic .
<code>score_threshold</code>	Score threshold determining matched or linked records. See links_wf_probabilistic .
<code>return_weights</code>	If TRUE, returns the match-weights and score-thresholds for record pairs. See links_wf_probabilistic .
<code>probabilistic</code>	If TRUE, matches determined through a score derived base on Fellegi-Sunter model for probabilistic linkage. See links_wf_probabilistic .
<code>cmp_func</code>	Logical tests such as string comparators. See links_wf_probabilistic .

Details

`exact_match()` - test that $x == y$

`range_match()` - test that $x \leq y \leq (x + \text{range})$

`range_match_legacy()` - test that `overlap(as.number_line(x@gid),y)` is TRUE.

`prob_link()` - Test that a record sets x and y are from the same entity based on calculated weights and probability scores.

Examples

```
`exact_match`
exact_match(x = 1, y = 1)
exact_match(x = 1, y = 2)

`range_match`
range_match(x = 10, y = 16, range = 6)
range_match(x = 16, y = 10, range = 6)

`range_match_legacy`
x_n1 <- number_line(10, 16, gid = 10)
y_n11 <- number_line(16, 10)
y_n12 <- number_line(16, 10)

range_match_legacy(x = x_n1, y = y_n11)
range_match_legacy(x = x_n1, y = y_n12)
```

schema

Schema diagram for linked records in diyar

Description

Create schema diagrams for `number_line`, `epid`, `pid` and `pane` objects.

Usage

```
schema(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'number_line'
schema(x, show_labels = c("date", "case_overlap_methods"), ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'epid'
schema(
  x,
  title = NULL,
  show_labels = c("length_arrow"),
  show_skipped = TRUE,
```

```

    show_non_finite = FALSE,
    theme = "dark",
    seed = NULL,
    custom_label = NULL,
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'pane'
schema(
  x,
  title = NULL,
  show_labels = c("window_label"),
  theme = "dark",
  seed = NULL,
  custom_label = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'pid'
schema(
  x,
  title = NULL,
  show_labels = TRUE,
  theme = "dark",
  orientation = "by_pid",
  seed = NULL,
  custom_label = NULL,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	[number_line epid pid pane]
<code>...</code>	Other arguments.
<code>show_labels</code>	[logical character]. Show/hide certain parts of the schema. See Details.
<code>title</code>	[character]. Plot title.
<code>show_skipped</code>	[logical]. Show/hide "Skipped" records.
<code>show_non_finite</code>	[logical]. Show/hide records with non-finite date values.
<code>theme</code>	[character]. Options are "dark" or "light".
<code>seed</code>	[integer]. See <code>set.seed</code> . Used to get a consistent arrangement of items in the plot.
<code>custom_label</code>	[character]. Custom label for each record of the identifier.
<code>orientation</code>	[character]. Show each record of a pid object within its group id ("by_pid") or its <code>pid_cri</code> ("by_pid_cri")

Details

A visual aid to describing the data linkage ([links](#)), episode tracking ([episodes](#)) or partitioning process ([partitions](#)).

Value

ggplot objects

Examples

```
schema(number_line(c(1, 2), c(2, 1)))
schema(episodes(1:10, 2))
schema(partitions(1:10, by = 2, separate = TRUE))
schema(links(list(c(1, 1, NA, NA), c(NA, 1, 1, NA))))
```

set_operations	<i>Set operations on number line objects</i>
----------------	--

Description

Perform set operations on a pair of [\[number_line\]](#)s.

Usage

```
union_number_lines(x, y)
intersect_number_lines(x, y)
subtract_number_lines(x, y)
```

Arguments

```
x           \[number\_line\]
y           \[number\_line\]
```

Details

`union_number_lines()` - Combined the range of x and that of y

`intersect_number_line()` - Subset of x that overlaps with y and vice versa

`subtract_number_lines()` - Subset of x that does not overlap with y and vice versa.

The direction of the returned [\[number_line\]](#) will be that of the widest one (x or y). If x and y have the same length, it'll be an "increasing" direction.

If x and y do not overlap, NA ("NA ?? NA") is returned.

Value

```
[number_line]; list
```

See Also

```
number_line; overlaps
```

Examples

```
n1_1 <- c(number_line(1, 5), number_line(1, 5), number_line(5, 9))
n1_2 <- c(number_line(1, 2), number_line(2, 3), number_line(0, 6))

# Union
n1_1; n1_2; union_number_lines(n1_1, n1_2)

n1_3 <- number_line(as.Date(c("01/01/2020", "03/01/2020", "09/01/2020"), "%d/%m/%Y"),
  as.Date(c("09/01/2020", "09/01/2020", "25/12/2020"), "%d/%m/%Y"))

n1_4 <- number_line(as.Date(c("04/01/2020", "01/01/2020", "01/01/2020"), "%d/%m/%Y"),
  as.Date(c("05/01/2020", "05/01/2020", "03/01/2020"), "%d/%m/%Y"))

# Intersect
n1_3; n1_4; intersect_number_lines(n1_3, n1_4)

# Subtract
n1_3; n1_4; subtract_number_lines(n1_3, n1_4)
```

staff_records

Datasets in diyar package

Description

Datasets in diyar package

Usage

```
data(staff_records)

data(missing_staff_id)

data(infections)

data(infections_2)

data(infections_3)
```

```
data(infections_4)
data(hospital_admissions)
data(patient_list)
data(patient_list_2)
data(hourly_data)
data(Opes)
data(episode_unit)
data(overlap_methods)
```

Format

```
data.frame
data.frame
data.frame
data.frame
data.frame
data.frame
data.frame
data.frame
data.frame
An object of class data.frame with 5 rows and 4 columns.
data.frame
data.frame
list
list
```

Details

staff_records - Staff record with some missing data
missing_staff_id - Staff records with missing staff identifiers
infections, infections_2, infections_3 and infections_4 - Reports of bacterial infections
hospital_admissions - Hospital admissions and discharges
patient_list & patient_list_2 - Patient list with some missing data
Hourly data
Opes - List of individuals with the same name
Duration in seconds for each 'episode_unit'
Permutations of [number_line](#) overlap methods

Examples

```

data(staff_records)
data(missing_staff_id)
data(infections)
data(infections_2)
data(infections_3)
data(infections_4)
data(hospital_admissions)
data(patient_list)
data(patient_list_2)
data(hourly_data)
data(Openes)
data(episode_unit)
data(overlap_methods)

```

sub_criteria	<i>Sub-criteria</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

Matching criteria for each iteration of [links](#) and [episodes](#).

Usage

```

sub_criteria(
  ...,
  match_funcs = diyar::exact_match,
  equal_funcs = diyar::exact_match,
  operator = "or"
)

eval_sub_criteria(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sub_criteria'
eval_sub_criteria(x, strata, index_record, sn, check_duplicates = TRUE, ...)

```

Arguments

...	[atomic].. Attributes.
match_funcs	[function]. User defined logical test for matches.
equal_funcs	[function]. User defined logical test for identical record sets (all attributes of the same record).
operator	[character]. Options are "and" or "or".
x	[sub_Criteria]
strata	[integer]. Subsets of the dataset

index_record [logical]. Represents the y-value of the x-y record pair to be compared. See ([predefined_tests](#)).

sn [integer] Unique index for each record.

check_duplicates [logical]. If FALSE, does not check duplicate values. The result of the initial check will be recycled.

Details

sub_criteria() is the mechanism for providing matching criteria to an iteration of links or episodes. It creates a sub_criteria class object which contains the attributes to be compared, logical tests for the comparisons (see [predefined_tests](#) for examples) and another set of logical tests to determine identical records.

**Determining identical records reduces processing time.*

Value

sub_criteria
Logical

See Also

[predefined_tests](#), [links](#) and [episodes](#)

Examples

```
# Sub-criteria
s_cri1 <- sub_criteria(c(30, 28, 40, 25, 25, 29, 27),
                     match_funcs = range_match)
s_cri2 <- sub_criteria(c(30, 28, 40, 25, 25, 29, 27),
                     match_funcs = exact_match)

# Nested sub-criteria
s_cri3 <- sub_criteria(s_cri1, s_cri2, operator = "or")
s_cri4 <- sub_criteria(s_cri1, s_cri3, operator = "and")

`eval_sub_criteria`
# 3 values
strata <- rep(1, 3)
index_record <- c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE)
sn <- 1:3

# Test for a match in either attribute
sub_cri_1 <- sub_criteria(c(1, 1, 0), c(2, 1, 2))
eval_sub_criteria(sub_cri_1, strata, index_record, sn)

# Test for a match in both attributes
sub_cri_2 <- sub_criteria(c(1, 1, 0), c(2, 1, 2), operator = "and")
eval_sub_criteria(sub_cri_2, strata, index_record, sn)
```

windows	<i>Windows and lengths</i>
---------	----------------------------

Description

Covert windows to and from `case_lengths` and `recurrence_lengths`.

Usage

```
epid_windows(date, lengths, episode_unit = "days")
```

```
epid_lengths(date, windows, episode_unit = "days")
```

```
index_window(date, from_last = FALSE)
```

Arguments

date	As used in episodes .
lengths	The duration (lengths) between a date and window.
episode_unit	Time unit of lengths. Options are "seconds", "minutes", "hours", "days", "weeks", "months" or "years". See <code>diyar::episode_unit</code>
windows	The range (windows) relative to a date for a given duration (length).
from_last	As used in episodes .

Details

`epid_windows` - returns the corresponding window for a given a date, and `case_length` or `recurrence_length`.

`epid_lengths` - returns the corresponding `case_length` or `recurrence_length` for a given date and window.

`index_window` - returns the corresponding `case_length` or `recurrence_length` for the date only.

`index_window(date = x)` is a convenience function for `epid_lengths(date = x, window = x)`.

Value

[number_line](#).

Examples

```
# Which `window` will a given `length` cover?
date <- Sys.Date()
epid_windows(date, 10)
epid_windows(date, number_line(5, 10))
epid_windows(date, number_line(-5, 10))
epid_windows(date, -5)
```

```
# Which `length` is required to cover a given `window`?  
date <- number_line(Sys.Date(), Sys.Date() + 20)  
epid_lengths(date, Sys.Date() + 30)  
epid_lengths(date, number_line(Sys.Date() + 25, Sys.Date() + 30))  
epid_lengths(date, number_line(Sys.Date() - 10, Sys.Date() + 30))  
epid_lengths(date, Sys.Date() - 10)  
  
# Which `length` is required to cover the `date`?  
index_window(20)  
index_window(number_line(15, 20))
```

Index

- * **datasets**
 - staff_records, 35
- [,epid-method (epid-class), 4
- [,number_line-method
 - (number_line-class), 21
- [,pane-method (pane-class), 25
- [,pid-method (pid-class), 29
- [.d_label (diyar_label), 3
- [<-,number_line,ANY,ANY,ANY-method
 - (number_line-class), 21
- [<-,number_line-method
 - (number_line-class), 21
- [[,epid-method (epid-class), 4
- [[,number_line-method
 - (number_line-class), 21
- [[,pane-method (pane-class), 25
- [[,pid-method (pid-class), 29
- [[.d_label (diyar_label), 3
- [[<-,number_line,ANY,ANY,ANY-method
 - (number_line-class), 21
- [[<-,number_line-method
 - (number_line-class), 21
- \$,number_line-method
 - (number_line-class), 21
- \$<-,number_line-method
 - (number_line-class), 21

- across (overlaps), 23
- aligns_end (overlaps), 23
- aligns_start (overlaps), 23
- as.data.frame.epid (epid-class), 4
- as.data.frame.number_line
 - (number_line-class), 21
- as.data.frame.pane (pane-class), 25
- as.data.frame.pid (pid-class), 29
- as.epid (epid-class), 4
- as.list.epid (epid-class), 4
- as.list.pane (pane-class), 25
- as.list.pid (pid-class), 29
- as.number_line (number_line), 18

- as.pane (pane-class), 25
- as.pid (pid-class), 29

- c,epid-method (epid-class), 4
- c,number_line-method
 - (number_line-class), 21
- c,pane-method (pane-class), 25
- c,pid-method (pid-class), 29
- chain (overlaps), 23
- custom_sort, 2, 11

- decode (diyar_label), 3
- diyar_label, 3

- encode (diyar_label), 3
- end_point (number_line), 18
- end_point<- (number_line), 18
- epid, 4, 8–10, 32, 33
- epid-class, 4
- epid_length, 11
- epid_lengths (windows), 39
- epid_window, 11
- epid_windows (windows), 39
- episode_group (episodes), 6
- episode_unit (staff_records), 35
- episodes, 4, 5, 6, 13, 16, 20, 24, 29, 34, 37–39
- episodes_wf_splits (episodes), 6
- eval_sub_criteria (sub_criteria), 37
- exact (overlaps), 23
- exact_match, 13, 16
- exact_match (predefined_tests), 31
- exclude_overlap_method (overlaps), 23
- expand_number_line (number_line), 18

- fixed_episodes (episodes), 6
- format.epid (epid-class), 4
- format.number_line (number_line-class), 21
- format.pane (pane-class), 25
- format.pid (pid-class), 29

- hospital_admissions (staff_records), 35
- hourly_data (staff_records), 35
- inbetween (overlaps), 23
- include_overlap_method (overlaps), 23
- index_window (windows), 39
- infections (staff_records), 35
- infections_2 (staff_records), 35
- infections_3 (staff_records), 35
- infections_4 (staff_records), 35
- intersect_number_lines
 - (set_operations), 34
- invert_number_line (number_line), 18
- is.epid (epid-class), 4
- is.number_line (number_line), 18
- is.pane (pane-class), 25
- is.pid (pid-class), 29
- left_point (number_line), 18
- left_point<- (number_line), 18
- links, 11, 11, 13, 15, 16, 20, 29, 34, 37, 38
- links_wf_probabilistic, 14, 31
- listr, 17
- missing_staff_id (staff_records), 35
- number_line, 5, 8–11, 15, 18, 23, 24, 27–29, 32–36, 39
- number_line-class, 21
- number_line_sequence, 29
- number_line_sequence (number_line), 18
- number_line_width (number_line), 18
- Opes (staff_records), 35
- order, 2
- overlap (overlaps), 23
- overlap_method (overlaps), 23
- overlap_method_codes (overlaps), 23
- overlap_methods (staff_records), 35
- overlaps, 8, 9, 11, 20, 23, 29, 35
- pane, 4, 28, 29, 32, 33
- pane-class, 25
- partitions, 11, 13, 16, 25, 27, 27, 34
- patient_list (staff_records), 35
- patient_list_2 (staff_records), 35
- pid, 4, 12, 13, 16, 32, 33
- pid-class, 29
- predefined_tests, 13, 16, 31, 38
- print.epid_summary (epid-class), 4
- print.pane_summary (pane-class), 25
- print.pid_summary (pid-class), 29
- prob_link (predefined_tests), 31
- prob_score_range
 - (links_wf_probabilistic), 14
- range_match (predefined_tests), 31
- range_match_legacy (predefined_tests), 31
- record_group (links), 11
- rep,epid-method (epid-class), 4
- rep,number_line-method
 - (number_line-class), 21
- rep,pane-method (pane-class), 25
- rep,pid-method (pid-class), 29
- rep.d_label (diyar_label), 3
- reverse (overlaps), 23
- reverse_number_line (number_line), 18
- right_point (number_line), 18
- right_point<- (number_line), 18
- rolling_episodes (episodes), 6
- schema, 11, 13, 29, 32
- seq.number_line (number_line-class), 21
- set_operations, 20, 24, 34
- shift_number_line (number_line), 18
- show,epid-method (epid-class), 4
- show,number_line-method
 - (number_line-class), 21
- show,pane-method (pane-class), 25
- show,pid-method (pid-class), 29
- sort.number_line (number_line-class), 21
- staff_records, 35
- start_point (number_line), 18
- start_point<- (number_line), 18
- sub_criteria, 9, 11–13, 16, 31, 37
- subtract_number_lines (set_operations), 34
- summary.epid (epid-class), 4
- summary.pane (pane-class), 25
- summary.pid (pid-class), 29
- union_number_lines (set_operations), 34
- unique.epid (epid-class), 4
- unique.number_line (number_line-class), 21
- unique.pane (pane-class), 25
- unique.pid (pid-class), 29
- windows, 39