

# Package ‘abjutils’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Useful Tools for Jurimetrical Analysis Used by the Brazilian Jurimetrics Association

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**Description** The Brazilian Jurimetrics Association (ABJ in Portuguese, see <https://abj.org.br/> for more information) is a non-profit organization which aims to investigate and promote the use of statistics and probability in the study of Law and its institutions. This package implements general purpose tools used by ABJ, such as functions for sampling and basic manipulation of Brazilian lawsuits identification number. It also implements functions for text cleaning, such as accentuation removal.

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**URL** <https://github.com/abjur/abjutils>

**Depends** R (>= 3.6)

**Imports** dplyr, magrittr, purrr, rlang, rstudioapi, stringi, stringr, tidy

**Suggests** testthat

**Encoding** UTF-8

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**NeedsCompilation** no

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build_id	<i>Add separators to lawsuit IDs</i>
----------	--------------------------------------

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**Description**

Add separators to lawsuit IDs

**Usage**

```
build_id(id)
```

**Arguments**

id            One or more lawsuit IDs

---

calc_dig	<i>Calculate digits for Brazilian lawsuit identification numbers</i>
----------	--

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**Description**

Returns the check digit of a lawsuit numbers in the format unified by the Brazilian National Council of Justice.

**Usage**

```
calc_dig(num, build = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

num	Ordered digits of the lawsuit number (including 0's) excluding the check digit
build	Whether or not the function return the complete lawsuit number (or only the check digits)?

**Value**

The check digits or the complete identification number

**Examples**

```
{
  calc_dig("001040620018260004", build = TRUE)
  calc_dig("001040620018260004", build = FALSE)
}
```

---

carf_build_id	<i>Add separators to CARF lawsuits</i>
---------------	--

---

**Description**

Add separators to CARF lawsuits

**Usage**

```
carf_build_id(id)
```

**Arguments**

id	One or more lawsuit ids
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---

carf_calc_dig	<i>Calculate check digit for CARF</i>
---------------	---------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Returns the check digit of a CARF number or full number with the check digit.

**Usage**

```
carf_calc_dig(id, build = FALSE, verify = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

id	Lawsuit number (including trailing zeros), excluding the check digit.
build	Whether or not the function return the complete number (or only the check digits)?
verify	Verify if number is well formed (gives error if it's not)

**Value**

The check digits or the complete identification number

**Examples**

```
{
  carf_calc_dig("10120.008427/2003", build = TRUE)
  carf_calc_dig("15374.002430/99", build = FALSE)
  carf_calc_dig(c("101200084272003", "1537400243099"))
}
```

---

carf_check_dig	<i>Validate check digits for Brazilian lawsuits identification number</i>
----------------	---

---

**Description**

Verifies if a check digit is correct

**Usage**

```
carf_check_dig(id)
```

**Arguments**

id	String containing the complete lawsuit number
----	---

**Value**

Whether or not the check digit is well calculated

**Examples**

```
{
  carf_check_dig("10120.008427/2003-02")
  carf_check_dig(c("10120008427200302", "10766.000511/96-12"))
}
```

---

check\_dig

*Validate check digits for Brazilian lawsuits identification number*

---

**Description**

Verifies if a check digit is correct

**Usage**

```
check_dig(num)
```

**Arguments**

num                   String containing the complete lawsuit number

**Value**

Whether or not the check digit is well calculated

**Examples**

```
{
  check_dig("0005268-75.2013.8.26.0100")
}
```

---

check_dig_vet	<i>Validate check digits for Brazilian lawsuits identification number on vectors.</i>
---------------	---

---

**Description**

Verifies if a check digit is correct

**Usage**

```
check_dig_vet(num)
```

**Arguments**

num                    A vector containing strings with the complete lawsuit number

**Value**

Whether or not the check digit is well calculated

**Examples**

```
{
  check_dig_vet(c("0005268-75.2013.8.26.0100", "0004122-85.2010.6.16.0100"))
}
```

---

chrome_to_body	<i>Convert Chrome's Query String Parameters to a list</i>
----------------	---

---

**Description**

To use this function, simply copy the Query String Parameters returned by Chrome when analyzing the network flow of a web page. Paste these QSPs into an R string with double quotes (as you would to create any string) and pass it to `chrome_to_body()`; the function will print to the console a formatted command that creates a list with the QSPs. This list works perfectly with `httr::GET()` and `httr::POST()` so that you can easily reproduce a website's behavior.

**Usage**

```
chrome_to_body(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      A string with Chrome's Query String Parameters

**See Also**

```
httr::GET(), httr::POST()
```

---

clean_cnj	<i>Clean a cnj number.</i>
-----------	----------------------------

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**Description**

Remove all non-numeric character from a string

**Usage**

```
clean_cnj(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	A string (cnj)
---	----------------

---

clean_id	<i>Remove separators from lawsuit IDs</i>
----------	---

---

**Description**

Remove separators from lawsuit IDs

**Usage**

```
clean_id(id)
```

**Arguments**

id	One or more lawsuit IDs
----	-------------------------

---

escape_unicode	<i>Escape accented characters in a document</i>
----------------	---

---

**Description**

This function is used by the "Escape Unicode" add-in and removes all accented characters from the current file, replacing them by their equivalent Unicode-escaped values.

**Usage**

```
escape_unicode()
```

---

extract_parts	<i>Extract different parts from lawsuit ID</i>
---------------	--

---

### Description

Given one or more lawsuit IDs, this function extracts one or more parts of the IDs given the following correspondence:

- "N": number
- "D": verification digits
- "A": year
- "J": segment
- "T": court
- "O": origin
- "": all of the above

### Usage

```
extract_parts(id, parts = "")
```

### Arguments

id	One or more lawsuit IDs
parts	String or string vector with desired parts (see <b>description</b> )

### Examples

```
## Not run:
extract_parts("001040620018260004", "N")
extract_parts("001040620018260004", c("N", "A", "O"))

## End(Not run)
```

---

file_sans_ext	<i>Extract file name without extension</i>
---------------	--

---

### Description

Extract file name without extension

### Usage

```
file_sans_ext(x)
```

### Arguments

x	Character vector of file paths
---	--------------------------------



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gather_subjects	<i>Gather subjects from esaj::cjsjg_table("subjects")</i>
-----------------	---

---

### Description

Once you run `esaj::cjsjg_table("subjects")`, you can use this function to gather the subjects automatically. Download esaj by running `devtools::install_github("courtsbr/esaj")`.

### Usage

```
gather_subjects(subjects)
```

### Arguments

subjects	Table returned by <code>esaj::cjsjg_table("subjects")</code>
----------	--

---

lsos	<i>Improved list of objects</i>
------	---------------------------------

---

### Description

Elegantly list objects in a R session.

### Usage

```
lsos(
  pos = 1,
  pattern,
  order.by = "Size",
  decreasing = TRUE,
  head = TRUE,
  n = 10
)
```

### Arguments

pos	Where to look for the object (see "Details" in <code>base::get()</code> 's documentation)
pattern	An optional regular expression to match names ( <code>utils::glob2rx()</code> can be used to convert wildcard patterns to regular expressions)
order.by	Sort by "Size" (default), "Type", "Rows" or "Columns"
decreasing	Should the sorting be decreasing?
head	Should <code>utils::head()</code> function be used for printing?
n	How many lines <code>utils::head()</code> function should show?

### References

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1358003/tricks-to-manage-the-available-memory-in-an-r-session>

---

pattern_cnj	<i>Regex pattern for finding lawsuit numbers</i>
-------------	--

---

**Description**

Regex pattern for finding lawsuit numbers

**Usage**

```
pattern_cnj()
```

---

precision	<i>Mirror of scales:::precision()</i>
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**Description**

Mirror of scales:::precision()

**Usage**

```
precision(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	See scales:::precision()
---	--------------------------

---

reais	<i>Convert Brazilian currency values (text) to numeric</i>
-------	--

---

**Description**

Convert Brazilian currency values (text) to numeric

**Usage**

```
reais(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	A currency vector. Ex: c("R\$ 10.000,00", "R\$ 123,00")
---	---

---

rm_accent	<i>Remove accentuation</i>
-----------	----------------------------

---

**Description**

Remove accented characters from strings converting them to ASCII.

**Usage**

```
rm_accent(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    A string vector

**Value**

A version of x without non-ASCII characters

---

sample_cnj	<i>Generate sample Brazilian lawsuit identification numbers</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

Returns a data frame containing a random sample of lawsuit numbers distributed according to some regional and jurisdictional parameters. The implementation supports both vector and scalar parameters, depending whether or not the function should uniformly sample from a scope of lawsuit numbers or one should define the parameters for each sample unit.

**Usage**

```
sample_cnj(  
  n,  
  foros,  
  anos,  
  orgao,  
  tr,  
  first_dig = "0",  
  sample_pars = TRUE,  
  return_df = TRUE  
)
```

**Arguments**

n	A non negative integer giving the number of codes to generate
foros	One or more strings with 4 characters indicating the juridical forum for the sampled codes
anos	One or more strings with 4 characters indicating the distribution years of the generated codes
orgao	One or more strings with 1 character indicating the jurisdiction of the sampled codes.
tr	One or more strings with 1 character indicating the court of the generated codes
first_dig	The first digit of the lawsuit code ("0" by default and sampled if "")
sample_pars	Whether or not the parameters define the characteristics of the codes
return_df	Whether or not the function should return a data frame

**Value**

A data frame or a vector containing a random sample of lawsuits IDs

**Examples**

```
{
  # sampling the parameters
  sample_cnj(3,
    foros = "0000",
    anos = "2015", orgao = 8, tr = 26,
    first_dig = "0", sample_pars = TRUE, return_df = FALSE
  )

  sample_cnj(10,
    foros = c("0000", "0001"),
    anos = c("2014", "2015"), orgao = 8, tr = 26,
    first_dig = "0", sample_pars = TRUE, return_df = FALSE
  )

  # not sampling the parameters

  sample_cnj(3,
    foros = c("0000", "0001", "0002"),
    anos = c("2014", "2015", "2016"), orgao = rep(8, 3), tr = rep(26, 3),
    first_dig = "0", sample_pars = FALSE, return_df = FALSE
  )
}
```

---

separate_cnj	<i>Separate a lawsuit ID column into its parts</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

Wrapper around `tidyr::separate()` that splits a column with lawsuit IDs into 6 columns with its parts (see `extract_parts()`). Note that the IDs must be built (see `build_id()`).

**Usage**

```
separate_cnj(data, col, ...)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data frame
col	Column name or position (see <code>tidyr::separate()</code> )
...	Other arguments passed on to <code>tidyr::separate()</code>

---

tabela	<i>Produce frequency and relative frequency tables</i>
--------	--

---

**Description**

Produces a contingency table of the elements of a vector calculating relative frequencies as well.

**Usage**

```
tabela(x, label = "variavel")
```

**Arguments**

x	A vector
label	Quoted name of the column to create in output

**Value**

A data frame containing frequency and relative frequencies for the levels of x

---

`test_fun`*Tests a function by checking if its arguments are declared*

---

### Description

This function verifies whether all of the arguments of another function already have assigned values. If an argument has a default value but there isn't a corresponding variable, it creates that variable.

### Usage

```
test_fun(f, force_default = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

<code>f</code>	A function
<code>force_default</code>	Whether or not to assign the default value to arguments that already have assigned values

### Examples

```
## Not run:
f <- function(a, b = 3) {
  a * b
}

test_fun(f)
a
b

b <- 5
test_fun(f)
a
b

test_fun(f, TRUE)
a
b

a <- 2
test_fun(f)
a
b

## End(Not run)
```

---

verify_cnj	<i>Validate Brazilian lawsuits identification number on vectors.</i>
------------	--

---

**Description**

Verifies if a Brazilian lawsuit identification is a cnj number.

**Usage**

```
verify_cnj(cnj)
```

**Arguments**

cnj	A vector containing strings with the complete lawsuit number
-----	--

**Value**

Whether or not the check digit is well calculated

---

write_data	<i>Shortcut to write file to "data/" directory from a pipe</i>
------------	--

---

**Description**

Shortcut to write file to "data/" directory from a pipe

**Usage**

```
write_data(x, name, dir = "data/")
```

**Arguments**

x	Object to write
name	Name of the object (important when loading)
dir	Directory where to save file

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