

Package ‘naijR’

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Type Package

Title Operations to Ease Data Analyses Specific to Nigeria

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Suggests covr, here, knitr, readxl, rmarkdown, sp (>= 1.4.2), testthat, usethis

Description A set of convenience functions as well as geographical/political data about Nigeria, aimed at simplifying work with data and information that are specific to the country.

License GPL-3

LazyData TRUE

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

VignetteBuilder knitr

RdMacros lifecycle

URL <https://brovic.github.io/naijR/>

BugReports <https://github.com/BroVic/naijR/issues>

NeedsCompilation no

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as_state	<i>Explicit coercion between State and LGA names</i>
----------	--

Description

Takes the names of either States or LGAs and converts them explicitly into objects of the other class.

Usage

```
as_state(x)
```

```
as_lga(x)
```

Arguments

x A string representing either States or Local Government Areas (LGAs) that dually name one of these administrative regions.

Details

There are a few LGAs in the country that bear the same name as their State, and this could create some confusion when trying to use some of the the functionalities of this package. The States/LGAs in question are *Bauchi, Ebonyi, Ekity, Gombe, Katsina and Kogi*.

There are subtle differences in the way these functions handle data for States as against those for LGAs. In the case of States, an object of mode character is the preferred argument; alternatively, an object of class states will serve as long as it has only one element. For LGAs, the string is the preferred argument, since an object constructed with lgas() that is supplied a State's name as argument will list all the LGAs in that State. If a pre-formed lgas object is to be coerced to a states object, it should first be unclassed or explicitly coerced with as.character.

Value

In the case of as_state, an object of class states; with as_lga, an object of class lgas.

Examples

```
kt.st <- states("Katsina") # Ensure this is a State, not an LGA.
kt.lg <- suppressWarnings(as_lga(kt.st))
is_state(kt.st)           # TRUE
is_lga(kt.lg)            # TRUE

## Where there's no ambiguity, it doesn't make sense to coerce
## This kind of operation ends with an error
## Not run:
as_state("Kano")
as_lga("Michika")

## End(Not run)
```

fix_mobile

Fix mobile numbers

Description

Fixes up local mobile phone numbers to a uniform text format.

Usage

```
fix_mobile(x)
```

Arguments

x A character vector of numerical strings.

Details

This format is specific to that used in a given location - for now the function is useful only for Nigeria mobile numbers, which come in the format expressed by the regex pattern "`^0[7-9][0-1][0-9]{8}$`".

Value

The updated vector, usually the column of a data frame.

fix_region	<i>Fix Region Names</i>
------------	-------------------------

Description

Correct any misspelt names of administrative regions i.e. States and LGAs

Usage

```
fix_region(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'states'
fix_region(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'lgas'
fix_region(x, interactive = FALSE, quietly = FALSE, ...)

## Default S3 method:
fix_region(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An S3 object of class <code>states</code> or <code>lgas</code> . For <code>fix_region.default</code> , a character vector can be passed but only that for <code>States</code> will be interpretable.
...	Arguments passed to methods.
interactive	Logical. When TRUE, the function prompts the user to interactively select the correct LGA names from a list of available options.
quietly	Logical; default argument is FALSE.

Details

The function will look through a character vector and try to determine if State or LGA names have been wrongly entered. This presupposes that the atomic vector is of type character. It does not test any missing values in the vector, leaving them untouched.

Value

The transformed object. If all names are correct, the object is returned unchanged.

is_lga	<i>Test for Local Government Areas</i>
--------	--

Description

Checks a given object for Local Government Areas, represented as strings.

Usage

```
is_lga(x)
```

Arguments

x	An object of type character. This includes higher dimension object classes like matrix and array.
---	---

Value

A logical vector the same length as the input object. Each element that is not a valid Local Government Area will evaluate to FALSE.

is_state	<i>Test an Object for States</i>
----------	----------------------------------

Description

Test an Object for States

Usage

```
is_state(x)
```

Arguments

x	A vector to be tested.
---	------------------------

Details

An element-wise check of a supplied vector is carried out. To test an entire vector and return a single boolean value, functions such as `base::all` or `base::any` should be used.

Value

A logical vector of same length as the input. If the input object is not even of type character, return the object unaltered, with a warning.

Note

The function throws a warning, when a missing value is among the elements. It works only for atomic vectors, throwing an error when this is not the case or when NULL is passed to it.

Examples

```
all(is_state(naijR::states()))
is_state(c("Maryland", "Baden-Baden", "Plateau", "Sussex"))
```

<code>lgas</code>	<i>List Local Government Areas</i>
-------------------	------------------------------------

Description

List Local Government Areas

Usage

```
lgas(region = NA_character_, warn = TRUE, strict = FALSE)
```

```
lgas_ng(state = NA_character_)
```

Arguments

<code>region</code>	Context-dependent. Either State(s) of the Federation or Local Government Area(s) - internal checks are performed to determine what applies. In cases where States are synonymous to LGAs, the default behaviour is to use the State as a basis for selecting the LGAs. This can be modified with <code>strict</code> . The default value is <code>NA_character_</code> and will return all 774 LGAs.
<code>warn</code>	logical; issue a warning when one or more elements are not actually Local Government Areas (or were misspelt).
<code>strict</code>	logical; in the event of a name clash between State/LGA, return only the specified LGA when this argument is set to TRUE.
<code>state</code>	Character; State(s) in the Federation of Nigeria. Default is <code>NA_character_</code> .

Value

If `length of ng.state == 1L`, a character vector containing the names of Local Government Areas; otherwise a named list, whose elements are character vectors of the LGAs in each state.

Note

There are six (6) LGAs that share names with their State - Bauchi, Ebonyi, Gombe, Katsina, Kogi and Ekiti.

`lga_ng` stands deprecated and will be removed in the next minor version. New code should use `lgas` instead.

Examples

```
how_many_lgas <- function(state) {  
  require(naijR)  
  stopifnot(all(is_state(state)))  
  cat(sprintf("No. of LGAs in %s State:", state),  
    length(lgas(state)),  
    fill = TRUE)  
}  
how_many_lgas("Sokoto")  
how_many_lgas("Ekiti")
```

lgas_nigeria	<i>Local Government Areas of Nigeria</i>
--------------	--

Description

A dataset containing the 774 Local Government Areas of Nigeria

Usage

```
lgas_nigeria
```

Format

A dataframe with 774 rows and 2 columns

lga Local Government Area

state State of the Federation

map_ng	<i>Map of Nigeria</i>
--------	-----------------------

Description

Maps of the Federal Republic of Nigeria that are based on the basic plotting idiom utilised by [maps:map](#) and its variants.

Usage

```
map_ng(
  region = character(),
  data = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  y = NULL,
  breaks = NULL,
  categories = NULL,
  title = NULL,
  caption = NULL,
  show.neighbours = FALSE,
  show.text = FALSE,
  leg.x = 13L,
  leg.y = 7L,
  leg.title,
  leg.orient = c("vertical", "horizontal"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

region	A character vector of regions to be displayed. This could be States or Local Government Areas.
data	An object containing data, principally the variables required to plot in a map.
x, y	Numeric object or factor (or coercible to one). See <i>Details</i> .
breaks	Numeric. A vector of length ≥ 1 . If a single value i.e. scalar, it denotes the expected number of breaks. Internally, the function will attempt to compute appropriate category sizes or fail if out-of bounds. Where length is $\geq 3L$, it is expected to be an arithmetic sequence that represents category bounds as for <code>cut</code> (applicable only to choropleth maps).
categories	The legend for the choropleth-plotted categories. If not defined, internally created labels are used.
title, caption	An optional string for annotating the map.
show.neighbours	Logical; TRUE to display the immediate vicinity neighbouring regions/countries.
show.text	Logical. Whether to display the labels of regions.
leg.x, leg.y	Numeric. Position of the legend.
leg.title	String. The legend Title
leg.orient	The orientation of the legend i.e. whether horizontal or vertical.
...	Further arguments passed to <code>map</code>

Details

The default value for `region` is to print all State boundaries. `data` enables the extraction of data for plotting from an object of class `data.frame`. Columns containing States are identified. The argument also provides context for quasiquotation when providing the `x` and `y` arguments.

For `x` and `y`, when both arguments are supplied, they are taken to be point coordinates, where `x` represent longitude and `y` latitude. If only `x` is supplied, it is assumed that the intention of the user is to make a choropleth map, and thus, numeric vector arguments are converted into factors i.e. number classes. Otherwise factors or any object that can be coerced to a factor should be used.

For plain plots, the `col` argument works the same as with `map`. For choropleth maps, the colour provided represents a (sequential) colour palette based on `RColorBrewer::brewer.pal`. The available colour options can be checked with `getOption("choropleth.colours")` and this can also be modified by the user.

Value

An object of class `maps` containing the data used to draw the map and which can be used for additional calls to `map` or other similar functions (e.g. `graphics::plot.default`).

Note

When adjusting the default colour choices for choropleth maps, it is advisable to use one of the sequential palettes. For a list of available palettes, especially for more advanced use, review `RColorBrewer::display.brewer.all`

Examples

```
## Not run:  
map_ng() # Draw a map with default settings  
map_ng(states("sw"))  
map_ng("Kano")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

naijR

naijR: Operations to Ease Data Analyses Specific to Nigeria

Description

The `naijR` package is essentially an R package about Nigeria and for Nigeria.

Details

`naijR` contains a number of functions that facilitate the management of data sets of interest including data cleaning and wrangling, as well as making available a number of facilities for geo-spatial data visualisation.

 states

States of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

Description

States of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

Print regions

Return the First or Last Parts of a Region Object

Usage

```
states(states, gpz = NULL, all = TRUE, warn = TRUE)
```

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

```
## S3 method for class 'regions'
head(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'regions'
tail(x, ...)
```

Arguments

states	One or more States of the Federation.
gpz	Geopolitical zone. Default is NULL; optionally "nc", "ne", "nw", "se", "ss" and "sw" (see "Details").
all	logical; whether to include the Federal Capital Territory in the result.
warn	logical; issue a warning when one or more elements are not actually States (or were misspelt).
x	The object of class region
...	Arguments to tail.default

Details

gpz A geo-political zone, in the Nigerian context, is a national subdivision that groups contiguous states. Historically, they arise from subnational administrative divisions known as 'regions' that existed at the time of the country's independence. There are 6 zones - North-Central, North-East, North-West, South-East, South-South and South-West.

Value

The States of Nigeria as a whole or by zones, as an S3 object of class states.

Examples

```
states() # lists names of all States  
states(gpz = "se") # lists States in South-East zone
```

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