Package 'and'

August 17, 2022

Title Construct Natural-Language Lists with Internationalization

Version 0.1.2

Description Construct language-aware lists. Make ``and"-separated and
``or"-separated lists that automatically conform to the user's language
settings.

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URL <http://and.rossellhayes.com>, <https://github.com/rossellhayes/and>

BugReports <https://github.com/rossellhayes/and/issues>

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Imports glue, rlang (>= 1.0.0)

Suggests covr, knitr, mockery, stringi, testthat (>= 3.0.0), withr

Config/testthat/edition 3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.2.0

NeedsCompilation no

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R topics documented:

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and   *Combine a vector into a natural language string*

Description

These functions transform a vector into a single string similar to [knitr::combine_words()](#) or [glue::glue_collapse()](#).

and() and or() natively support localization, using translations and punctuation to match the users' language settings. See [and_languages](#) for available languages.

- and() combines words using the native conjunctive ("and" in English)

- or() combines words using the native disjunctive ("or" in English)

Usage

```
and(x, ..., language = NULL)

or(x, ..., language = NULL)
```

Arguments

x   A list of [character](#) strings to combine

...   These dots are for future extensions and must be empty.

language   The language to use for translation. If [NULL](#), the default, the language of the user's R session is used.

             Codes should should be two or three lowercase letters representing the language, optionally followed by an underscore and two uppercase letters representing a territory. For example, "es" represents Spanish and "en_US" represents American English.

             If a territory is specified but there is no specific translation for that territory, translations fall back to the general language. For example, and does not include specific translations for Canadian French, so "fr_CA" falls back to "fr".

             If a language is specified that is not supported by and, translations fall back to English. For a list of supported languages, see [and_languages](#).

Value

A [character](#) string of length 1

Source

Language data is derived from the [Unicode Common Locale Data Repository (CLDR)](#)

Examples

```
and(1:3)
or(1:3)

and(1:3, language = "es")
or(1:3, language = "ja")
```

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and_languages	*Supported languages*

Description

A list of supported languages and examples of their usage.

Usage

```
and_languages
```

Format

A data frame with 6 variables:

language The name of the language, possibly with a territory in parentheses

code The language code

example_and_2 An example of a conjunctive list with two elements in the language

example_and_3 An example of a conjunctive list with three elements in the language

example_or_2 An example of a disjunctive list with two elements in the language

example_or_3 An example of a disjunctive list with three elements in the language

Source

Language data is derived from the Unicode Common Locale Data Repository (CLDR)

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set_language   *Change the language of the current R environment*

Description

Changes the value of the LANGUAGE environment variable.

Returns the value of the LANGUAGE environment variable before it was changed. This allows you to use the following structure to temporarily change the language:

```
old_language <- set_language("es")
on.exit(set_language(old_language))
```

Usage

```
set_language(language)
```

Arguments

language   A language code.

                    Codes should should be two or three lowercase letters representing the language,
                    optionally followed by an underscore and two uppercase letters representing a
                    territory. For example, "es" represents Spanish and "en_US" represents Ameri-
                    can English.

                    If a territory is specified but there is no specific translation for that territory,
                    translations fall back to the general language. For example, if there are no spe-
                    cific translations for Canadian French, "fr_CA" will fall back to "fr".

                    If a language is specified but there is no translation for that language, translations
                    generally fall back to English.

                    If language is an empty string or NULL, the LANGUAGE environment variable is
                    unset.

Value

Returns the pre-existing value of the LANGUAGE environment variable

Examples

```
# Change language to Korean
set_language("ko")

# Change language to Mexican Spanish, which may fall back to "es"
set_language("es_MX")

# Temporarily set the language to Cantonese
old_language <- set_language("yue")
set_language(old_language)
```

```
# Change to an invalid language, which generally falls back to English
set_language("zxx")

# Unset the language environment variable
set_language(NULL)
```

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