Package 'when'

May 8, 2026

Type Package

Title Definition of Date and Time Dimension Tables

Version 1.0.0

Description In Multidimensional Systems the When dimension allows us to express when the analysed facts have occurred. The purpose of this package is to provide support for implementing this dimension in the form of date and time tables for Relational On-Line Analytical Processing star database systems.

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URL https://josesamos.github.io/when/, https://github.com/josesamos/when

BugReports https://github.com/josesamos/when/issues

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Imports DBI, dm, dplyr, hms, lubridate, rlang, snakecase, tibble, utils, xlsx

Suggests dbplyr, DiagrammeR, DiagrammeRsvg, knitr, pander, rmarkdown, RSQLite, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

VignetteBuilder knitr

Config/testthat/edition 3

Encoding UTF-8

Language en-GB

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2024-01-09 08:40:02 UTC

Contents

`date_days` *Precalculated date set*

Description

Precalculated date set

Usage

```
date_days
```

Format

A vector.

See Also

Other time definition: time_seconds

`define_characteristics` *Define dimension characteristics*

Description

With this function we can define the characteristics of the dimension that do not depend on the levels it includes, such as the name, type, location or the day the week begins. It also allows us to define whether the table includes a surrogate key.

Usage

```
define_characteristics(
  td,
  name,
  surrogate_key,
  type,
  locale,
  week_starts_monday
)

## S3 method for class 'when'
define_characteristics(
  td,
  name = NULL,
  surrogate_key = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  locale = NULL,
  week_starts_monday = NULL
)
```

Arguments

td	A when object.
name	A string, table name.
surrogate_key	A boolean, include a surrogate key in the dimension table.
type	A string, type of calendar (NULL, 'iso', 'epi' or 'time').
locale	A locale, to use for day and month names.
week_starts_monday	A boolean.

Details

The week_starts_monday parameter only affects the numbering of days, not weeks.

The week number associated with each date depends on the type of date dimension selected: standard ('date'), ISO 8601 ('iso') or epidemiological ('epi').

The standard week numbers blocks of 7 days beginning on January 1. The last week of the year can be less than 7 days long.

The ISO 8601 week numbers blocks of 7 days from Monday to Sunday. The first and last week of the year can contain days from the previous or next year.

The epidemiological week is like ISO 8601 only that it considers that the week begins on Sunday.

Value

A when object.

See Also

Other dimension definition: define_instances(), get_attribute_definition_function(), get_day_part(), get_week_date_range(), select_date_levels(), select_day_level(), select_month_level(), select_quarter_level(), select_semester_level(), select_time_level(), select_week_level(), select_year_level(), set_attribute_definition_function(), set_day_part(), when()

Examples

```
td <- when() |>
  define_characteristics(name = 'time', type = 'time')
```

---

define_instances *Define instances*

Description

Using this function we can define the instances from which the dimension will be generated according to the rest of its defined characteristics.

Usage

```
define_instances(td, start, end, values)

## S3 method for class 'when'
define_instances(td, start = NULL, end = NULL, values = NULL)
```

Arguments

td	A when object.
start	A string, start of the period to be included in the dimension.
end	A string, end of the period to be included in the dimension.
values	A vector of string.

Details

We must indicate dates or date components in ISO 8601 format (yyyy-mm-dd). The times in hh:mm:ss format.

Value

A when object.

See Also

Other dimension definition: define_characteristics(), get_attribute_definition_function(), get_day_part(), get_week_date_range(), select_date_levels(), select_day_level(), select_month_level(), select_quarter_level(), select_semester_level(), select_time_level(), select_week_level(), select_year_level(), set_attribute_definition_function(), set_day_part(), when()

Examples

```
td_1 <- when() |>
  define_instances(start = "2020", end = "2030")

td_1 <- when() |>
  define_instances(start = "2020-01-01", end = "2030-01-01")

td_2 <- when(type = 'time') |>
  define_instances(values = 1:5)
```

---

generate_table *Generate table*

Description

Once all the characteristics of the dimension have been defined, we can generate its table according to them using this function.

Usage

```
generate_table(td)

## S3 method for class 'when'
generate_table(td)
```

Arguments

td	A when object.

Value

A when object.

See Also

when, get_table

Other obtaining results: get_level_attribute_names(), get_level_names(), get_table_attribute_names(), set_table_attribute_names()

Examples

```
td <- when() |>
  generate_table()
```

---

get_attribute_definition_function

Get attribute definition function

Description

Each attribute is defined by a function that adds a column to a table based on the parameter that contains the date or time. This function returns the definition function for the attribute whose name is given.

Usage

```
get_attribute_definition_function(td, name)

## S3 method for class 'when'
get_attribute_definition_function(td, name = NULL)
```

Arguments

td	A when object.
name	A string, attribute name.

Value

A function.

See Also

Other dimension definition: define_characteristics(), define_instances(), get_day_part(), get_week_date_range(), select_date_levels(), select_day_level(), select_month_level(), select_quarter_level(), select_semester_level(), select_time_level(), select_week_level(), select_year_level(), set_attribute_definition_function(), set_day_part(), when()

Examples

```
f <- when() |>
  get_attribute_definition_function(name = "year")
```

---

get_day_part *Get day part*

Description

Get day part.

Usage

```
get_day_part(td)

## S3 method for class 'when'
get_day_part(td)
```

Arguments

td	A when object.

Value

A named vector.

See Also

Other dimension definition: define_characteristics(), define_instances(), get_attribute_definition_function get_week_date_range(), select_date_levels(), select_day_level(), select_month_level(), select_quarter_level(), select_semester_level(), select_time_level(), select_week_level(), select_year_level(), set_attribute_definition_function(), set_day_part(), when()

Examples

```
dp <- when() |>
  get_day_part()
```

`get_level_attribute_names` *Get level attribute names*

Description

Returns the names of the level attributes. We can obtain all the available ones or only the selected ones.

Usage

```
get_level_attribute_names(td, name, selected)

## S3 method for class 'when'
get_level_attribute_names(td, name = NULL, selected = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`td`	A when object.
`name`	A string.
`selected`	A boolean.

Value

A string vector.

See Also

Other obtaining results: `generate_table()`, `get_level_names()`, `get_table_attribute_names()`, `set_table_attribute_names()`

Examples

```
names <- when() |>
  get_level_attribute_names()
```

get_level_names *Get level names*

Description

Returns the names of the levels. We can obtain all the available ones or only the selected ones.

Usage

```
get_level_names(td, selected)

## S3 method for class 'when'
get_level_names(td, selected = FALSE)
```

Arguments

td	A when object.
selected	A boolean.

Value

A string vector.

See Also

Other obtaining results: generate_table(), get_level_attribute_names(), get_table_attribute_names(), set_table_attribute_names()

Examples

```
names <- when() |>
  get_level_names()
```

get_table *Get the table of the dimension*

Description

Once all the configuration elements have been defined and the dimension table has been generated, using this function we can obtain it in tibble format.

Usage

```
get_table(td)

## S3 method for class 'when'
get_table(td)
```

Arguments

td	A when object.

Value

A tibble, the table.

See Also

when, generate_table

Other getting results: get_table_csv(), get_table_rdb(), get_table_xlsx()

Examples

```
table <- when() |>
  generate_table() |>
  get_table()
```

---

get_table_attribute_names

Get table attribute names

Description

Returns the names of the dimension table attributes as a string vector or in string form, so we can easily use it to rename them if deemed necessary.

Usage

```
get_table_attribute_names(td, as_string)

## S3 method for class 'when'
get_table_attribute_names(td, as_string = TRUE)
```

Arguments

td	A when object.
as_string	A boolean.

Details

If the table has not been generated yet, returns the attributes it will contain when it is generated.

Value

A string.

See Also

Other obtaining results: generate_table(), get_level_attribute_names(), get_level_names(), set_table_attribute_names()

Examples

```
names <- when() |>
  get_table_attribute_names()
```

---

get_table_csv *Store the table in a csv files*

Description

Once all the configuration elements have been defined and the dimension table has been generated, using this function we can obtain it in csv format.

Usage

```
get_table_csv(td, dir, type)

## S3 method for class 'when'
get_table_csv(td, dir = NULL, type = 1)
```

Arguments

td	A when object.
dir	A string, name of a dir.
type	An integer, 1: uses "." for the decimal point and a comma for the separator; 2: uses a comma for the decimal point and a semicolon for the separator.

Details

If no dir name is given, stores the table in a temporary one.

Value

A string, name of a file.

See Also

Other getting results: get_table_rdb(), get_table_xlsx(), get_table()

Examples

```
file <- when() |>
  generate_table() |>
  get_table_csv()
```

`get_table_rdb` *Store the table in a relational database*

Description

Once all the configuration elements have been defined and the dimension table has been generated, using this function we can obtain it in table format in a Relational DBMS.

Usage

```
get_table_rdb(td, con, overwrite)

## S3 method for class 'when'
get_table_rdb(td, con, overwrite = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`td`	A `when` object.
`con`	A `DBI::DBIConnection` object.
`overwrite`	A boolean, allow overwriting tables in the database.

Value

Invisible NULL.

See Also

Other getting results: `get_table_csv()`, `get_table_xlsx()`, `get_table()`

Examples

```
my_db <- DBI::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite())

when() |>
  generate_table() |>
  get_table_rdb(my_db)

DBI::dbDisconnect(my_db)
```

`get_table_xlsx` *Store the table in a xlsx file*

Description

Once all the configuration elements have been defined and the dimension table has been generated, using this function we can obtain it in *xlsx* format.

Usage

```
get_table_xlsx(td, dir)

## S3 method for class 'when'
get_table_xlsx(td, dir = NULL)
```

Arguments

`td`	A `when` object.
`dir`	A string, name of a dir.

Details

If no dir name is given, stores the table in a temporary one.

Value

A string, name of a file.

See Also

Other getting results: `get_table_csv()`, `get_table_rdb()`, `get_table()`

Examples

```
file <- when() |>
  generate_table() |>
  get_table_xlsx()
```

get_week_date_range *Get week date range*

Description

For weeks between the given dates, gets the date of the first and last day of each week.

Usage

```
get_week_date_range(start = NULL, end = NULL, type = NULL)
```

Arguments

start	A string, start of the period to be included in the dimension.
end	A string, end of the period to be included in the dimension.
type	A string, type of calendar (NULL, 'iso', 'epi' or 'time').

Value

A tibble.

See Also

Other dimension definition: define_characteristics(), define_instances(), get_attribute_definition_function(), get_day_part(), select_date_levels(), select_day_level(), select_month_level(), select_quarter_level(), select_semester_level(), select_time_level(), select_week_level(), select_year_level(), set_attribute_definition_function(), set_day_part(), when()

Examples

```
t <- get_week_date_range(start = "2024-01-01", end = "2029-12-31")
```

select_date_levels *Configure date levels*

Description

When the dimension is defined as date type, using this function we can select the levels to include in it: day, week, month, quarter, semester and year.

Usage

```
select_date_levels(
  td,
  include_all,
  exclude_all,
  day_level,
  week_level,
  month_level,
  quarter_level,
  semester_level,
  year_level
)

## S3 method for class 'when'
select_date_levels(
  td,
  include_all = FALSE,
  exclude_all = FALSE,
  day_level = NULL,
  week_level = NULL,
  month_level = NULL,
  quarter_level = NULL,
  semester_level = NULL,
  year_level = NULL
)
```

Arguments

td	A when object.
include_all	A boolean, include all levels.
exclude_all	A boolean, exclude all levels.
day_level	A boolean, include day level.
week_level	A boolean, include week level.
month_level	A boolean, include month level.
quarter_level	A boolean, include quarter level.
semester_level	A boolean, include semester level.
year_level	A boolean, include year level.

Value

A when object.

See Also

Other dimension definition: define_characteristics(), define_instances(), get_attribute_definition_function
get_day_part(), get_week_date_range(), select_day_level(), select_month_level(), select_quarter_level(),

select_semester_level(), select_time_level(), select_week_level(), select_year_level(), set_attribute_definition_function(), set_day_part(), when()

Examples

```
td <- when() |>
  select_date_levels(week_level = FALSE)
```

`select_day_level` *Configure day level*

Description

When the dimension is defined as a date type, using this function we can select the day level and its attributes to include in it: date, month_day, week_day, quarter_day and year_day.

Usage

```
select_day_level(
  td,
  include_all,
  exclude_all,
  date,
  month_day,
  week_day,
  day_name,
  day_num_name,
  day_abbr,
  day_num_abbr,
  quarter_day,
  year_day
)

## S3 method for class 'when'
select_day_level(
  td,
  include_all = FALSE,
  exclude_all = FALSE,
  date = NULL,
  month_day = NULL,
  week_day = NULL,
  day_name = NULL,
  day_num_name = NULL,
  day_abbr = NULL,
  day_num_abbr = NULL,
  quarter_day = NULL,
  year_day = NULL
)
```

Arguments

td	A when object.
include_all	A boolean, include all fields of the level.
exclude_all	A boolean, exclude all fields of the level.
date	A boolean, include the date.
month_day	A boolean, include the day number in the month.
week_day	A boolean, the day number in the week.
day_name	A boolean, include the name of the day of the week.
day_num_name	A boolean, include the number and name of the day of the week.
day_abbr	A boolean, include the name of the day of the week in abbreviated version.
day_num_abbr	A boolean, include the number and name of the day of the week in abbreviated version.
quarter_day	A boolean, include the number of the day in the quarter.
year_day	A boolean, include the number of the day in the year.

Details

The include_all and exclude_all parameters allow us to include or exclude all attributes, and then specifically exclude or include the ones we need.

For the week_day we have the day number, its name and the name abbreviation. So that the order of the names corresponds to the alphabetical order, the combination of day number and name and/or abbreviation is included.

Value

A when object.

See Also

Other dimension definition: define_characteristics(), define_instances(), get_attribute_definition_function get_day_part(), get_week_date_range(), select_date_levels(), select_month_level(), select_quarter_level(), select_semester_level(), select_time_level(), select_week_level(), select_year_level(), set_attribute_definition_function(), set_day_part(), when()

Examples

```
td <- when() |>
  select_day_level(day_abbr = FALSE,
                   day_num_abbr = FALSE)
```

`select_month_level` *Configure month level*

Description

When the dimension is defined as a date type, using this function we can select the month level and its attributes to include in it. We can also obtain the combination of the year with the month number.

Usage

```
select_month_level(
  td,
  include_all,
  exclude_all,
  month,
  year_month,
  month_name,
  month_num_name,
  month_abbr,
  month_num_abbr
)

## S3 method for class 'when'
select_month_level(
  td,
  include_all = FALSE,
  exclude_all = FALSE,
  month = NULL,
  year_month = NULL,
  month_name = NULL,
  month_num_name = NULL,
  month_abbr = NULL,
  month_num_abbr = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`td`	A when object.
`include_all`	A boolean, include all fields of the level.
`exclude_all`	A boolean, exclude all fields of the level.
`month`	A boolean, include the month number.
`year_month`	A boolean, include the year-month combination.
`month_name`	A boolean, include the month name.
`month_num_name`	A boolean, include the month number and name.
`month_abbr`	A boolean, include the month name abbreviated version.
`month_num_abbr`	A boolean, include the month number and name abbreviated version.

Details

For the month we have the month number in the year, its name and the abbreviation of the name. So that the order of the names corresponds to the alphabetical order, the combination of month number and name and/or abbreviation is included.

The `include_all` and `exclude_all` parameters allow us to include or exclude all attributes, and then specifically exclude or include the ones we need.

Value

A `when` object.

See Also

Other dimension definition: `define_characteristics()`, `define_instances()`, `get_attribute_definition_function()`, `get_day_part()`, `get_week_date_range()`, `select_date_levels()`, `select_day_level()`, `select_quarter_level()`, `select_semester_level()`, `select_time_level()`, `select_week_level()`, `select_year_level()`, `set_attribute_definition_function()`, `set_day_part()`, `when()`

Examples

```
td <- when() |>
  select_month_level(month_abbr = FALSE,
                     month_num_abbr = FALSE)
```

---

select_quarter_level *Configure quarter level*

Description

When the dimension is defined as a date type, using this function we can select the quarter level and its attributes to include in it: quarter number and the combination of the year with it.

Usage

```
select_quarter_level(td, include_all, exclude_all, quarter, year_quarter)

## S3 method for class 'when'
select_quarter_level(
  td,
  include_all = FALSE,
  exclude_all = FALSE,
  quarter = NULL,
  year_quarter = NULL
)
```

Arguments

td	A when object.
include_all	A boolean, include all fields of the level.
exclude_all	A boolean, exclude all fields of the level.
quarter	A boolean, include the quarter field.
year_quarter	A boolean, include the quarter field.

Details

The include_all and exclude_all parameters allow us to include or exclude all attributes, and then specifically exclude or include the ones we need.

Value

A when object.

See Also

Other dimension definition: define_characteristics(), define_instances(), get_attribute_definition_function
get_day_part(), get_week_date_range(), select_date_levels(), select_day_level(), select_month_level(),
select_semester_level(), select_time_level(), select_week_level(), select_year_level(),
set_attribute_definition_function(), set_day_part(), when()

Examples

```
td <- when() |>
  select_quarter_level(quarter = FALSE)
```

---

select_semester_level *Configure semester level*

Description

When the dimension is defined as a date type, using this function we can select the semester level and its attributes to include in it: semester number and the combination of the year with it.

Usage

```
select_semester_level(td, include_all, exclude_all, semester, year_semester)

## S3 method for class 'when'
select_semester_level(
  td,
  include_all = FALSE,
  exclude_all = FALSE,
```

```
  semester = NULL,
  year_semester = NULL
)
```

Arguments

td	A when object.
include_all	A boolean, include all fields of the level.
exclude_all	A boolean, exclude all fields of the level.
semester	A boolean, include the semester field.
year_semester	A boolean, include the semester field.

Details

The include_all and exclude_all parameters allow us to include or exclude all attributes, and then specifically exclude or include the ones we need.

Value

A when object.

See Also

Other dimension definition: define_characteristics(), define_instances(), get_attribute_definition_function(), get_day_part(), get_week_date_range(), select_date_levels(), select_day_level(), select_month_level(), select_quarter_level(), select_time_level(), select_week_level(), select_year_level(), set_attribute_definition_function(), set_day_part(), when()

Examples

```
td <- when() |>
  select_semester_level(semester = FALSE)
```

---

select_time_level *Select time level*

Description

When the dimension is defined as a time type, using this function we can select the level and its attributes to include in it: time, minute, second and day_part.

Usage

```
select_time_level(td, include_all, exclude_all, time, minute, second, day_part)

## S3 method for class 'when'
select_time_level(
  td,
  include_all = FALSE,
  exclude_all = FALSE,
  time = NULL,
  minute = NULL,
  second = NULL,
  day_part = NULL
)
```

Arguments

td	A when object.
include_all	A boolean, include all fields of the level.
exclude_all	A boolean, exclude all fields of the level.
time	A boolean, include a field for the time.
minute	A boolean, include the minute level of detail.
second	A boolean, include the second level of detail.
day_part	A boolean, include the parts of the day.

Details

The 'hour' attribute will always be included. If the 'minute' attribute is not included the 'second' attribute will not be included either.

Value

A when object.

See Also

Other dimension definition: define_characteristics(), define_instances(), get_attribute_definition_function get_day_part(), get_week_date_range(), select_date_levels(), select_day_level(), select_month_level(), select_quarter_level(), select_semester_level(), select_week_level(), select_year_level(), set_attribute_definition_function(), set_day_part(), when()

Examples

```
td <- when() |>
  select_time_level(day_part = FALSE)
```

`select_week_level` *Configure week level*

Description

When the dimension is defined as a date type, using this function we can select the week level and its attributes to include in it: week and year_week.

Usage

```
select_week_level(td, include_all, exclude_all, week, year_week)

## S3 method for class 'when'
select_week_level(
  td,
  include_all = FALSE,
  exclude_all = FALSE,
  week = NULL,
  year_week = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`td`	A `when` object.
`include_all`	A boolean, include all fields of the level.
`exclude_all`	A boolean, exclude all fields of the level.
`week`	A boolean, include the week number.
`year_week`	A boolean, include the year-week combination.

Details

The `include_all` and `exclude_all` parameters allow us to include or exclude all attributes, and then specifically exclude or include the ones we need.

For the first and last days of the year, the year associated with the week may be different from the year of the date, depending on the date type selected.

The week number associated with each date depends on the type of date dimension selected: standard ('date'), ISO 8601 ('iso') or epidemiological ('epi').

The standard week numbers blocks of 7 days beginning on January 1. The last week of the year can be less than 7 days long.

The ISO 8601 week numbers blocks of 7 days from Monday to Sunday. The first and last week of the year can contain days from the previous or next year.

The epidemiological week is like ISO 8601 only that it considers that the week begins on Sunday.

Value

A when object.

See Also

Other dimension definition: define_characteristics(), define_instances(), get_attribute_definition_function(), get_day_part(), get_week_date_range(), select_date_levels(), select_day_level(), select_month_level(), select_quarter_level(), select_semester_level(), select_time_level(), select_year_level(), set_attribute_definition_function(), set_day_part(), when()

Examples

```
td <- when() |>
  select_week_level(year_week = FALSE)
```

---

select_year_level *Configure year level*

Description

When the dimension is defined as a date type, using this function we can select the year level and its attributes to include in it: year and decade.

Usage

```
select_year_level(td, include_all, exclude_all, year, decade)

## S3 method for class 'when'
select_year_level(
  td,
  include_all = FALSE,
  exclude_all = FALSE,
  year = NULL,
  decade = NULL
)
```

Arguments

td	A when object.
include_all	A boolean, include all fields of the level.
exclude_all	A boolean, exclude all fields of the level.
year	A boolean, include the year field.
decade	A boolean, include the decade field.

Details

The include_all and exclude_all parameters allow us to include or exclude all attributes, and then specifically exclude or include the ones we need.

Value

A when object.

See Also

Other dimension definition: define_characteristics(), define_instances(), get_attribute_definition_function(), get_day_part(), get_week_date_range(), select_date_levels(), select_day_level(), select_month_level(), select_quarter_level(), select_semester_level(), select_time_level(), select_week_level(), set_attribute_definition_function(), set_day_part(), when()

Examples

```
td <- when() |>
  select_year_level(decade = FALSE)
```

---

set_attribute_definition_function

Set attribute definition function

Description

Each attribute is defined by a function that adds a column to a table based on the parameter that contains the date or time. This function sets the definition function for the attribute whose name is given.

Usage

```
set_attribute_definition_function(td, name, f)

## S3 method for class 'when'
set_attribute_definition_function(td, name = NULL, f = NULL)
```

Arguments

td	A when object.
name	A string, attribute name.
f	A function.

Value

A when object.

See Also

Other dimension definition: define_characteristics(), define_instances(), get_attribute_definition_function
get_day_part(), get_week_date_range(), select_date_levels(), select_day_level(), select_month_level(),
select_quarter_level(), select_semester_level(), select_time_level(), select_week_level(),
select_year_level(), set_day_part(), when()

Examples

```
f <- function(table, values, ...) {
  table[['year']] <- 'Not defined'
  table
}

wd <- when() |>
  set_attribute_definition_function(name = "year", f)
```

---

set_day_part *Set day part*

Description

Using this function we can change the name assigned to the hours of the day to designate the parts of the day.

Usage

```
set_day_part(td, hour, name)

## S3 method for class 'when'
set_day_part(td, hour = NULL, name = NULL)
```

Arguments

td	A when object.
hour	A number, hour number (between 0 and 23).
name	a string, name of the part of the day.

Value

A when object.

See Also

Other dimension definition: define_characteristics(), define_instances(), get_attribute_definition_function
get_day_part(), get_week_date_range(), select_date_levels(), select_day_level(), select_month_level(),
select_quarter_level(), select_semester_level(), select_time_level(), select_week_level(),
select_year_level(), set_attribute_definition_function(), when()

Examples

```
td <- when() |>
  set_day_part(hour = c(21:23, 0:4), name = "Night")
```

`set_table_attribute_names` *Set table attribute names*

Description

Rename the attributes of the dimension table. It is especially useful if we want to export the table, for example, to a database.

Usage

```
set_table_attribute_names(td, names)

## S3 method for class 'when'
set_table_attribute_names(td, names = NULL)
```

Arguments

`td`	A when object.
`names`	A string vector.

Value

A when object.

See Also

Other obtaining results: `generate_table()`, `get_level_attribute_names()`, `get_level_names()`, `get_table_attribute_names()`

Examples

```
wd <- when() |>
  generate_table()
wd |>
  get_table_attribute_names()

wd <- wd |>
  set_table_attribute_names(
    c(
      'id_when',
      'date',
      'month_day',
```

```
      'week_day',
      'day_name',
      'day_num_name',
      'year_week',
      'week',
      'year_month',
      'month',
      'month_name',
      'month_num_name',
      'year'
    )
  )
```

`time_seconds` *Time in seconds of a day*

Description

Time in seconds of a day

Usage

```
time_seconds
```

Format

A vector.

See Also

Other time definition: `date_days`

`when` `when` *S3 class*

Description

Creates a `when` object.

Usage

```
when(
  name = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  locale = NULL,
  start = lubridate::today(),
  end = lubridate::today(),
  values = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

name	A string, table name.
type	A string, type of calendar (NULL, 'iso', 'epi' or 'time').
locale	A locale, to use for day and month names.
start	A string, start of the period to be included in the dimension.
end	A string, end of the period to be included in the dimension.
values	A vector of string.
...	Rest of boolean configuration parameters.

Details

Using the parameters of this function we can configure practically all the elements of the dimension. Alternatively, we can use the configuration functions to define the available options.

We discuss the parameters in each of the specific configuration functions.

Value

A when object.

See Also

generate_table, get_table

Other dimension definition: define_characteristics(), define_instances(), get_attribute_definition_function get_day_part(), get_week_date_range(), select_date_levels(), select_day_level(), select_month_level(), select_quarter_level(), select_semester_level(), select_time_level(), select_week_level(), select_year_level(), set_attribute_definition_function(), set_day_part()

Examples

```
td_1 <- when()

td_2 <- when(type = 'time')
```

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