Package 'hR'

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Type Package

Title Better Data Engineering in Human Resources

Version 0.3.0

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Description Methods for data engineering in the human resources (HR) corporate domain. Designed for HR analytics practitioners and workforce-oriented data sets.

BugReports https://github.com/dalekube/hR/issues

Encoding UTF-8

License GPL

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

Imports data.table, knitr

Depends R(>= 2.10)

Suggests rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

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Contents

`hierarchy` *hierarchy*

Description

The hierarchy function transforms a standard set of unique employee and supervisor identifiers (employee IDs, email addresses, etc.) into a wide or elongated format that can be used to aggregate employee data by a particular line of leadership (i.e. include everyone who rolls up to Susan).

Usage

```
hierarchy(ee, supv, format = "long", descending = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`ee`	A vector containing unique identifiers for employees.
`supv`	A vector containing unique identifiers for supervisors. These values should be of the same type as the employee values.
`format`	character string; either "long" or "wide"; default = "long".
`descending`	logical; default = TRUE. Should the hierarchy levels be descending (i.e. the top person in the hierarchy is represented at level 1)?

Value

data table

Examples

```
ee = c("Dale@hR.com","Bob@hR.com","Julie@hR.com","Andrea@hR.com")
supv = c("Julie@hR.com","Julie@hR.com","Andrea@hR.com","Susan@hR.com")
hierarchy(ee,supv,format="long",descending=TRUE)
```

`hierarchyStats` *hierarchyStats*

Description

The hierarchyStats function computes summary statistics and span of control metrics from a standard set of unique employee and supervisor identifiers (employee IDs, email addresses, etc.).

Usage

```
hierarchyStats(ee, supv)
```

Arguments

ee	A vector containing unique identifiers for employees.
supv	A vector containing unique identifiers for supervisors. These values should be of the same type as the employee values.

Value

list

Examples

```
ee = c("Dale@hR.com","Bob@hR.com","Julie@hR.com","Andrea@hR.com")
supv = c("Julie@hR.com","Julie@hR.com","Andrea@hR.com","Susan@hR.com")
hierarchyStats(ee,supv)
```

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hierarchyValid *hierarchyValid*

Description

The hierarchyValid function considers a standard set of unique employee and supervisor identifiers (employee IDs, email addresses, etc.) and validates the completeness and quality of the two input vectors representing the overall hierarchy.

Usage

```
hierarchyValid(ee, supv)
```

Arguments

ee	A vector containing unique identifiers for employees.
supv	A vector containing unique identifiers for supervisors. These values should be of the same type as the employee values.

Value

logical

Examples

```
ee = c("Dale@hR.com","Bob@hR.com","Julie@hR.com","Andrea@hR.com")
supv = c("Julie@hR.com","Julie@hR.com","Andrea@hR.com","Susan@hR.com")
hierarchyValid(ee,supv)
```

`workforceHistory` *Workforce history data for a sample team of employees and contractors.*

Description

Artificial data that reflects the workforce history data structure often used to manage employment records in a human capital management system (HCM). Modern enterprises store data in this format at the core of their HCM. This data is the root source of all data analysis and reporting related to headcount, hiring, turnover, etc.

Usage

```
data(workforceHistory)
```

Format

A data table with 45 rows and 10 variables:

DATE Effective date of the record

SEQ Effective sequence of the record (used to manage multiple records for the same effective date)

ACTION Action

EMPLID Employee ID

SUPVID Supervisor ID

TYPE Employee type (employee or contractor)

REGTEMP Regular, temporary, or contract employment

TITLE Job title

STATUS Employment status

NAME Employee name ...

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