

Package ‘emoji’

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arrow	<i>Insert Arrow emojis</i>
-------	----------------------------

Description

Insert Arrow emojis

Usage

arrow(direction)

Arguments

direction	Character denoting the direction of the arrow. Should be one of “up”, “up-right”, “right”, “down-right”, “down”, “down-left”, “left”, “up-left”, “up-down”, or “left-right”.
-----------	--

Details

This function is vectorized. Wrong input of direction will result in NAs.
#@return Character vector of emojis.

Examples

```
arrow("up-down")  
  
arrow(c("up", "up", "down", "down", "left", "right", "left", "right"))
```

clock	<i>emoji version of time</i>
-------	------------------------------

Description

emoji version of time

Usage

```
clock(time)
```

Arguments

time a POSIXct object

Details

This function is vectorized.

Value

Character vector of emojis showing the closest time.

Examples

```
times <- as.POSIXct("2021-09-17 14:33:21 PDT") + seq(1:30) * 3500  
clock(times)
```

emoji	<i>Find a single emoji</i>
-------	----------------------------

Description

This function starts by looking for exact matches in `emoji_name`. If none is found in `emoji_name` then it looks in `emoji_keyword`. `emoji_keyword` can produce more than 1 matches, which will lead to one being returned at random.

Usage

```
emoji(keyword)
```

Arguments

keyword Character, either name or keyword. If more than one emoji has the specified keyword, will pick one at random.

Details

This function isn't vectorized and will thus only work with 1 keyword at a time.

Examples

```
emoji("smile")
emoji("taco")

set.seed(1234)
replicate(24, emoji("clock"))
replicate(10, emoji("flag"))
```

emojis	<i>Full List of Emojis</i>
--------	----------------------------

Description

This data set is the heart of the emoji package. It contains various information regarding all the available emojis as of v16.0.

Usage

```
emojis
```

Format

tibble with 19 columns and `nrow(emojis)` rows

emoji character representation of the emoji

name name

group group, e.g. "Smileys & People"

subgroup sub group, e.g. "face-positive"

version version where the emoji was introduced

points Decimal Code Point(s)

nrunes number of runes the emoji uses

runes vector of unicode runes, i.e. hexadecimal representations prefixed with "U+"

qualified Status of the emoji, can be one of 4 types; "component", "fully-qualified", "minimally-qualified", and "unqualified". See details for more.

vendor_* for apple ... windows logical indicating if the given vendor supports the emoji

keywords vector of keywords

keywords vector of aliases

Details

The levels of qualified have the following meaning

- **component**: an Emoji_Component, excluding Regional_Indicators, ASCII, and non-Emoji.
- **fully-qualified**: a fully-qualified emoji (see ED-18 in UTS #51), excluding Emoji_Component
- **minimally-qualified**: a minimally-qualified emoji (see ED-18a in UTS #51)
- **unqualified**: a unqualified emoji (See ED-19 in UTS #51)

Source

Unicode® Full Emoji Charts v16.0 - <https://www.unicode.org/emoji/charts-16.0/full-emoji-list.html>

Unicode® Emoji Charts v16.0 - <https://www.unicode.org/emoji/charts-16.0/emoji-list.html>

Unicode® Emoji Ordering, v16.0 - <https://www.unicode.org/emoji/charts/emoji-ordering.txt>

<https://github.com/github/gemoji>

<https://github.com/muan/emojilib>

See Also

emoji_name emoji_keyword

emoji_count

Count the number of emojis in a string

Description

Vectorised over string

Usage

```
emoji_count(string)
```

Arguments

string	Input vector
--------	--------------

Value

An integer vector

See Also

[stringr::str_count\(\)](#)

Examples

```
string <- paste(c(letters[1:4], emoji_name[1:6]), collapse = " ")

emoji_count(string)

emoji_count(emoji_name[1:6])
```

emoji_detect	<i>Detect the presence or absence of emojis in a string</i>
--------------	---

Description

Vectorised over string

Usage

```
emoji_detect(string, negate = FALSE)
```

Arguments

string	Input vector. Either a character vector, or something coercible to one.
negate	If TRUE, inverts the resulting boolean vector.

Value

A logical vector

See Also

[stringr::str_detect\(\)](#)

Examples

```
string <- c(letters[1:4], emoji_name[1:6])
emoji_detect(string)
```

emoji_extract	<i>Extract emojis from a string</i>
---------------	-------------------------------------

Description

vectorised over string

Usage

```
emoji_extract(string)

emoji_extract_all(string, simplify = FALSE)
```

Arguments

string	Input vector.
simplify	see stringr::str_extract_all()

Value

A character vector

See Also

[stringr::str_extract\(\)](#) and [stringr::str_extract_all\(\)](#)

Examples

```
chars <- c(letters[1:4], emoji_name[1:6])

set.seed(1234)

strings <- lapply(1:10, function(x) paste(sample(chars, x), collapse = ""))

extracts <- emoji_extract(strings)

all_extracts <- emoji_extract_all(strings)
```

`emoji_find`*List all emoji with a given keyword*

Description

This function will look in `emoji_keyword` to report back the given emojis.

Usage

```
emoji_find(keyword)
```

Arguments

<code>keyword</code>	Character, Emoji keyword.
----------------------	---------------------------

Examples

```
emoji_find("happy")  
emoji_find("cat")  
emoji_find("family")
```

`emoji_fix`*Turn emojis into qualified emojis*

Description

Some emojis can be written in multiple different ways either as fully-qualified, minimally-qualified, or unqualified. `emoji_fix()` will take any emoji and return the fully-qualified version of that emoji.

Usage

```
emoji_fix(x)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Characters, vector of emojis.
----------------	-------------------------------

Details

This function is vectorized.

Value

vector of fully-qualified emojis

Examples

```
unqualified_ind <- which(emojis$qualified == "unqualified")[1:10]
unqualified <- emojis$emoji[unqualified_ind]

unqualified
emoji_fix(unqualified)
```

emoji_glue

*Glue Interpolation for Emojis***Description**

Combine the power of `glue::glue` and `emoji()`.

Usage

```
emoji_glue(..., .envir = parent.frame())
```

Arguments

<code>...</code>	[expressions] Unnamed arguments are taken to be expression string(s) to format. Multiple inputs are concatenated together before formatting. Named arguments are taken to be temporary variables available for substitution. For <code>glue_data()</code> , elements in <code>...</code> override the values in <code>.x</code> .
<code>.envir</code>	[environment: <code>parent.frame()</code>] Environment to evaluate each expression in. Expressions are evaluated from left to right. If <code>.x</code> is an environment, the expressions are evaluated in that environment and <code>.envir</code> is ignored. If <code>NULL</code> is passed, it is equivalent to <code>emptyenv()</code> .

Details

`emoji_glue()` behaves in much the same way a lot of messaging apps work. Anything inside a pair of `:` will be interpolated into an emoji. You can think of `emoji_glue()` as being a shorthand for `glue("I love {emoji('taco')}s")`.

Block ending with `*` will be collapsed.

Value

a `glue::glue()` string.

Examples

```
emoji_glue("I love :taco:s")

emoji_glue("one :heart:")
emoji_glue("many :heart*:")
```

emoji_keyword

Emoji Keywords

Description

This list contains information about which emojis are contained in which keywords.

Usage

```
emoji_keyword
```

Format

named list of characters with 7665 elements

Source

Unicode® Full Emoji Charts v16.0 - <https://www.unicode.org/emoji/charts-16.0/full-emoji-list.html>

Unicode® Emoji Charts v16.0 - <https://www.unicode.org/emoji/charts-16.0/emoji-list.html>

Unicode® Emoji Ordering, v16.0 - <https://www.unicode.org/emoji/charts/emoji-ordering.txt#> @source

<https://github.com/github/gemoji>

<https://github.com/muan/emojilib>

See Also

emojis emoji_name

emoji_locate

Locate the position of emojis in a string

Description

Vectorised over string

Usage

```
emoji_locate(string)
```

```
emoji_locate_all(string)
```

Arguments

string Input vector

Value

For emoji_locate an integer matrix, for emoji_locate_all a list of integer matrices

Examples

```
string <- paste(c(letters[1:4], emoji_name[1:6]), collapse = " ")
emoji_locate(string)
emoji_locate_all(string)
```

emoji_match	<i>Extract matched emojis from a string</i>
-------------	---

Description

Vectorized over string

Usage

```
emoji_match(string)
emoji_match_all(string)
```

Arguments

string	Input vector
--------	--------------

Value

see [stringr::str_match\(\)](#)

See Also

[stringr::str_match](#)

Examples

```
chars <- c(letters[1:4], emoji_name[1:6])
set.seed(1234)
strings <- lapply(1:10, function(x) paste(sample(chars, x), collapse = ""))
extracts <- emoji_match(strings)

extracts <- emoji_match_all(strings)
```

emoji_modifiers	<i>Emoji Modifiers</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

This data set contains all the emojis with modifiers, their unmodified version as well as a list of the the modifiers.

Usage

```
emoji_modifiers
```

Format

tibble with 3 columns and `nrow(emoji_modifiers)` rows

emoji_modifiers character representation of the emoji with modifiers

emoji character representation of the emoji without modifiers

modifiers list of modifiers

Source

Unicode® Full Emoji Charts v16.0 - <https://www.unicode.org/emoji/charts-16.0/full-emoji-list.html>

Unicode® Emoji Charts v16.0 - <https://www.unicode.org/emoji/charts-16.0/emoji-list.html>

Unicode® Emoji Ordering, v16.0 - <https://www.unicode.org/emoji/charts/emoji-ordering.txt#> @source

<https://github.com/github/gemoji>

<https://github.com/muan/emojilib>

See Also

emojis emoji_name

emoji_modifier_extract	<i>Extract Modifiers from Emojis</i>
------------------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Extract Modifiers from Emojis

Usage

```
emoji_modifier_extract(x)
```

Arguments

x Characters, vector of emojis.

Details

This function is vectorized. See [emoji_modifiers](#) for full list of modified emojis and their unmodified state.

Value

list of character vectors.

Examples

```
waving_hands <- emojis$emoji[grepl("waving hand", emojis$name)]
waving_hands

emoji_modifier_extract(waving_hands)

set.seed(1234)
emoji_sample <- sample(emojis$emoji, 10)
emoji_sample

emoji_modifier_extract(emoji_sample)
```

emoji_modifier_remove *Remove Modifiers from Emojis*

Description

Remove Modifiers from Emojis

Usage

```
emoji_modifier_remove(x)
```

Arguments

x Characters, vector of emojis.

Details

This function is vectorized. See [emoji_modifiers](#) for full list of modified emojis and their unmodified state.

Value

character vector, single emojis will be replaced with un-modified if possible.

Examples

```
waving_hands <- emojis$emoji[grepl("waving hand", emojis$name)]
waving_hands

emoji_modifier_remove(waving_hands)

set.seed(1234)
emoji_sample <- sample(emojis$emoji, 10)
emoji_sample

emoji_modifier_remove(emoji_sample)
```

emoji_name

Emoji Names

Description

This vector is a named vector of emojis, where then names are unique descriptive identifiers for the emojis. This vector is well suited to be used as a tool to replace emojis with natural language descriptions.

Usage

```
emoji_name
```

Format

named character vector with 4698 elements

Details

Some emojis will appear multiple times since they have multiple names associated with them. Such as "grinning" and "grinning_face" leading to the same emoji.

Source

Unicode® Full Emoji Charts v16.0 - <https://www.unicode.org/emoji/charts-16.0/full-emoji-list.html>

Unicode® Emoji Charts v16.0 - <https://www.unicode.org/emoji/charts-16.0/emoji-list.html>

Unicode® Emoji Ordering, v16.0 - <https://www.unicode.org/emoji/charts/emoji-ordering.txt#> @source

<https://github.com/github/gemoji>

<https://github.com/muan/emojilib>

See Also

emojis emoji_keyword

emoji_p

*Summarise your p-values with emoji***Description**

Summarise your p-values with emoji

Usage

```
emoji_p(  
  x,  
  names = c("laughing", "joy", "grin", "smile", "thinking", "poop"),  
  cutpoints = c(1e-05, 0.001, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1),  
  legend = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

x	A vector of p-values.
names	A character vector, for each of the p-value cutoff points. The names are being passed to emoji().
cutpoints	A numeric vector of cutpoints between emojis.
legend	Logical, denotes if the result should be returned with a legend.

Details

This function is vectorized. The input cutpoints must be 1 shorter than the names input. The input cutpoints should not include 0 or 1 and be in ascending order.

Examples

```
set.seed(1234)  
emoji_p(1)  
emoji_p(0.1)  
emoji_p(0.05)  
emoji_p(0.01)  
emoji_p(1e-6)  
  
emoji_p(0.01, legend = TRUE)  
  
emoji_p(rbeta(50, 2, 5))  
  
emoji_p(  
  runif(100, 0, 0.1),  
  names = c("biceps", "hundred", "thumbs_down", "thumbs_up"),  
  cutpoints = c(0.001, 0.01, 0.05)  
)
```

emoji_replace	<i>Replace emojis in a string</i>
---------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Vectorised over string and replacement

Usage

```
emoji_replace(string, replacement)

emoji_replace_all(string, replacement)
```

Arguments

string	Input vector
replacement	A character vector of replacements. Should either be of length 1 or the same length as string. See stringr::str_replace() for details

Value

A character vector

Examples

```
emoji_replace(emoji_name[1], "_emoji_")

string <- paste(c(letters[1:4], emoji_name[1:6]), collapse = " ")

emoji_replace_all(emoji_name[1:6], "_emoji_")
```

emoji_replace_name	<i>Replace emojis in a string with name</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Vectorised over string

Usage

```
emoji_replace_name(string)
```

Arguments

string	Input vector
--------	--------------

Details

Each emoji is replaced with human readable string in the form :name_of_emoji:.

Value

A character vector

Examples

```
example <- c(
  paste0("This is an emoji; ", emoji("person_facepalming")),
  paste0("You can write slides in ", emoji("key"), emoji("musical_note"))
)

example

emoji_replace_name(example)
```

emoji_rx

A regular expression to catch all emojis

Description

This regex will capture all fully-qualified and minimally-qualified emojis.

Usage

```
emoji_rx
```

Format

character vector

Source

https://www.unicode.org/reports/tr51/#emoji_data

emoji_subset

Keep strings containing an emoji, or find positions

Description

Keep strings containing an emoji, or find positions

Usage

```
emoji_subset(string, negate = FALSE)
```

```
emoji_which(string, negate = FALSE)
```

Arguments

string	input vector
negate	If TRUE, inverts the resulting boolean vector.

Value

A character vector

See Also

```
stringr::str_subset()
```

Examples

```
string <- c(letters[1:4], emoji_name[1:6])

emoji_subset(string) == emoji_name[1:6]
emoji_subset(string, negate = TRUE)

emoji_which(string)
emoji_which(string, negate = TRUE)
```

flag*Insert Flag Emojis*

Description

Insert Flag Emojis

Usage

```
flag(name, return_key = FALSE)
```

Arguments

name	Character denoting the place of the flag. Set return_key = TRUE to get full list of allowed names.
return_key	Logical, set to TRUE to get full list of allowed names.

Details

This function is vectorized. The input is being normalized before matching which will hopefully lead to lower friction and easier matching. Punctuation is being removed and case is not taken into consideration when matching. You can run `flag(return_key = TRUE)` to get full list of allowed names.

Value

Character vector of emojis.

Examples

```
flag(c("Vietnam", "Greenland", "Estonia", "Denmark", "united states"))

flag(c("US Virgin Islands", "U.S. Virgin Islands", "u.s. virgin islands"))
```

keycap	<i>Keycap emoji sequence</i>
--------	------------------------------

Description

Keycap emoji sequence

Usage

```
keycap(x)
```

Arguments

x	character, must be a number between 0 and 10, "#", or "*".
---	--

Details

This function is vectorized.

Value

a keycap version of x

Examples

```
keycap(6)
keycap('#')

keycap(1:10)
```

medal

Insert medal emojis

Description

Insert medal emojis

Usage

```
medal(place)
```

Arguments

place Character denoting the place of the medal. See details for allowed names.

Details

This function is vectorized. There are a 1st, 2nd and 3rd place medals and allowed names are listed below. Note that matches are made without case.

- 1st place medal: "1", "1st", or "gold"
- 2nd place medal: "2", "2nd", or "silver"
- 3rd place medal: "3", "3rd", or "bronze"

Value

Character vector of emojis.

Examples

```
medal(1:3)

medal("gold")
medal("Gold")
```

moon	<i>Insert Moon Phase Emoji</i>
------	--------------------------------

Description

Insert Moon Phase Emoji

Usage

```
moon(date, day = day_in_synodic_cycle(date))
```

Arguments

date	a date
day	number of days since new moon

Details

This function is vectorized. If not supplied, day is calculated using the approximation of [day_in_synodic_cycle](#), i.e the number of days since a known new moon modulo 29.530588853 days.

Value

a moon emoji

Examples

```
moon(Sys.Date())

january <- as.Date("2021-01-01") + 0:30
moon(january)
```

shape	<i>Insert Arrow emojis</i>
-------	----------------------------

Description

Insert Arrow emojis

Usage

```
shape(color, type)
```

Arguments

color	Character, denoting the color of the shape. Must be one of "red", "orange", "yellow", "green", "blue", "purple", "brown", "black", "white".
type	Character, denoting the type of shape. Must be one of "heart", "circle", or "square".

Details

This function is vectorized.

#@return Character vector of emojis.

Examples

```
shape("yellow", "heart")

shape("yellow", c("heart", "circle", "square"))

shape(color = c("red", "orange", "yellow", "green", "blue",
               "purple", "brown", "black", "white"),
      type = "circle")

outer(
  c("red", "orange", "yellow", "green", "blue",
    "purple", "brown", "black", "white"),
  c("heart", "circle", "square"),
  shape
)
```

 zoo

Random Animals

Description

This function returns random animals emojis.

Usage

```
zoo(size, replace = FALSE)
```

Arguments

size	a non-negative integer giving the number of items to choose.
replace	should sampling be with replacement? Defaults to FALSE.

Value

Character vector of animal emojis.

Examples

```
set.seed(1234)
```

```
zoo(1)
```

```
zoo(10)
```

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