Package ‘BBmisc’

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Title  Miscellaneous Helper Functions for B. Bischl

Description  Miscellaneous helper functions for and from B. Bischl and
some other guys, mainly for package development.

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BugReports  https://github.com/berndbischl/BBmisc/issues

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R topics documented:

addClasses ................................................................. 4
argsAsNamedList .......................................................... 4
asMatrixCols ............................................................. 5
asQuoted ................................................................. 5
binPack ................................................................. 6
R topics documented:
capitalizeStrings ................................................. 7
catf ................................................................. 7
cFactor ............................................................. 8
checkArg .......................................................... 9
checkListElementClass ............................................ 10
chunk ............................................................... 11
clipString .......................................................... 12
coalesce ............................................................ 12
collapse ............................................................ 13
collapsef ............................................................ 14
computeMode ....................................................... 14
convertDataFrameCols .............................................. 15
convertInteger ...................................................... 16
convertIntegers ..................................................... 17
convertListOfRowsToDataFrame ................................. 17
convertMatrixType ............................................... 18
convertRowsToList ............................................... 19
dapply .............................................................. 20
deprecated ......................................................... 21
do.call2 ............................................................ 22
dropNamed .......................................................... 22
ensureVector ....................................................... 23
explode .............................................................. 24
extractSubList ..................................................... 24
filterNull .......................................................... 25
getAttributeNames ............................................... 26
class1 ............................................................... 26
getFirst ............................................................ 27
getMaxIndex ......................................................... 27
getMaxIndexOfRows ............................................... 28
getOperatingSystem ............................................... 29
getAddress ........................................................ 30
getUnixTime ....................................................... 30
getUsedFactorLevels ............................................. 31
hasAttributes ...................................................... 31
insert .............................................................. 32
is.error ........................................................... 32
isDirectory ........................................................ 33
isEmptyDirectory .................................................. 34
isExpensiveExampleOk .......................................... 34
isFALSE ............................................................ 35
isProperlyNamed .................................................. 35
isScalarNA ......................................................... 36
isScalarValue ...................................................... 36
isSubset ........................................................... 37
isSuperset ......................................................... 38
isValidName ....................................................... 38
R topics documented:

itostr ................................. 39
lib .................................. 39
load2 ................................. 40
lsort ................................. 41
makeDataFrame ...................... 41
makeFileCache ...................... 42
makeProgressBar ................. 43
makeS3Obj ......................... 45
makeSimpleFileLogger .......... 45
mapValues ........................... 46
messagef ........................... 47
namedList ........................... 48
names2 .............................. 48
normalize ........................... 49
optimizeSubInts .................. 50
pause ............................... 51
printHead ........................... 51
printStrToChar ................... 52
printToChar ....................... 53
rangeVal ........................... 53
requirePackages .................. 54
rowLapply .......................... 55
save2 ............................... 56
seq_row ............................. 57
setAttribute ...................... 57
setClasses ......................... 58
setRowNames ....................... 59
setValue ............................ 59
sortByCol .......................... 60
splitPath ........................... 60
splitTime ........................... 61
stopf ................................ 61
strrepeat ........................... 62
suppressAll ....................... 63
symdiff ............................. 63
system3 ............................. 64
toRangeStr ......................... 65
vlapply ............................. 65
warningf ............................ 66
which.first ........................ 67
%btwn% ............................... 67
%nin% ................................ 68

Index 69
**addClasses**  
*A wrapper to add to the class attribute.*

**Description**  
A wrapper to add to the class attribute.

**Usage**  
`addClasses(x, classes)`

**Arguments**  
- **x**  
  `[any]`  
  Your object.
- **classes**  
  `[character]`  
  Classes to add. Will be added in front (specialization).

**Value**  
Changed object `x`.

**Examples**

```r
  x = list()
  print(class(x))
  x = addClasses(x, c("foo1", "foo2"))
  print(class(x))
```

---

**argsAsNamedList**  
*Parses ... arguments to a named list.*

**Description**  
The deparsed name will be used for arguments with missing names. Missing names will be set to `NA`.

**Usage**  
`argsAsNamedList(...)`

**Arguments**  
- **...**  
  Arbitrary number of objects.
asMatrixCols

Value
list : Named list with objects.

Examples

\[
\begin{align*}
  z &= 3 \\
  \text{argsAsNamedList}(x = 1, y = 2, z)
  \end{align*}
\]

asMatrixCols  Extracts a named element from a list of lists.

Description
Extracts a named element from a list of lists.

Usage

asMatrixCols(xs, row.names, col.names)
asMatrixRows(xs, row.names, col.names)

Arguments

- \(xs\) [list]
  A list of vectors of the same length.
- \(row.names\) [character | integer | NULL]
  Row names of result. Default is to take the names of the elements of \(xs\).
- \(col.names\) [character | integer | NULL]
  Column names of result. Default is to take the names of the elements of \(xs\).

Value
matrix .

asQuoted  Converts a string into a quoted expression.

Description
Works the same as if you would have entered the expression and called quote on it.

Usage

asQuoted(s, env = parent.frame())
Arguments

s [character(1)]
Expression as string.

env [numeric(1)]
Environment for expression. Default is parent.frame()

Value

Quoted expression.

Examples

asQuoted("x == 3")

binPack
Simple bin packing.

Description

Maps numeric items in x into groups with sum less or equal than capacity. A very simple greedy algorithm is used, which is not really optimized for speed. This is a convenience function for smaller vectors, not a competitive solver for the real binbacking problem. If an element of x exceeds capacity, an error is thrown.

Usage

binPack(x, capacity)

Arguments

x [numeric]
Numeric vector of elements to group.

capacity [numeric(1)]
Maximum capacity of each bin, i.e., elements will be grouped so their sum does not exceed this limit.

Value

integer. Integer with values “1” to “n.bins” indicating bin membership.

Examples

x = 1:10
bp = binPack(x, 11)
xs = split(x, bp)
print(xs)
print(sapply(xs, sum))
capitalizeStrings

**Capitalise strings in a vector**

**Description**

Capitalise first word or all words of a character vector. Lower back of vector element or word, respectively.

**Usage**

```r
capitalizeStrings(x, all.words = FALSE, lower.back = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- **x** [character(n)]
  - Vector of character elements to capitalize.
- **all.words** [logical(1)]
  - If TRUE all words of each vector element are capitalized. FALSE capitalizes the first word of each vector element.
- **lower.back** [logical(1)]
  - TRUE lowers the back of each word or vector element (depends on all.words).

**Value**

Capitalized vector: [character(n)].

**Examples**

```r
capitalizeStrings(c("the tall", "wags The dOg", "That looks fuNny!"))
capitalizeStrings(c("the tall", "wags The dOg", "That looks fuNny!"), all.words = TRUE, lower.back = TRUE)
```

catf

**Wrapper for cat and sprintf.**

**Description**

A simple wrapper for `cat(sprintf(...))`.

**Usage**

```r
catf(..., file = "", append = FALSE, newline = TRUE)
```
cFactor

Combine multiple factors and return a factor.

Arguments

... [any]
See sprintf.

file [character(1)]
See cat. Default is "".

append [logical(1)]
See cat. Default is FALSE.

newline [logical(1)]
Append newline at the end? Default is TRUE.

Value

Nothing.

Examples

msg = "a message."
catf("This is %s", msg)

Description

Note that function does not inherit from c to not change R semantics behind your back when this package is loaded.

Usage

cFactor(...)

Arguments

... [factor]
The factors.

Value

factor .

Examples

f1 = factor(c("a", "b"))
f2 = factor(c("b", "c"))
print(c(f1, f2))
print(cFactor(f1, f2))
**checkArg**  
*Check for a function argument.*

**Description**

Throws exception if checks are not passed. Note that argument is evaluated when checked.

This function is superseded by the package **checkmate** and might get deprecated in the future. Please

**Usage**

```r
checkArg(
  x,
  cl,
  s4 = FALSE,
  len,
  min.len,
  max.len,
  choices,
  subset,
  lower = NA,
  upper = NA,
  na.ok = TRUE,
  formals
)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**  
  [any]  
  Argument.

- **cl**  
  [character]  
  Class that argument must “inherit” from. If multiple classes are given, x must “inherit” from at least one of these. See also argument s4.

- **s4**  
  [logical(1)]  
  If TRUE, use `is` for checking class cl, otherwise use `inherits`, which implies that only S3 classes are correctly checked. This is done for speed reasons as calling `is` is pretty slow. Default is FALSE.

- **len**  
  [integer(1)]  
  Length that argument must have. Not checked if not passed, which is the default.

- **min.len**  
  [integer(1)]  
  Minimal length that argument must have. Not checked if not passed, which is the default.

- **max.len**  
  [integer(1)]  
  Maximal length that argument must have. Not checked if not passed, which is the default.
checkListElementClass

Check that a list contains only elements of a required type.

Description

Check that argument is a list and contains only elements of a required type. Throws exception if check is not passed. Note that argument is evaluated when checked.

Usage

checkListElementClass(xs, cl)

Arguments

xs \[\text{list}\]
Argument.

cl \[\text{character(1)}\]
Class that elements must have. Checked with is.

Value

Nothing.
chunk

Examples

xs = as.list(1:3)
checkListElementClass(xs, "numeric")

chunk

Chunk elements of vectors into blocks of nearly equal size.

Description

In case of shuffling and vectors that cannot be chunked evenly, it is chosen randomly which levels / chunks will receive 1 element less. If you do not shuffle, always the last chunks will receive 1 element less.

Usage

chunk(x, chunk.size, n.chunks, props, shuffle = FALSE)

Arguments

x [ANY]
Vector, list or other type supported by split.

chunk.size [integer(1)]
Requested number of elements in each chunk. Cannot be used in combination with n.chunks or props. If x cannot be evenly chunked, some chunks will have less elements.

n.chunks [integer(1)]
Requested number of chunks. If more chunks than elements in x are requested, empty chunks are dropped. Can not be used in combination with chunks.size or props.

props [numeric]
Vector of proportions for chunk sizes. Empty chunks may occur, depending on the length of x and the given proportions. Cannot be used in combination with chunks.size or n.chunks.

shuffle [logical(1)]
Shuffle x? Default is FALSE.

Value

unnamed list of chunks.

Examples

xs = 1:10
chunk(xs, chunk.size = 3)
chunk(xs, n.chunks = 2)
chunk(xs, n.chunks = 2, shuffle = TRUE)
chunk(xs, props = c(7, 3))
clipString  

*Shortens strings to a given length.*

**Description**

Shortens strings to a given length.

**Usage**

```r
clipString(x, len, tail = "...")
```

**Arguments**

- **x**  
  [character]  
  Vector of strings.

- **len**  
  [integer(1)]  
  Absolute length the string should be clipped to, including tail. Note that you cannot clip to a shorter length than tail.

- **tail**  
  [character(1)]  
  If the string has to be shortened at least 1 character, the final characters will be tail. Default is “...”.

**Value**

character(1).

**Examples**

```r
print(clipString("abcdef", 10))
print(clipString("abcdef", 5))
```

coaalesce  

*Returns first non-missing, non-null argument.*

**Description**

Returns first non-missing, non-null argument, otherwise NULL.

We have to perform some pretty weird `tryCatch` stuff internally, so you should better not pass complex function calls into the arguments that can throw exceptions, as these will be completely muffled, and return NULL in the end.

**Usage**

```r
coalesce(...)```
collapse

Arguments

... [any]
Arguments.

Value

any.

Examples

f = function(x,y) {
  print(coalesce(NULL, x, y))
}
f(y = 3)

collapse(x, sep = ",")

description

A simple wrapper for paste(x,collapse).

Usage

collapse(x, sep = ",")

Arguments

x [vector]
Vector to collapse.

sep [character(1)]
Passed to collapse in paste. Default is ",".

Value

character(1).

Examples

collapse(c("foo", "bar"))
collapse(c("foo", "bar"), sep = ",")
**collapse**  
*Collapse vector to string.*

**Description**  
A simple wrapper for `collapse(sprintf,...)`.

**Usage**  
`collapse(..., sep = "","`)`

**Arguments**
- `...` [any]
  See `sprintf`.
- `sep` [character(1)]
  See `collapse`.

**Details**  
Useful for vectorized call to `sprintf`.

**Value**
character(1).

---

**computeMode**  
*Compute statistical mode of a vector (value that occurs most frequently).*

**Description**  
Works for integer, numeric, factor and character vectors. The implementation is currently not extremely efficient.

**Usage**  
`computeMode(x, ties.method = "random", na.rm = TRUE)`
convertDataFrameCols

Arguments

x [vector]
Factor, character, integer, numeric or logical vector.

ties.method [character(1)]
"first", "random", "last": Decide which value to take in case of ties. Default is "random".

na.rm [logical(1)]
If TRUE, missing values in the data removed. if FALSE, they are used as a separate level and this level could therefore be returned as the most frequent one. Default is TRUE.

Value

Modal value of length 1, data type depends on data type of x.

Examples

computeMode(c(1,2,3,3))

convertDataFrameCols

Converts columns in a data frame to characters, factors or numerics.

Description

Converts columns in a data frame to characters, factors or numerics.

Usage

convertDataFrameCols(
  df,
  chars.as.factor = FALSE,
  factors.as.char = FALSE,
  ints.as.num = FALSE,
  logicals.as.factor = FALSE
)

Arguments

df [data.frame]
Data frame.

chars.as.factor [logical(1)]
Should characters be converted to factors? Default is FALSE.

factors.as.char [logical(1)]
Should characters be converted to factors? Default is FALSE.
convertInteger

ints.as.num [logical(1)]

Should integers be converted to numerics? Default is FALSE.

logicals.as.factor

[logical(1)]

Should logicals be converted to factors? Default is FALSE.

Value

data.frame.

Convert single numeric to integer only if the numeric represents a single integer, e.g. 1 to 1L. Otherwise the argument is returned unchanged.

Usage

convertInteger(x)

Arguments

x [any]

Argument.

Value

Either a single integer if conversion was done or x unchanged.

Examples

str(convertInteger(1.0))
str(convertInteger(1.3))
str(convertInteger(c(1.0, 2.0)))
str(convertInteger("foo"))
**convertIntegers**  
*Conversion for integer vector.*

**Description**

Convert numeric vector to integer vector if the numeric vector fully represents an integer vector, e.g. \( c(1, 5) \) to \( c(1L, 5L) \). Otherwise the argument is returned unchanged.

**Usage**

```
convertIntegers(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  [any]  
  Argument.

**Value**

Either an integer vector if conversion was done or `x` unchanged.

**Examples**

```
str(convertIntegers(1.0))
str(convertIntegers(1.3))
str(convertIntegers(c(1.0, 2.0)))
str(convertIntegers("foo"))
```

---

**convertListOfRowsToDataFrame**  
*Convert a list of row-vector of equal structure to a data.frame.*

**Description**

Elements are arranged in columns according to their name in each element of `rows`. Variables that are not present in some row-lists, or encoded as NULL, are filled using NAs.

**Usage**

```
convertListOfRowsToDataFrame(
  rows,
  strings.as.factors = NULL,
  row.names,
  col.names
)
```
Arguments

- **rows**
  
  [list]  
  List of rows. Each row is a list or vector of the same structure, where all corresponding elements must have the same class. It is allowed that in some rows some elements are not present, see above.

- **strings.as.factors**
  
  [logical(1)]
  Convert character columns to factors? Default is default.stringsAsFactors() for R < "4.1.0" and FALSE otherwise.

- **row.names**
  
  [character | integer | NULL]
  Row names for result. By default the names of the list rows are taken.

- **col.names**
  
  [character | integer]
  Column names for result. By default the names of an element of rows are taken.

Value
data.frame.

Examples

convertListOfRowsToDataFrame(list(list(x = 1, y = "a"), list(x = 2, y = "b")))

---

**convertMatrixType**  
Converts storage type of a matrix.

Description

Works by setting mode.

Usage

convertMatrixType(x, type)

Arguments

- **x**
  
  [matrix]
  . Matrix to convert.

- **type**
  
  [character(1)]
  New storage type.

Value

matrix.

Note

as.mytype drops dimension when used on a matrix.
**convertRowsToList**

Convert rows (columns) of data.frame or matrix to lists.

**Description**

For each row, one list/vector is constructed, each entry of the row becomes a list/vector element.

**Usage**

```r
convertRowsToList(
  x,
  name.list = TRUE,
  name.vector = FALSE,
  factors.as.char = TRUE,
  as.vector = TRUE
)
```

```r
convertColsToList(
  x,
  name.list = FALSE,
  name.vector = FALSE,
  factors.as.char = TRUE,
  as.vector = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` [matrix\data.frame] Object to convert.
- `name.list` [logical(1)] Name resulting list with names of rows (cols) of `x`? Default is FALSE.
- `name.vector` [logical(1)] Name vector elements in resulting list with names of cols (rows) of `x`? Default is FALSE.
- `factors.as.char` [logical(1)] If `x` is a data.frame, convert factor columns to string elements in the resulting lists? Default is TRUE.
- `as.vector` [logical(1)] If `x` is a matrix, store rows as vectors in the resulting list - or otherwise as lists? Default is TRUE.

**Value**

list of lists or vectors.
convertToShortString  

Converts any R object to a descriptive string so it can be used in messages.

Description
Atomics: If of length 0 or 1, they are basically printed as they are. Numerics are formatted with num.format. If of length greater than 1, they are collapsed with “,” and clipped so they do not become excessively long. Expressions will be converted to plain text.
All others: Currently, only their class is simply printed like “<data.frame>”.
Lists: The mechanism above is applied (non-recursively) to their elements. The result looks like this: “a=1, <unnamed>=2, b=<data.frame>, c=<list>”.

Usage
convertToShortString(x, num.format = "%.4g", clip.len = 15L)

Arguments
- x  [any]  The object.
- num.format  [character(1)]  Used to format numerical scalars via sprintf. Default is “%.4g”.
- clip.len  [integer(1)]  Used to clip atomic vectors via clipString. Default is 15.

Value
character(1).

Examples
convertToShortString(list(a = 1, b = NULL, "foo", c = 1:10))

dapply

Call lapply on an object and return a data.frame.

Description
Applies a function fun on each element of input x and combines the results as data.frame columns. The results will get replicated to have equal length if necessary and possible.

Usage
dapply(x, fun, ..., col.names)
**deprecated**

**Arguments**

- **x** [data.frame]
  Data frame.
- **fun** [function]
  The function to apply.
- **...** [any]
  Further arguments passed down to `fun`.
- **col.names** [character(1)]
  Column names for result. Default are the names of `x`.

**Value**

`data.frame`.

---

**deprecated**

Deprecation function. Do not use!

**Description**

Deprecation function. Do not use!

**Usage**

```r
convertDfCols(
  df,
  chars.as.factor = FALSE,
  factors.as.char = FALSE,
  ints.as.num = FALSE,
  logicals.as.factor = FALSE
)
```

```r
listToShortString(x, num.format = "%.4g", clip.len = 15L)
```

**Arguments**

- **df** No text
- **chars.as.factor** No text
- **factors.as.char** No text
- **ints.as.num** No text
- **logicals.as.factor** No text
- **x** No text
- **num.format** No text
- **clip.len** No text
do.call2

Execute a function call similar to do.call.

Description

This function is supposed to be a replacement for do.call in situations where you need to pass big R objects. Unlike do.call, this function allows to pass objects via ... to avoid a copy.

Usage

do.call2(fun, ..., .args = list())

Arguments

fun [character(1)]
Name of the function to call.

... [any]
Arguments to fun. Best practice is to specify them in a key = value syntax.

.args [list]
Arguments to fun as a (named) list. Will be passed after arguments in .... Default is list().

Value

Return value of fun.

Examples

## Not run:
library(microbenchmark)
x = 1:1e7
microbenchmark(do.call(head, list(x, n = 1)), do.call2("head", x, n = 1))

## End(Not run)

dropNamed

Drop named elements of an object.

Description

Drop named elements of an object.

Usage

dropNamed(x, drop = character(0L))
**ensureVector**

**Arguments**

- **x** [any]
  
  Object to drop named elements from. For a matrix or a data frames this function drops named columns via the second argument of the binary index operator `[,]`. Otherwise, the unary index operator `[]` is used for dropping.

- **drop** [character]
  
  Names of elements to drop.

**Value**

Subset of object of same type as `x`. The object is not simplified, i.e, no dimensions are dropped as `[,,drop = FALSE]` is used.

---

**ensureVector**

*Blow up single scalars / objects to vectors / list by replication.*

**Description**

Useful for standard argument conversion where a user can input a single element, but this has to be replicated now `n` times for a resulting vector or list.

**Usage**

```r
ensureVector(x, n = 1L, cl = NULL, names = NULL, ensure.list = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- **x** [any]
  
  Input element.

- **n** [integer(1)]
  
  Desired length. Default is 1 (the most common case).

- **cl** [character*]
  
  Only do the operation if `x` inherits from this one of these classes, otherwise simply let `x` pass. Default is `NULL` which means to always do the operation.

- **names** [character*]
  
  Names for result. Default is `NULL`, which means no names.

- **ensure.list** [logical(1)]
  
  Should `x` be wrapped in a list in any case? Default is `FALSE`, i.e., if `x` is a scalar value, a vector is returned.

**Value**

Ether a vector or list of length `n` with replicated `x` or `x` unchanged.
### explode

*Split up a string into substrings.*

**Description**

Split up a string into substrings according to a separator.

**Usage**

```r
eexplode(x, sep = " ")
```

**Arguments**

- **x** 
  
  [character]
  
  Source string.

- **sep** 
  
  [character]
  
  Separator which is used to split x into substrings. Default is " ".

**Value**

vector Vector of substrings.

**Examples**

```r
eexplode("foo bar")
eexplode("comma,seperated,values", sep = ",")
```

### extractSubList

*Extracts a named element from a list of lists.*

**Description**

Extracts a named element from a list of lists.

**Usage**

```r
eextractSubList(xs, element, element.value, simplify = TRUE, use.names = TRUE)
```
filterNull

Filter a list for NULL values

Description
Filter a list for NULL values

Usage
filterNull(li)

Arguments
li [list]
List.

Value
list.
getAttributeNames  
*Helper function for determining the vector of attribute names of a given object.*

**Description**
Helper function for determining the vector of attribute names of a given object.

**Usage**
```
getAttributeNames(obj)
```

**Arguments**

- **obj** [any]
  Source object.

**Value**

character Vector of attribute names for the source object.

---

getClass1  
*Wrapper for class(x)[1].*

**Description**
Wrapper for `class(x)[1].`

**Usage**
```
getClass1(x)
```

**Arguments**

- **x** [any]
  Input object.

**Value**

character(1)

**Note**

`getClass` is a function in `methods`. Do not confuse.
getFirst

Get the first/last element of a list/vector.

Description
Get the first/last element of a list/vector.

Usage
getFirst(x)
getLast(x)

Arguments
x [list | vector]
The list or vector.

Value
Selected element. The element name is dropped.

getMaxIndex

Return index of maximal/minimal/best element in numerical vector.

Description
If x is empty or only contains NAs which are to be removed, -1 is returned.

Usage
getMaxIndex(x, weights = NULL, ties.method = "random", na.rm = FALSE)
getMinIndex(x, weights = NULL, ties.method = "random", na.rm = FALSE)
getBestIndex(x, weights = NULL, minimize = TRUE, ...)

Arguments
x [numeric]
Input vector.

weights [numeric]
Weights (same length as x). If these are specified, the index is selected from x * w. Default is NULL which means no weights.
getMaxIndexOfRows

Find row- or columnwise the index of the maximal / minimal element in a matrix.

ties.method [character(1)]
How should ties be handled? Possible are: "random", "first", "last". Default is "random".

na.rm [logical(1)]
If FALSE, NA is returned if an NA is encountered in x. If TRUE, NAs are disregarded. Default is FALSE.

minimize [logical(1)]
Minimal element is considered best? Default is TRUE.

... [any]
Further arguments passed down to the delegate.

Value
integer(1).

Note
Function getBestIndex is a simple wrapper for getMinIndex or getMaxIndex respectively depending on the argument minimize.

Usage
getMaxIndexOfRows(x, weights = NULL, ties.method = "random", na.rm = FALSE)
getMinIndexOfRows(x, weights = NULL, ties.method = "random", na.rm = FALSE)
getMaxIndexOfCols(x, weights = NULL, ties.method = "random", na.rm = FALSE)
getMinIndexOfCols(x, weights = NULL, ties.method = "random", na.rm = FALSE)
getOperatingSystem

Arguments

x [matrix(n,m)]
Numerical input matrix.
weights [numeric]
Weights (same length as number of rows/cols). If these are specified, the index is selected from the weighted elements (see getMinIndex). Default is NULL which means no weights.
ties.method [character(1)]
How should ties be handled? Possible are: “random”, “first”, “last”. Default is “random”.
na.rm [logical(1)]
If FALSE, NA is returned if an NA is encountered in x. If TRUE, NAs are disregarded. Default is FALSE

Value

integer(n).

Examples

x = matrix(runif(5 * 3), ncol = 3)
print(x)
print(getMaxIndexOfRows(x))
print(getMinIndexOfRows(x))

getOperatingSystem

Functions to determine the operating system.

Description

- getOperatingSystemSimple wrapper for .Platform$OS.type, returns character(1).
- isUnixPredicate for OS string, returns logical(1). Currently this would include Unix, Linux and Mac flavours.
- isLinuxPredicate for sysname string, returns logical(1).
- isDarwinPredicate for sysname string, returns logical(1).
- isWindowsPredicate for OS string, returns logical(1).

Usage

getOperatingSystem()

isWindows()

isUnix()
isLinux()

isDarwin()

Value
See above.

---

`getRelativePath`  
Construct a path relative to another

**Description**

Constructs a relative path from path from to path to. If this is not possible (i.e. different drive letters on windows systems), NA is returned.

**Usage**

```
getRelativePath(to, from = getwd(), ignore.case = isWindows())
```

**Arguments**

to [character(1)]
Where the relative path should point to.

from [character(1)]
From which part to start. Default is `getwd`.

ignore.case [logical(1)]
Should path comparisons be made case insensitive? Default is TRUE on Windows systems and FALSE on other systems.

**Value**

character(1) : A relative path.

---

`getUnixTime`

**Current time in seconds.**

**Description**

Simple wrapper for `as.integer(Sys.time())`.

**Usage**

```
getUnixTime()
```

**Value**

integer(1) .
getUsedFactorLevels  
**Determines used factor levels.**

**Description**

Determines the factor levels of a factor type vector that are actually occurring in it.

**Usage**

```r
getUsedFactorLevels(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  [factor]  
  The factor.

**Value**

character

---

hasAttributes  
**Check if given object has certain attributes.**

**Description**

Check if given object has certain attributes.

**Usage**

```r
hasAttributes(obj, attribute.names)
```

**Arguments**

- `obj`  
  [mixed]  
  Arbitrary R object.

- `attribute.names`  
  [character]  
  Vector of strings, i.e., attribute names.

**Value**

`logical(1)` TRUE if object `x` contains all attributes from `attributeNames` and FALSE otherwise.
**insert**

*Insert elements from one list/vector into another list/vector.*

**Description**

Inserts elements from `xs2` into `xs1` by name, overwriting elements of equal names.

**Usage**

```r
insert(xs1, xs2, elements)
```

**Arguments**

- **xs1** [list]
  
  First list/vector.

- **xs2** [list]
  
  Second vector/list. Must be fully and uniquely named.

- **elements** [character]
  
  Elements from `xs2` to insert into `xs1`. Default is all.

**Value**

`x1` with replaced elements from `x2`.

**Examples**

```r
xs1 = list(a = 1, b = 2)
sxs2 = list(b = 1, c = 4)
insert(xs1, xs2)
insert(xs1, xs2, elements = "c")
```

---

**is.error**

*Is return value of try an exception?*

**Description**

Checks if an object is of class “try-error” or “error”.

**Usage**

```r
is.error(x)
```

**Arguments**

- **x** [any]
  
  Any object, usually the return value of `try`, `tryCatch`, or a function which may return a `simpleError`. 

**isDirectory**

**Value**

logical(1).

**Examples**

```r
x = try(stop("foo"))
print(is.error(x))
x = 1
print(is.error(x))
```

---

**isDirectory**

Is one / are several files a directory?

**Description**

If a file does not exist, FALSE is returned.

**Usage**

```r
isDirectory(...)```

**Arguments**

... [character(1)]

File names, all strings.

**Value**

logical.

**Examples**

```r
print(isDirectory(tempdir()))
print(isDirectory(tempfile()))
```
isExpensiveExampleOk

isExpensiveExampleOk  Conditional checking for expensive examples.

Description

Queries environment variable “R_EXPENSIVE_EXAMPLE_OK”. Returns TRUE iff set exactly to “TRUE”. This allows conditional checking of expensive examples in packages via R CMD CHECK, so they are not run on CRAN, but at least on your local computer. A better option than “dont_run” in many cases, where such examples are not checked at all.

Usage

isExpensiveExampleOk()

Value

logical(1).

isEmptyDirectory

isEmptyDirectory  Is one / are several directories empty?

Description

If file does not exist or is not a directory, FALSE is returned.

Usage

isEmptyDirectory(...)  

Arguments

...  
[character(1)]  
Directory names, all strings.

Value

logical.

Examples

print(isEmptyDirectory(tempdir()))  
print(isEmptyDirectory(tempfile()))
isFALSE

A wrapper for identical(x, FALSE).

Description
A wrapper for identical(x, FALSE).

Usage
isFALSE(x)

Arguments
x [any]
Your object.

Value
logical(1).

Examples
isFALSE(0)
isFALSE(FALSE)

isProperlyNamed
Are all elements of a list / vector uniquely named?

Description
NA or "" are not allowed as names.

Usage
isProperlyNamed(x)

Arguments
x [vector]
The vector or list.
Value

logical(1).

Examples

```r
isProperlyNamed(list(1))
isProperlyNamed(list(a = 1))
isProperlyNamed(list(a = 1, 2))
```
isSubset(x, y, strict = FALSE)

Arguments

x [vector]
Source vector.
y [vector]
Vector of the same mode as x.

Value

logical(1) TRUE if each element of x is also contained in y, i.e., if x is a subset of y and FALSE otherwise.
isValidName

Can some strings be used for column or list element names without problems?

Description

Can some strings be used for column or list element names without problems?

Usage

isValidName(x, unique = TRUE)

Arguments

x [character]
Character vector to check.

unique [logical(1)]
Should the names be unique? Default is TRUE.

isValidName

Can some strings be used for column or list element names without problems?

Description

Can some strings be used for column or list element names without problems?

Usage

isValidName(x, unique = TRUE)

Arguments

x [character]
Character vector to check.

unique [logical(1)]
Should the names be unique? Default is TRUE.

isValidName

Can some strings be used for column or list element names without problems?

Description

Can some strings be used for column or list element names without problems?

Usage

isValidName(x, unique = TRUE)

Arguments

x [character]
Character vector to check.

unique [logical(1)]
Should the names be unique? Default is TRUE.

isValidName

Can some strings be used for column or list element names without problems?

Description

Can some strings be used for column or list element names without problems?

Usage

isValidName(x, unique = TRUE)

Arguments

x [character]
Character vector to check.

unique [logical(1)]
Should the names be unique? Default is TRUE.

isValidName

Can some strings be used for column or list element names without problems?

Description

Can some strings be used for column or list element names without problems?

Usage

isValidName(x, unique = TRUE)

Arguments

x [character]
Character vector to check.

unique [logical(1)]
Should the names be unique? Default is TRUE.
Value

logical. One Boolean entry for each string in x. If the entries are not unique and unique is enabled, the first duplicate will be FALSE.

**Description**

This is the counterpart of `strtoi` For a base greater than ‘10’, letters ‘a’ to ‘z’ are used to represent ‘10’ to ‘35’.

**Usage**

`itostr(x, base = 10L)`

**Arguments**

- **x** [integer] Vector of integers to convert.
- **base** [integer(1)] Base for conversion. Values between 2 and 36 (inclusive) are allowed.

**Value**

character(length(x)).

**Examples**

```
# binary representation of the first 10 natural numbers
itostr(1:10, 2)

# base36 encoding of a large number
itostr(1e7, 36)
```

---

**lib**

_A wrapper for library._

**Description**

Tries to load packages. If the packages are not found, they will be installed from the default repository. This function is intended for use in interactive sessions and should not be used by other packages.
Usage

lib(...)

Arguments

... [any]
Package names.

Value

logical: Named logical vector determining the success of package load.

Examples

## Not run:
lib("BBmisc", "MASS", "rpart")
## End(Not run)

load2 Load RData file and return objects in it.

Description

Load RData file and return objects in it.

Usage

load2(file, parts, simplify = TRUE, envir, impute)

Arguments

file [character(1)]
File to load.

parts [character]
Elements in file to load. Default is all.

simplify [logical(1)]
If TRUE, a list is only returned if parts and the file contain both more than 1 element, otherwise the element is directly returned. Default is TRUE.

envir [environment(1)]
Assign objects to this environment. Default is not to assign.

impute [ANY]
If file does not exists, return impute instead. Default is missing which will result in an exception if file is not found.
Value

Either a single object or a list.

Examples

```r
fn = tempfile()
save2(file = fn, a = 1, b = 2, c = 3)
load2(fn, parts = "a")
load2(fn, parts = c("a", "c"))
```

---

### lsort

A wrapper for `sort` to sort using the “C” collating rules.

---

### Description

A wrapper for `sort` to sort using the “C” collating rules.

### Usage

```r
lsort(...)```

### Arguments

... Options passed to `sort`.

### Value

See `sort`.

---

### makeDataFrame

Initialize data.frame in a convenient way.

---

### Description

Initialize data.frame in a convenient way.

### Usage

```r
makeDataFrame(
  nrow, ncol, col.types, init,
  row.names = NULL, col.names = sprintf("V%i", seq_len(ncol))
)
```
Arguments

- `nrow` [integer(1)]
  Number of rows.

- `ncol` [integer(1)]
  Number of columns.

- `col.types` [character(ncol) | character(1)]
  Data types of columns. If you only pass one type, it will be replicated. Supported are all atomic modes also supported by `vector`, i.e. all common data frame types except factors.

- `init` [any]
  Scalar object to initialize all elements of the data.frame. You do not need to specify `col.types` if you pass this.

- `row.names` [character | integer | NULL]
  Row names. Default is NULL.

- `col.names` [character | integer]
  Column names. Default is “V1”, “V2”, and so on.

Examples

```r
print(makeDataFrame(3, 2, init = 7))
print(makeDataFrame(3, 2, "logical"))
print(makeDataFrame(3, 2, c("logical", "numeric")))
```

makeFileCache

A caching wrapper around `load2`.

Description

This closure returns a wrapper around `load2` which per default caches loaded objects and returns the cached version in subsequent calls.

Usage

```r
makeFileCache(use.cache = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `use.cache` [logical(1)]
  Enable the cache? Default is TRUE.

Value

`function()` with argument `slot` (name of the slot to cache the object in, default is “default”). All other arguments are passed down to `load2`. 
**makeProgressBar**  
Create a progress bar with estimated time.

**Description**
Create a progress bar function that displays the estimated time till completion and optional messages. Call the returned functions `set` or `inc` during a loop to change the display. Note that you are not allowed to decrease the value of the bar. If you call these function without setting any of the arguments the bar is simply redrawn with the current value. For error handling use `error` and have a look at the example below.

You can globally change the behavior of all bars by setting the option `options(BBmisc.ProgressBar.style)` either to “text” (the default) or “off”, which display no bars at all.

You can globally change the width of all bars by setting the option `options(BBmisc.ProgressBar.width)`. By default this is `getOption("width")`.

You can globally set the stream where the output of the bar is directed by setting the option `options(BBmisc.ProgressBar.stream)` either to “stderr” (the default) or “stdout”. Note that using the latter will result in the bar being shown in reports generated by Sweave or knitr, what you probably do not want.

**Usage**

```r
makeProgressBar(
  min = 0,
  max = 100,
  label = "",
  char = "+",
  style = getOption("BBmisc.ProgressBar.style", "text"),
  width = getOption("BBmisc.ProgressBar.width", getOption("width")),
  stream = getOption("BBmisc.ProgressBar.stream", "stderr")
)
```

**Arguments**

- **min** [numeric(1)]
  Minimum value, default is 0.

- **max** [numeric(1)]
  Maximum value, default is 100.

- **label** [character(1)]
  Label shown in front of the progress bar. Note that if you later set `msg` in the progress bar function, the message will be left-padded to the length of this label, therefore it should be at least as long as the longest message you want to display. Default is “"”.

- **char** [character(1)]
  A single character used to display progress in the bar. Default is ‘+’.
style  [character(1)]
Style of the progress bar. Default is set via options (see details).

width  [integer(1)]
Width of the progress bar. Default is set via options (see details).

stream  [character(1)]
Stream to use. Default is set via options (see details).

Value

**ProgressBar**  A list with following functions:

- set [function(value, msg = label)]
  Set the bar to a value and possibly display a message instead of the label.

- inc [function(value, msg = label)]
  Increase the bar and possibly display a message instead of the label.

- kill [function(clear = FALSE)]
  Kill the bar so it cannot be used anymore. Cursor is moved to new line. You can also erase its display.

- error [function(e)]
  Useful in tryCatch to properly display error messages below the bar. See the example.

Examples

```r
bar = makeProgressBar(max = 5, label = "test-bar")
for (i in 0:5) {
  bar$set(i)
  Sys.sleep(0.2)
}
```

```r
bar = makeProgressBar(max = 5, label = "test-bar")
for (i in 1:5) {
  bar$inc(1)
  Sys.sleep(0.2)
}
```  

# display errors properly (in next line)

```r
## Not run:
f = function(i) if (i>2) stop("foo")
bar = makeProgressBar(max = 5, label = "test-bar")
for (i in 1:5) {
  tryCatch ({
    f(i)
    bar$set(i)
  }, error = bar$error)
}

## End(Not run)
```
**makeS3Obj**  
*Simple constructor for S3 objects based on lists.*

**Description**
Simple wrapper for `as.list` and `setClasses`.

**Usage**
```
makeS3Obj(classes, ...)
```

**Arguments**
- **classes** [character]  
  Class(es) for constructed object.
- **...** [any]  
  Key-value pairs for class members.

**Value**
Object.

**Examples**
```
makeS3Obj("car", speed = 100, color = "red")
```

---

**makeSimpleFileLogger**  
*Simple logger which outputs to a file.*

**Description**
Creates a simple file logger closure to log to a file, including time stamps. An optional buffer holds the last few log messages.

**Usage**
```
makeSimpleFileLogger(logfile, touch = FALSE, keep = 10L)
```

**Arguments**
- **logfile** [character(1)]  
  File to log to.
- **touch** [logical(1)]  
  Should the file be created before the first log message? Default is `FALSE`.
- **keep** [integer(1)]  
  Number of log messages to keep in memory for quick access. Default is 10.
mapValues

Value

SimpleFileLogger. A list with following functions:

- log [function(msg)]
  Send log message.
- getMessages [function(n)]
  Get last n log messages.
- clear [function()]
  Resets logger and deletes log file.
- getSize [function()]
  Returns the number of logs written.
- getLogfile [function()]
  Returns the full file name logs are written to.

mapValues Replace values in atomic vectors

Description

Replace values in atomic vectors

Usage

mapValues(
  x,
  from,
  to,
  regex = FALSE,
  ignore.case = FALSE,
  perl = FALSE,
  fixed = FALSE
)

Arguments

- x [atomic]
  Atomic vector. If x is a factor, all replacements work on the levels.
- from [atomic]
  Atomic vector with values to replace, same length as to.
- to [atomic]
  Atomic vector with replacements, same length as from.
- regex [logical]
  Use regular expression matching? Default is FALSE.
- ignore.case [logical]
  Argument passed to gsub.
perl
[logical]
Argument passed to `gsub`.

fixed
[logical]
Argument passed to `gsub`.

Details
Replaces values specified in `from` with values in `to`. Regular expression matching can be enabled which calls `gsub` iteratively on `x` to replace all patterns in `from` with replacements in `to`.

Value
`atomic`.

Examples

```r
# replace integers
x = 1:5
mapValues(x, c(2, 3), c(99, 100))

# replace factor levels using regex matching
x = factor(c("aab", "aba", "baa"))
mapValues(x, "a.a", "zzz", regex = TRUE)
```

messagef
Wrapper for `message` and `sprintf`.

Description
A simple wrapper for `message(sprintf(...))`.

Usage

```r
messagef(..., .newline = TRUE)
```

Arguments

```r
...                        [any]
See `sprintf`.

.newline                   [logical(1)]
Add a newline to the message. Default is TRUE.
```

Value
Nothing.

Examples

```r
msg = "a message"
warningf("this is %s", msg)
```
namedList

Create named list, possibly initialized with a certain element.

Description

Even an empty list will always be named.

Usage

namedList(names, init)

Arguments

names [character]
Names of elements.

init [valid R expression]
If given all list elements are initialized to this, otherwise NULL is used.

Value

list.

Examples

namedList(c("a", "b"))
namedList(c("a", "b"), init = 1)

names2

Replacement for names which always returns a vector.

Description

A simple wrapper for names. Returns a vector even if no names attribute is set. Values NA and "" are treated as missing and replaced with the value provided in missing.val.

Usage

names2(x, missing.val = NA_character_)

Arguments

x [ANY]
Object, probably named.

missing.val [ANY]
Value to set for missing names. Default is NA_character_.

normalize

Value
character: vector of the same length as x.

Examples

```r
x = 1:3
names(x)
names2(x)
names(x[1:2]) = letters[1:2]
names(x)
names2(x)
```

---

**normalize**

*Normalizes numeric data to a given scale.*

Description

Currently implemented for numeric vectors, numeric matrices and data.frame. For matrices one can operate on rows or columns. For data.frames, only the numeric columns are touched, all others are left unchanged. For constant vectors / rows / columns most methods fail, special behaviour for this case is implemented.

The method also handles NAs in x and leaves them untouched.

Usage

```r
normalize(
  x,
  method = "standardize",
  range = c(0, 1),
  margin = 1L,
  on.constant = "quiet"
)
```

Arguments

- **x**: [numeric | matrix | data.frame]
  Input vector.
- **method**: [character(1)]
  Normalizing method. Available are:
  “center”: Subtract mean.
  “scale”: Divide by standard deviation.
  “standardize”: Center and scale.
  “range”: Scale to a given range.
range [numeric(2)]
Range for method “range”. The first value represents the replacement for the min value, the second is the substitute for the max value. So it is possible to reverse the order by giving range = c(1,0). Default is c(0,1).

margin [integer(1)]
1 = rows, 2 = cols. Same is in apply. Default is 1.

on.constant [character(1)]
How should constant vectors be treated? Only used, of “method != center”, since this methods does not fail for constant vectors. Possible actions are:
“quiet”: Depending on the method, treat them quietly:
“scale”: No division by standard deviation is done, input values. will be returned untouched.
“standardize”: Only the mean is subtracted, no division is done.
“range”: All values are mapped to the mean of the given range.
“warn”: Same behaviour as “quiet”, but print a warning message.
“stop”: Stop with an error.

Value
numeric | matrix | data.frame.

See Also
scale

---

optimizeSubInts

Naive multi-start version of optimize for global optimization.

Description
The univariate optimize can stop at arbitrarily bad points when f is not unimodal. This functions mitigates this effect in a very naive way: interval is subdivided into nsub equally sized subintervals, optimize is run on all of them (and on the original big interval) and the best obtained point is returned.

Usage

optimizeSubInts(
  f,
  interval,
  ..., 
  lower = min(interval),
  upper = max(interval),
  maximum = FALSE,
  tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.25,
  nsub = 50L
)
Arguments

- **f**: See optimize.
- **interval**: See optimize.
- **...**: See optimize.
- **lower**: See optimize.
- **upper**: See optimize.
- **maximum**: See optimize.
- **tol**: See optimize.
- **nsub**: [integer(1)]
  Number of subintervals. A value of 1 implies normal optimize behavior. Default is 50L.

Value

See optimize.

---

**pause**

*Pause in interactive mode and continue on <Enter>.*

---

**Description**

Pause in interactive mode and continue on <Enter>.

**Usage**

`pause()`

---

**printHead**

*More meaningful head(df) output.*

---

**Description**

The behaviour is similar to `print(head(x, n))`. The difference is, that if the number of rows in a data.frame/matrix or the number of elements in a list or vector is larger than `n`, additional information is printed about the total number of rows or elements respectively.

**Usage**

`printHead(x, n = 6L)`
printStrToChar

Arguments

x [data.frame | matrix | list | vector]
   Object.

n [integer(1)]
   Single positive integer: number of rows for a matrix/data.frame or number of
elements for vectors/lists respectively.

Value

Nothing.

printStrToChar(x, collapse = "\n")

Description

Print str(x) of an object to a string / character vector.

Usage

Arguments

x [any]
   Object to print

collapse [character(1)]
   Used to collapse multiple lines. NULL means no collapsing, vector is returned.
   Default is "\n".

Value

character .

Examples

     printStrToChar(iris)
printToChar

Prints object to a string / character vector.

Description

Prints object to a string / character vector.

Usage

printToChar(x, collapse = "\n")

Arguments

x [any]
Object to print

collapse [character(1)]
Used to collapse multiple lines. NULL means no collapsing, vector is returned. Default is “\n”.

Value

character.

Examples

x = data.frame(a = 1:2, b = 3:4)
str(printToChar(x))

rangeVal

Calculate range statistic.

Description

A simple wrapper for diff(range(x)), so max(x) - min(x).

Usage

rangeVal(x, na.rm = FALSE)

Arguments

x [numeric]
The vector.

na.rm [logical(1)]
If FALSE, NA is returned if an NA is encountered in x. If TRUE, NAs are disregarded. Default is FALSE.
requirePackages

Value
numeric(1).

---

```
requirePackages
  Require some packages.
```

Description

Packages are loaded either via `requireNamespace` or `require`.

If some packages could not be loaded and `stop` is `TRUE` the following exception is thrown: “For <why> please install the following packages: <missing packages>”. If `why` is `NULL` the message is: “Please install the following packages: <missing packages>”.

Usage

```
requirePackages(
  packs,
  min.versions = NULL,
  why = "", 
  stop = TRUE,
  suppress.warnings = FALSE,
  default.method = "attach"
)
```

Arguments

- **packs** [character]
  Names of packages. If a package name is prefixed with “!””, it will be attached using `require`. If a package name is prefixed with “_”, its namespace will be loaded using `requireNamespace`. If there is no prefix, argument `default.method` determines how to deal with package loading.

- **min.versions** [character]
  A char vector specifying required minimal version numbers for a subset of packages in `packs`. Must be named and all names must be in `packs`. The only exception is when `packs` is only a single string, then you are allowed to pass an unnamed version string here. Default is `NULL`, meaning no special version requirements.

- **why** [character(1)]
  Short string explaining why packages are required. Default is an empty string.

- **stop** [logical(1)]
  Should an exception be thrown for missing packages? Default is `TRUE`.

- **suppress.warnings** [logical(1)]
  Should warnings be supressed while requiring? Default is `FALSE`.
default.method [character(1)]
If the packages are not explicitly prefixed with “!” or “_”, this argument determines the default. Possible values are “attach” and “load”. Note that the default is “attach”, but this might/will change in a future version, so please make sure to always explicitly set this.

Value

logical. Named logical vector describing which packages could be loaded (with required version). Same length as packs.

Examples

requirePackages(c("BBmisc", "base"), why = "BBmisc example")

rowLapply

Apply function to rows of a data frame.

Description

Just like an lapply on data frames, but on the rows.

Usage

rowLapply(df, fun, ..., unlist = FALSE)
rowSapply(df, fun, ..., unlist = FALSE, simplify = TRUE, use.names = TRUE)

Arguments

df [data.frame]
Data frame.

fun [function]
Function to apply. Rows are passed as list or vector, depending on argument unlist, as first argument.

... [ANY]
Additional arguments for fun.

unlist [logical(1)]
Unlist the row? Note that automatic conversion may be triggered for lists of mixed data types Default is FALSE.

simplify [logical(1) | character(1)]
Should the result be simplified? See sapply. If “cols”, we expect the call results to be vectors of the same length and they are arranged as the columns of the resulting matrix. If “rows”, likewise, but rows of the resulting matrix. Default is TRUE.

use.names [logical(1)]
Should result be named by the row names of df? Default is TRUE.
Value
list or simplified object. Length is nrow(df).

Examples

```r
rowLapply(iris, function(x) x$Sepal.Length + x$Sepal.Width)
```

---

**save2**

*Save multiple objects to a file.*

Description

A simple wrapper for `save`. Understands key = value syntax to save objects using arbitrary variable names. All options of `save`, except `list` and `envir`, are available and passed to `save`.

Usage

```r
save2(
  file, ...
  ascii = FALSE,
  version = NULL,
  compress = !ascii,
  compression_level,
  eval.promises = TRUE,
  precheck = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- `file` File to save.
- `...` [any] Will be converted to an environment and then passed to `save`.
- `ascii` See help of `save`.
- `version` See help of `save`.
- `compress` See help of `save`.
- `compression_level` See help of `save`.
- `eval.promises` See help of `save`.
- `precheck` See help of `save`.

Value

See help of `save`. 

**Examples**

```r
x = 1
save2(y = x, file = tempfile())
```

---

**seq_row**  
*Generate sequences along rows or cols.*

---

**Description**

A simple convenience wrapper around `seq_len`.

**Usage**

```r
seq_row(x)
seq_col(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  [data.frame | matrix]  
  Data frame, matrix or any object which supports `nrow` or `ncol`, respectively.

**Value**

Vector of type `[integer]`.

**Examples**

```r
data(iris)
seq_row(iris)
seq_col(iris)
```

---

**setAttribute**  
*A wrapper for `attr(x, which) = y`.*

---

**Description**

A wrapper for `attr(x, which) = y`.

**Usage**

```r
setAttribute(x, which, value)
```
Arguments

x [any]
Your object.

which [character(1)]
Name of the attribute to set

value [ANY]
Value for the attribute.

Value

Changed object x.

Examples

setAttribute(list(), "foo", 1)

---

setClasses A wrapper for class(x) = classes.

Description

A wrapper for class(x) = classes.

Usage

setClasses(x, classes)

Arguments

x [any]
Your object.

classes [character]
New classes.

Value

Changed object x.

Examples

setClasses(list(), c("foo1", "foo2"))
setRowNames

Wrapper for rownames(x) = y, colnames(x) = y.

Description

Wrapper for rownames(x) = y, colnames(x) = y.

Usage

setRowNames(x, names)

setColNames(x, names)

Arguments

x [matrix | data.frame]
Matrix or data.frame.

names [character]
New names for rows / columns.

Value

Changed object x.

Examples

setColNames(matrix(1:4, 2, 2), c("a", "b"))

setValue

Set a list element to a new value.

Description

This wrapper supports setting elements to NULL.

Usage

setValue(obj, index, newval)

Arguments

obj [list]

index [character | integer]
Index or indices where to insert the new values.

newval [any]
Inserted elements(s). Has to be a list if index is a vector.
Value

list

---

sortByCol

*Sort the rows of a data.frame according to one or more columns.*

**Description**

Sort the rows of a data.frame according to one or more columns.

**Usage**

```
sortByCol(x, col, asc = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` : *data.frame*
  
  Data.frame to sort.

- `col` : *character*
  
  One or more column names to sort `x` by. In order of preference.

- `asc` : *logical*
  
  Sort ascending (or descending)? One value per entry of `col`. If a scalar logical is passed, it is replicated. Default is `TRUE`.

**Value**

data.frame.

---

splitPath

*Split a path into components*

**Description**

The first normalized path is split on forward and backward slashes and its components returned as character vector. The drive or network home are extracted separately on windows systems and empty on all other systems.

**Usage**

```
splitPath(path)
```

**Arguments**

- `path` : *character(1)*
  
  Path to split as string
splitTime

Value

named list: List with components “drive” (character(1)) and “path” (character(n)).

Description

Note that a year is simply defined as exactly 365 days.

Usage

splitTime(seconds, unit = "years")

Arguments

seconds [numeric(1)]
Number of seconds. If not an integer, it is rounded down.

unit [character(1)]
Largest unit to split seconds into. Must be one of: c("years","days","hours","minutes","seconds")
Default is “years”.

Value

numeric(5). A named vector containing the “years”, “days”, “hours”, “minutes” and “seconds”. Units larger than the given unit are NA.

Examples

splitTime(1000)

stopf

Wrapper for stop and sprintf.

Description

A wrapper for stop with sprintf applied to the arguments. Notable difference is that error messages are not truncated to 1000 characters by default.

Usage

stopf(..., warning.length = 8170L)
Arguments

... [any]
See sprintf.

warning.length [integer(1)]
Number of chars after which the error message gets truncated, see ?options.
Default is 8170.

Value

Nothing.

Examples

err = "an error."
try(stopf("This is %s", err))

strrepeat Repeat and join a string

Description

Repeat and join a string

Usage

strrepeat(x, n, sep = "")

Arguments

x [character]
Vector of characters.

n [integer(1)]
Times the vector x is repeated.

sep [character(1)]
Separator to use to collapse the vector of characters.

Value

character(1).

Examples

strrepeat("x", 3)
**suppressAll**

*Suppresses all output except for errors.*

**Description**

Evaluates an expression and suppresses all output except for errors, meaning: prints, messages, warnings and package startup messages.

**Usage**

```r
suppressAll(expr)
```

**Arguments**

- `expr`  
  [valid R expression]  
  Expression.

**Value**

Return value of expression invisibly.

**Examples**

```r
suppressAll({
  print("foo")
  message("foo")
  warning("foo")
})
```

---

**symdiff**

*Calculates symmetric set difference between two sets.*

**Description**

Calculates symmetric set difference between two sets.

**Usage**

```r
symdiff(x, y)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  [vector]  
  Set 1.

- `y`  
  [vector]  
  Set 2.
system3

Wrapper for system2 with better return type and error handling.

Description

Wrapper for system2 with better return type and error handling.

Usage

```r
system3(
  command,
  args = character(0L),
  stdout = "",
  stderr = "",
  wait = TRUE,
  ..., 
  stop.on.exit.code = wait
)
```

Arguments

- `command`: See system2.
- `args`: See system2.
- `stdout`: See system2.
- `stderr`: See system2.
- `wait`: See system2.
- `...`: Further arguments passed to system2.
- `stop.on.exit.code`: [logical(1)]

Should an exception be thrown if an exit code greater 0 is generated? Can only be used if wait is TRUE. Default is wait.

Value

- `list`.
  - `exit.code` [integer(1)]
    Exit code of command. Given if wait is TRUE, otherwise NA. 0L means success. 127L means command was not found.
  - `output` [character]
    Output of command on streams. Only given is stdout or stderr was set to TRUE, otherwise NA.
toRangeStr

Convert a numerical vector into a range string.

Description

Convert a numerical vector into a range string.

Usage

toRangeStr(x, range.sep = " - ", block.sep = ", ")

Arguments

x  [integer]  Vector to convert into a range string.
range.sep  [character(1)]  Separator between the first and last element of a range of consecutive elements in x. Default is " - ".
block.sep  [character(1)]  Separator between non consecutive elements of x or ranges. Default is ", ".

Value

character(1)

Examples

x = sample(1:10, 7)
toRangeStr(x)

vlapply

Apply a function with a predefined return value

Description

These are just wrappers around vapply with argument FUN.VALUE set. The function is expected to return a single logical, integer, numeric or character value, depending on the second letter of the function name.

Usage

vlapply(x, fun, ..., use.names = TRUE)
viapply(x, fun, ..., use.names = TRUE)
vnapply(x, fun, ..., use.names = TRUE)
vlnapply(x, fun, ..., use.names = TRUE)
vcapply(x, fun, ..., use.names = TRUE)
Arguments

- **x**: [vector or list]
  Object to apply function on.

- **fun**: [function]
  Function to apply on each element of x.

- **...**: [ANY]
  Additional arguments for fun.

- **use.names**: [logical(1)]
  Should result be named? Default is TRUE.

---

**warningf**

Wrapper for warning and sprintf.

Description

A wrapper for warning with sprintf applied to the arguments.

Usage

```
warningf(..., immediate = TRUE, warning.length = 8170L)
```

Arguments

- **...**: [any]
  See sprintf.

- **immediate**: [logical(1)]
  See warning. Default is TRUE.

- **warning.length**: [integer(1)]
  Number of chars after which the warning message gets truncated, see ?options. Default is 8170.

Value

Nothing.

Examples

```
msg = "a warning"
warningf("this is %s", msg)
```
which.first

Find the index of first/last TRUE value in a logical vector.

Description

Find the index of first/last TRUE value in a logical vector.

Usage

which.first(x, use.names = TRUE)
which.last(x, use.names = TRUE)

Arguments

x [logical]
   Logical vector.
use.names [logical(1)]
   If TRUE and x is named, the result is also named.

Value

integer(1) | integer(0). Returns the index of the first/last TRUE value in x or an empty integer vector if none is found.

Examples

which.first(c(FALSE, TRUE))
which.last(c(FALSE, FALSE))

%btwn%

Check if some values are covered by the range of the values in a second vector.

Description

Check if some values are covered by the range of the values in a second vector.

Usage

x %btwn% y
Arguments

\[ x \text{ [numeric(n)]} \]
Value(s) that should be within the range of \( y \).

\[ y \text{ [numeric]} \]
Numeric vector which defines the range.

Value

\text{logical(n)} \). For each value in \( x \): Is it in the range of \( y \)?

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
x = 3
y = c(-1, 2, 5)
x %btwn% y
\end{verbatim}

\hrule
\begin{verbatim}
\%nin% Simply a negated in operator.
\end{verbatim}
\hrule

Description

Simply a negated in operator.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
x %nin% y
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\[ x \text{ [vector]} \]
Values that should not be in \( y \).

\[ y \text{ [vector]} \]
Values to match against.
Index

%btwn%, 67
%nin%, 68

addClasses, 4
apply, 50
argsAsNamedList, 4
asMatrixCols, 5
asMatrixRows (asMatrixCols), 5
asQuoted, 5

binPack, 6

c, 8
capitalizeStrings, 7
cat, 8
catf, 7
cFactor, 8
checkArg, 9
checkListElementClass, 10
chunk, 11
clipString, 12, 20
coaalesce, 12
collapse, 13, 14
collapsef, 14
computeMode, 14
convertColsToList (convertRowsToList), 19
convertDataFrameCols, 15
convertDfCols (deprecated), 21
convertInteger, 16
convertIntegers, 17
convertListOfRowsToDataFrame, 17
convertMatrixType, 18
convertRowsToList, 19
convertToShortString, 20
dapply, 20
deprecated, 21
do.call, 22
do.call2, 22
dropNamed, 22
ensureVector, 23
explode, 24
extractSubList, 24

filterNull, 25
getAttributeNames, 26
getBestIndex (getMaxIndex), 27
class, 26
getFirst, 27
getLast (getFirst), 27
getMaxIndex, 27, 29
getMaxIndexOfCols (getMaxIndexOfRows), 28
getMaxIndexOfRows, 28
getMinIndex (getMaxIndex), 27
getMinIndexOfCols (getMaxIndexOfRows), 28
getMinIndexOfRows (getMaxIndexOfRows), 28
getOperatingSystem, 29
getRelativePath, 30
getUnixTime, 30
getUsedFactorLevels, 31
getwd, 30
gsub, 46, 47

hasAttributes, 31

inherits, 9
insert, 32
is, 9
is.error, 32
isDarwin (getOperatingSystem), 29
isDirectory, 33
isEmptyDirectory, 34
isExpensiveExampleOk, 34
isFALSE, 35
isLinux (getOperatingSystem), 29
isProperlyNamed, 35
isScalarCharacter (isScalarValue), 36
isScalarComplex (isScalarValue), 36
isScalarFactor (isScalarValue), 36
isScalarInteger (isScalarValue), 36
isScalarLogical (isScalarValue), 36
isScalarNA, 36
isScalarNumeric (isScalarValue), 36
isScalarValue, 36
isSubset, 37
isSuperset, 38
isUnix (getOperatingSystem), 29
isValidName, 38
isWindows (getOperatingSystem), 29
itostr, 39
lapply, 25, 55
lib, 39
listToShortString (deprecated), 21
load2, 40, 42
lsort, 41
makeDataFrame, 41
makeFileCache, 42
makeProgressBar, 43
makeS3Obj, 45
makeSimpleFileLogger, 46
mapValues, 46
messagef, 47
mode, 18
namedList, 48
names, 48
names2, 48
ncol, 57
normalize, 49
nrow, 57
optimize, 50, 51
optimizeSubInts, 50
paste, 13
pause, 51
printHead, 51
printStrToChar, 52
printToChar, 53
ProgressBar, 44
ProgressBar (makeProgressBar), 43
quote, 5
rangeVal, 53
require, 54
requireNamespace, 54
requirePackages, 54
rowLapply, 55
rowSapply (rowLapply), 55
sapply, 25, 55
save, 56
save2, 56
scale, 50
seq_col (seq_row), 57
seq_len, 57
seq_row, 57
setAttribute, 57
setClasses, 45, 58
setColNames (setRowNames), 59
setRowNames, 59
setValue, 59
simpleError, 32
SimpleFileLogger, 46
SimpleFileLogger (makeSimpleFileLogger), 45
sort, 41
sortByCol, 60
split, 11
splitPath, 60
splitTime, 61
sprintf, 8, 14, 20, 47, 61, 62, 66
stop, 61
stopf, 61
strrepeat, 62
strtoi, 39
suppressAll, 63
symdiff, 63
system2, 64
system3, 64
toRangeStr, 65
try, 32
tryCatch, 12, 32
vapply, 25, 65
vcapply (vlapply), 65
vector, 42
viapply (vlapply), 65
vlapply, 65
vnapply (vlapply), 65
warning, 66
INDEX

warningf. 66
which.first. 67
which.last (which.first). 67