Package ‘R.oo’

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Author Henrik Bengtsson [aut, cre, cph]
Maintainer Henrik Bengtsson <henrikb@braju.com>
Description Methods and classes for object-oriented programming in R with or without references. Large effort has been made on making definition of methods as simple as possible with a minimum of maintenance for package developers. The package has been developed since 2001 and is now considered very stable. This is a cross-platform package implemented in pure R that defines standard S3 classes without any tricks.
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Description

Methods and classes for object-oriented programming in R with or without references. Large effort has been made on making definition of methods as simple as possible with a minimum of maintenance for package developers. The package has been developed since 2001 and is now considered very stable. This is a cross-platform package implemented in pure R that defines standard S3 classes without any tricks.

Please note that the Rdoc syntax/grammar used to convert Rdoc comments in code into Rd files is not strictly defined and is modified by the need of the author. Ideally, there will be a well defined Rdoc language one day.

Installation and updates

To install this package do

install.packages("R.oo")

Dependencies and other requirements

This package requires a standard R installation and the R.methodsS3 package.

To get started

To get started, it is very useful to understand that:

1. The setMethodS3() function, which is defined in the R.methodsS3 package (used to be part of R.oo), is nothing but a convenience wrapper for setting up S3 methods, and automatically create an S3 generic function, if missing. For more information, see the help of R.methodsS3.

2. The Object class is a top-level "root" class that provides support for reference variables. Any class inheriting from this class supports reference variables.
3. The Object class is basically a wrapper around an environment, which some additional accessors etc. It is the environment data type that provides the "emulation" of reference variables - the Object class structure makes it easier to extends this class and adds some level of coding protection. The Object class features is not intended for referencing individual elements of basic R data types, but rather for the whole variable of such. For instance, you can reassign a whole matrix \( X \) part of the object this way, but you cannot reassign \( X[1,1] \) without creating a completely new copy.

**Further readings**

For a detailed introduction to the package see [1] (part of the package distribution).

**How to cite this package**

Whenever using this package, please cite [1] as


**License**

The releases of this package is licensed under LGPL version 2.1 or newer.

**Author(s)**

Henrik Bengtsson

**References**


**See Also**

People interested in R.oo may also be interested in packages proto and mutatr.
The Class class describes an Object class

Description

Package: R.oo

Class Class

Object

Directly known subclasses:

public static class Class
extends Object

The Class class describes an Object class. First of all, this class is most commonly used internally and neither the end user nor the programmer need to no about the class Class.

Usage

Class(name=\text{NULL}, \text{constructor}=\text{NULL})

Arguments

name \hspace{1cm} \text{Name of the class.}
\text{constructor} \hspace{1cm} \text{Constructor (function) of any Object class.}

Details

The class Class describes the Object class or one of its subclasses. All classes and constructors created by \text{setConstructorS3()} will be of class Class. Its methods provide ways of accessing static fields and static methods. Its \text{print()} method will print detailed information about the class and its fields and methods.

Fields and Methods

Methods:

\begin{verbatim}
$              -
$<-            -
.DollarNames   -
.subset2Internal   -
\end{verbatim}
Exception

- Gets the arguments of a function as a character string.
- Returns a short string describing the class.
- Gets a Class object by a name of a class.
- Lists the fields and methods of a class.
- Returns the field names of a class.
- Gets all subclasses that are currently loaded.
- Returns the method names of class and its super classes.
- Gets the name of the class.
- Gets the package to which the class belongs.
- Gets the class declaration in Rd format.
- Gets the class hierarchy in Rd format.
- Gets the methods of a class in Rd format.
- Gets the static instance of this class.
- Gets the super classes of this class.
- Checks if a class is abstract or not.
- Checks if a class is currently being initiated initiated.
- Checks if a class is deprecated or not.
- Checks if a class is defined private or not.
- Checks if a class is defined protected or not.
- Checks if a class is defined public or not.
- Checks if a class is static or not.
- Creates a new instance of this class.
- Prints detailed information about the class and its fields and methods.

Methods inherited from Object:
S, $<-$, $[<-$, as.character, attach, attachLocally, clearCache, clearLookupCache, clone, detach, equals, extend, finalize, getEnvironment, getFieldModifier, getFieldModifiers, getFields, getInstantiationTime, getStaticInstance, hasField, hashCode, ll, load, names, objectSize, print, save

Author(s)
Henrik Bengtsson

Exception
The Exception class to be thrown and caught

Description
Package: R.oo

Object

~}
### Directly known subclasses:

- `InternalErrorException`, `RecViolationException`, `RdocException`

### Usage

```java
Exception(..., sep="", collapse="", )
```

### Arguments

- `...` One or several strings, which will be concatenated and contain informative message about the exception.
- `sep` The string to used for concatenating several strings.
- `collapse` The string to used collapse vectors together.

### Fields and Methods

#### Methods:

- `as.character` Gets a character string representing of the Exception.
- `getCall` -
- `getCalls` Gets the active calls saved when the exception was created.
- `getLastException` Static method to get the last Exception thrown.
- `getMessage` Gets the message of the Exception.
- `getStackTrace` Gets the stack trace saved when the exception was created.
- `getStackTraceString` Gets the stack trace as a string.
- `getWhen` Gets the time when the Exception was created.
- `print` Prints the Exception.
- `printStackTrace` Prints the stack trace saved when the exception was created.
- `throw` Throws an Exception that can be caught.
Methods inherited from error:
  as.character, throw

Methods inherited from condition:
  abort, as.character, conditionCall, conditionMessage, print

Methods inherited from Object:
  $, $<-, [ ], [[ <-, as.character, attach, attachLocally, clearCache, clearLookupCache, clone, detach,
equals, extend, finalize, getEnvironment, getFieldModifier, getFieldModifiers, getFields, getInstantiationTime, getStaticInstance, hasField, hashCode, ll, load, names, objectSize, print, save

Author(s)
  Henrik Bengtsson

See Also
  See also tryCatch() (and try()).

Examples

# 1. To catch a regular "error" exception thrown by e.g. stop().
# Arithmetic error:
x <- NA
y <- NA
tryCatch({
  x <- log(123)
  y <- log("a")
}, error = function(ex) {
  print(ex)
})
print(x)
print(y)

# 2. Always run a "final" expression regardless or error or not.
filename <- tempfile("R.methodsS3.example")
con <- file(filename)
tryCatch({
  open(con, "r")
}, error = function(ex) {
  cat("Could not open ", filename, " for reading.\n", sep="")
}, finally = {
  close(con)
  cat("The id of the connection is ",
      ifelse(is.null(con), "NULL", con), ".\n", sep="")
})
3. Creating your own Exception class

```r
# setConstructorS3("NegativeLogValueException", function(
#   msg="Trying to calculate the logarithm of a negative value", value=NULL) {
# extend(Exception(msg=msg), "NegativeLogValueException",
#   .value = value
# )
# })

# setMethodS3("as.character", "NegativeLogValueException", function(this, ...) {
#   paste(as.character.Exception(this), ": ", getValue(this), sep="")
# })

# setMethodS3("getValue", "NegativeLogValueException", function(this, ...) {
#   this$.value
# })

mylog <- function(x, base=exp(1)) {
  if (x < 0)
    throw(NegativeLogValueException(value=x))
  else
    log(x, base=base)
}

# Note that the order of the catch list is important:
1 <- NA
x <- 123
tryCatch({
  l <- mylog(x)
}, NegativeLogValueException = function(ex) {
  cat(as.character(ex), ": 
"}
), "try-error" = function(ex) {
  cat("try-error: Could not calculate the logarithm of ", x, ".\n", sep="")
}, error = function(ex) {
  cat("error: Could not calculate the logarithm of ", x, ".\n", sep="")
})

cat("The logarithm of ", x, " is ", l, ".\n\n", sep="")
```

---

**extend**

Extends a object

**Description**

via a mechanism known as "parasitic inheritance". Simply speaking this method "extends" the class of an object. What is actually happening is that it creates an instance of class name ...className,
by taking another object and add \ldots \texttt{className} to the class list and also add all the named values in \ldots as attributes.

The method should be used by the constructor of a class and nowhere else.

**Usage**

```r
## Default S3 method:
extend(this, \ldots \texttt{className}, \ldots)
```

**Arguments**

- `this` Object to be extended.
- `\ldots \texttt{className}` The name of new class.
- `\ldots` Attribute fields of the new class.

**Value**

Returns an object of class \ldots\texttt{className}.

**Author(s)**

Henrik Bengtsson

**Examples**

```r
setConstructorS3("MyDouble", function(value=0, \ldots) {
    extend(as.double(value), "MyDouble", \ldots)
})

setMethodS3("as.character", "MyDouble", function(object, \ldots) {
    fmtstr <- attr(object, "fmtstr")
    if (is.null(fmtstr))
        fmtstr <- "%.6f"
    sprintf(fmtstr, object)
})

setMethodS3("print", "MyDouble", function(object, \ldots) {
    print(as.character(object), \ldots)
})

x <- MyDouble(3.1415926)
print(x)

x <- MyDouble(3.1415926, fmtstr="%.2f")
print(x)
attr(x, "fmtstr") <- "%e"
print(x)
```
getConstructorS3

Get a constructor method

Description
Get a constructor method.

Usage
## Default S3 method:
getConstructorS3(name, ...)

Arguments
name The name of the constructor function.
... Not used.

Author(s)
HENRIK BENGTSSON
getName.environment

Gets the name of an environment

Description

Gets the name of an environment, e.g. "R_GlobalEnv" or "0x01ddd060".

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'environment'
getName(env, ...)
```

Arguments

- `env` An `environment`.
- `...` Not used.

Value

Returns a `character` string.

Author(s)

Henrik Bengtsson

See Also

- `environmentName()`.

Examples

```r
name <- getName(globalenv())
print(name)
stopifnot(identical(name, "R_GlobalEnv"))

getName(new.env())
```
**InternalErrorException**

*InternalErrorException represents internal errors*

---

**Description**

Package: R.oo  
Class InternalErrorException

```
Object
   ~|  
   ~+-try-error  
      ~|  
      ~+-condition  
         ~|  
         ~+-error  
            ~|  
            ~+-simpleError  
               ~|  
               ~+-Exception  
                  ~|  
                  ~+-InternalErrorException
```

**Directly known subclasses:**

- `Exception`  

  InternalErrorException represents internal errors that are likely to be due to implementation errors done by the author of a specific package and not because the user made an error. Errors that are due to unexpected input to functions etc falls under this error type.

**Usage**

```
InternalErrorException(..., package=NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `...`: Any arguments accepted by `Exception`.  
- `package`: The name (`character`) string of the package where the error exists. Can also be a `Package` object. If `NULL`, the source of the error is assumed to be unknown.
Fields and Methods

Methods:
**getMessage**  Gets the message of the exception.
**getPackage**  Gets the suspicious package likely to contain an error.

**Methods inherited from Exception:**
as.character, getCall, get Calls, getLastException, getMessage, getStackTrace, getWhen, print, printStackTrace, throw

**Methods inherited from error:**
as.character, throw

**Methods inherited from condition:**
abort, as.character, conditionCall, conditionMessage, print

**Methods inherited from Object:**
$, $<-, [[, [[<-., as.character, attach, attachLocally, clearCache, clearLookupCache, clone, detach, equals, extend, finalize, getEnvironment, getFieldModifier, getFieldModifiers, getFields, getInstantiationTime, getStaticInstance, hasField, hashCode, ll, load, names, objectSize, print, save

**Author(s)**
Henrik Bengtsson

**See Also**
For detailed information about exceptions see **Exception**.

---

**ll**  *Generates a list of informative properties of all members of an environment*

**Description**
Generates a list of informative properties of all members of an environment.

**Usage**
```r
## Default S3 method:
ll(pattern=".*", ...,
private=FALSE,
properties=getOption("R.oo::ll/properties",
c("data.class", "dimension", "objectSize")),
sortBy=NULL, decreasing=FALSE,
envir=parent.frame())
```

**Arguments**
- **pattern**  Regular expression pattern specifying which members to return. If ".*", all names are matched.
- **...**  A named **vector** of format **functionName=value**, where **functionName()** will be called on each member found. If the result matches the value, the member is returned, otherwise not.
private If TRUE, also private members, i.e. members with a name starting with a . (period), will be listed, otherwise not.

properties Names of properties to be returned. There must exist a function with the same name, because it will be called. This way one can extract any type of property by defining new methods.

sortBy Name or index of column (property) to be sorted by. If NULL, the objects are listed in the order they are found.

decreasing A logical indicating whether the sorting should be done in increasing or decreasing order.

envir An environment, a search path index or a name of a package to be scanned.

Value

Returns a data.frame containing information about all the members.

Default properties returned

It is possible to set the default value of argument properties by setting option "R.oo::ll/properties", e.g. options("R.oo::ll/properties"=c("data.class","dimension")). If this option is not set when the package is loaded, it is set to c("data.class","dimension","objectSize").

Author(s)

Henrik Bengtsson

See Also

ls.str and ll.Object().

Examples

## Not run:
To list all objects in .GlobalEnv:
> ll()

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>member</th>
<th>data.class</th>
<th>dimension</th>
<th>objectSize</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>tmp</em></td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as.character.Person</td>
<td>function</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>1208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>country</td>
<td>character</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equals.Person</td>
<td>function</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>2324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>character</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getAge</td>
<td>function</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getAge.Person</td>
<td>function</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getName.Person</td>
<td>function</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hashCode.Person</td>
<td>function</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>1196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last.warning</td>
<td>list</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obj</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>2292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setAge</td>
<td>function</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setAge.Person</td>
<td>function</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>2088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setName</td>
<td>function</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To list all functions in the methods package:
\texttt{ll(mode="function", envir="methods")}

To list all numeric and character object in the base package:
\texttt{ll(mode=c("numeric", "character"), envir="base")}

To list all objects in the base package greater than 40kb:
\texttt{subset(ll(envir="base"), objectSize > 40000)}

## End(Not run)

\begin{description}
\item[Object] \textit{The root class that every class must inherit from}
\end{description}

### Description

\texttt{R.oo}

\textbf{Class Object}

\texttt{public class Object}

Object is the root class of all other classes. All classes \textit{must} extends this class, directly or indirectly, which means that they all will inherit the methods in this class.

### Usage

\texttt{Object(core=NA, finalize=TRUE)}

### Arguments

\texttt{core} \hspace{1cm} The core value of each reference referring to the Object. By default, this is just the smallest possible \texttt{R} object, but there are situations where it is useful to have another kind of core, which is the case with the Class class. \textit{Note that this value belongs to the reference variable and not to the Object, which means it can not be referenced.}

\texttt{finalize} \hspace{1cm} If \texttt{TRUE}, method \texttt{finalize()} will be called on this Object when it is garbage collected.

### Fields and Methods

**Methods:**

\begin{verbatim}
$          -
$<-        -
\end{verbatim}
.DollarNames -
.subset2Internal -
[] -
[[<- as.character
Gets a character string representing the object.
attach
Attaches an Object to the R search path.
attachLocally
Attaches an Object locally to an environment.
clearCache
Clear fields that are defined to have cached values.
clearLookupCache
Clear internal fields used for faster lookup.
clone
Clones an Object.
detach
Detach an Object from the R search path.
equals
Compares an object with another.
extend
Extends another class.
finalize
Finalizer methods called when object is clean out.
getEnvironment
Gets the environment of this object.
getFieldModifier -
getFieldModifiers
Gets all types of field modifiers.
getFields
Returns the field names of an Object.
getInstantiationTime
Gets the time when the object was instantiated.
getInternalAddress
Gets the memory location where the Object resides.
getStaticInstance
Gets the static instance of this objects class.
hasField
Checks if a field exists or not.
hashCode
Gets a hash code for the Object.
isReferable
Checks if the object is referable or not.
ll
Generates a list of informative properties of all members of an Object.
load
Static method to load an Object from a file or a connection.
names -
newInstance
Creates a new instance of the same class as this object.
novirtual
Returns a reference to the same Object with virtual fields turned off.
objectSize
Gets the size of the Object in bytes.
print
Prints an Object.
save
Saves an Object to a file or a connection.
staticCode
Method that will be call each time a new instance of a class is created.

Defining static fields

To define a static field of an Object class, use a private field `<.field>` and then create a virtual field `<field>` by defining methods `get<Field>()` and `set<Field>()`. These methods should retrieve and assign the value of the field `<.field>` of the `static` instance of the class. The second example below shows how to do this. The example modifies also the static field already in the constructor, which is something that otherwise may be tricky.

Author(s)

Henrik Bengtsson
References


Examples

#########################################################################
# Defines the class Person with private fields .name and .age, and
# with methods print(), getName(), setName(), getAge() and setAge().
#########################################################################
setConstructorS3("Person", function(name, age) {
  if (missing(name)) name <- NA
  if (missing(age)) age <- NA

  extend(Object(), "Person",
    .name = name,
    .age = age
  )
})

setMethodS3("as.character", "Person", function(this, ...) {
  paste(this$.name, "is", as.integer(this$.age), "years old.")
})

setMethodS3("equals", "Person", function(this, obj, ...) {
  ( identical(data.class(this), data.class(obj)) &&
    identical(this$getName(), obj$getName()) &&
    identical(this$getAge(), obj$getAge()) )
})

setMethodS3("hashCode", "Person", function(this, ...) {
  # Get the hashCode() of the ".name" and the ".age" fields
  # using hashCode.default().
  hashCode(this$.name) * hashCode(this$.age)
})

setMethodS3("getName", "Person", function(this, ...) {
  this$.name
})

setMethodS3("setName", "Person", function(this, newName, ...) {
  throw("It is not possible to change the name of a Person.")
})

setMethodS3("getAge", "Person", function(this, ...) {
  this$.age
})
```r
setMethodS3("setAge", "Person", function(this, newAge, ...) {
  if (!is.numeric(newAge))
    throw("Age must be numeric: ", newAge)
  if (newAge < 0)
    throw("Trying to set a negative age: ", newAge)
  this$.age <- newAge
})
```

# Code demonstrating different properties of the Object class using
# the example class Person.

# Create an object (instance of) the class Person.
p1 <- Person("Dalai Lama", 67)

# 'p1' is an Object of class Person.
print(data.class(p1))  # "Person"

# Prints information about the Person object.
print(p1)  # "Dalai Lama is 67 years old."

# or equivalent (except that no generic method has to exist):
p1$print()  # "Dalai Lama is 67 years old."

# Shows that no generic method is required if the $ operator is used:
p1$getName()  # "Dalai Lama"

# The following will call p1$getName() since there exists a get-() method for the 'name' property.
p1$name  # "Dalai Lama"

# and equivalent when using the [[ operator.
p1[["name"]])  # "Dalai Lama"

# The following shows that p1$setName(68) is called, simply because
# there exists a set-() method for the 'name' property.
p1$age <- 68  # Will call p1$setAge(68)

# Shows that the age of the Person has been updated:
p1$print()  # "Dalai Lama is 68 years old."

# If there would not exists such a set-() method or field a new
# field would be created:
p1$country <- "Tibet"

# Lists all (non-private) members of the Person object:
print(ll(p1))
```
# which gives
# member class mode typeof length dim bytes
# 1 country NULL character character 1 NULL 44

# The following will call p1$setName("Lalai Dama") which will
# throw an exception saying one can not change the name of
# a Person.
tryCatch(p1$name <- "Lalai Dama", error=print)

# The following will call p1$setAge(-4) which will throw an
# exception saying that the age must be a non-negative number.
tryCatch(p1$age <- -100, error=print)

# Attaches Object 'p1' to the search path.
attach(p1)

# Accesses the newly created field 'country'.
print(country) # "Tibet"

# Detaches Object 'p1' from the search path. Note that all
# modifications to 'country' are lost.
country <- "Sweden"
detach(p1)
print(p1$country) # "Tibet"

# Saves the Person object to a tempory file.
filename <- tempfile("R.methodsS3.example")
save(p1, filename)

# Deletes the object
rm(p1)

# Loads an Object (of "unknown" class) from file using the
# static method load() of class Object.
obj <- Object$load(filename)

# Prints information about the new Object.
print(obj)

# Lists all (non-private) members of the new Object.
print(ll(obj))

# Example illustrating how to "emulate" static fields using virtual
# fields, i.e. get- and set-methods. Here we use a private static
# field '.count' of the static class instance 'MyClass', i.e.
# MyClass$.count. Then we define a virtual field 'count' via method
# getCount() to access this static field. This will make all queries
# for 'count' of any object to use the static field instead. In the
# same way is assignment controlled via the `setCount()` method. A side effect of this way of coding is that all MyClass instances will also have the private field `.count` (set to zero except for the static field that is).

```r
setConstructorS3("MyClass", function(...) {
  # Create an instance (the static class instance included)
  this <- extend(Object(), "MyClass",
                 .count = 0
  
  # In order for a static field to be updated in the constructor it has to be done after extend().
  this$count <- this$count + 1

  # Return the object
  this
})
```

```r
setMethodS3("as.character", "MyClass", function(this, ...) {
  paste(class(this)[1], "\: Number of instances: ", this$count, sep="\n")
})
```

# Get virtual field 'count', e.g. obj$count.
```r
setMethodS3("getCount", "MyClass", function(this, ...) {
  MyClass$.count
})
```

# Set virtual field 'count', e.g. obj$count <- value.
```r
setMethodS3("setCount", "MyClass", function(this, value, ...) {
  MyClass$.count <- value
})
```

# Create four instances of class 'MyClass'
```r
obj <- lapply(1:4, MyClass)
print(obj)
print(MyClass$count)
print(obj[[1]]$count)
stopifnot(obj[[1]]$count == length(obj))
stopifnot(MyClass$count == length(obj))
```
objectSize.environment

Description

Gets the size of the object in bytes. This method is just a wrapper for `object.size`.

Usage

```r
## Default S3 method:
objectSize(....)
```

Arguments

... Arguments passed to `object.size`.

Value

Returns an `integer`.

Author(s)

Henrik Bengtsson

See Also

Internally `object.size`.

---

objectSize.environment

*Gets the size of an environment in bytes*

Description

Gets the size of an environment in bytes.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'environment'
objectSize(envir, ...)
```

Arguments

`envir` An `environment()`.  
... Arguments passed to `ls()`.

Value

Returns an `integer`. 

**Package**

**Author(s)**
Henrik Bengtsson

**See Also**
Internally `object.size` is used.

---

**Package**

*The Package class provides methods for accessing package information*

---

**Description**

Package: R.oo

**Class Package**

```
Object
~~|  
~~+-Package
```

**Directly known subclasses:**

```
public class Package
extends Object
```

Creates a Package that can be thrown and caught. The Package class is the root class of all other Package classes.

**Usage**

Package(name=NULL)

**Arguments**

- **name** Name of the package.

**Fields and Methods**

- **Methods:**
  - `as.character` Gets a string representation of this package.
  - `getAuthor` Gets the Author of this package.
  - `getBundle` Gets the Bundle that this package might belong to.
  - `getBundlePackages` Gets the names of the other packages that is in the same bundle as this package.
getChangeLog Gets the change log of this package.
getClasses Gets all classes of a package.
getContents Gets the contents of this package.
getContribUrl Gets the URL(s) from where this package can be installed.
getDataPath Gets the path to the data (data/) directory of this package.
g getDate Gets the date when package was build.
getDescription Gets the description of the package.
getDescriptionFile Gets the description file of this package.
getDevelUrl Gets the URL(s) from where the developers version of this package can be installed.
getDocPath Gets the path to the accompanying documentation (doc/) directory of this package.
getEnvironment Gets the environment of a loaded package.
getExamplePath Gets the path to the example (R-ex/) directory of this package.
getHistory -
getHowToCite Gets the citation of this package.
getLicense Gets the License of this package.
getMaintainer Gets the Maintainer of this package.
ggetName Gets the name of this package.
getNews -
ggetPath Gets the library (system) path to this package.
ggetPosition Gets the search path position of the package.
ggetTitle Gets the Title of this package.
ggetUrl Gets the URL of this package.
getVersion Gets the version of this package.
isLoaded Checks if the package is installed on the search path or not.
isOlderThan Checks if the package is older than a given version.
ll Generates a list of informative properties of all members of the package.
load Loads a package.
showChangeLog Show the change log of this package.
showContents Show the CONTENTS file of this package.
showDescriptionFile Show the DESCRIPTION file of this package.
showHistory -
showHowToCite Show the HOWTOCITE file of this package.
showNews -
startupMessage Generates a 'package successfully loaded' package startup message.
unload Unloads a package.

Methods inherited from Object:
$, $<-, [], [[<-, as.character, attach, attachLocally, clearCache, clearLookupCache, clone, detach, equals, extend, finalize, getEnvironment, getFieldModifier, getFields, getFieldsModifiers, getFields, getInstantiationTime, getStaticInstance, hasField, hashCode, ll, load, names, objectSize, print, save

Author(s)
Henrik Bengtsson

Examples
## Not run: # By defining .onAttach() as follows in zzz.R for a package, an
# instance of class Package with the same name as the package will
# be made available on the search path. Moreover, the code below
# will also inform the user that the package has been loaded:
#
# > library(R.oo)
# R.oo v0.52 (2003/04/13) was successfully loaded.
#
.onAttach <- function(libname, pkgname) {
  pkg <- Package(pkgname)
  assign(pkgname, pkg, pos=getPosition(pkg))
  cat(getName(pkg), " v", getVersion(pkg), " (", getDate(pkg), ")",
      " was successfully loaded.\n", sep="")
}

# The Package class works for any packages, loaded or not.

# Some information about the base package
pkg <- Package("base")
print(pkg)
# [1] "Package: base v1.6.2 (NA) is loaded (pos=5). The official webpage
# is NA and the maintainer is R Core Team <R-core@r-project.org>. The
# package is installed in c:/PROGRA~1/R/rw1062/library/base/.
#
print(list.files(Package("base")$dataPath))

# Some information about the R.oo package
print(R.oo::R.oo)
# [1] "Package: R.oo v0.52 (2003/04/13) is loaded (pos=2). The official
# webpage is http://www.braju.com/R/ and the maintainer is Henrik
# Bengtsson <henrikb@braju.com>. The package is installed in
# c:/PROGRA~1/R/rw1062/library/R.oo/.

## End(Not run)

---

**Rdoc**

*Class for converting Rdoc comments to Rd files*

---

**Description**

Package: R.oo

**Class Rdoc**

---

**Object**

~~|

~|---Rdoc

**Directly known subclasses:**
public static class Rdoc
extends Object

Class for converting Rdoc comments to Rd files.

Usage

Rdoc()

Fields and Methods

Methods:

- argsToString
  - Gets the arguments signature of a function.
- check
  - Checks the compiled Rd files.
- compile
  - Compile source code files containing Rdoc comments into Rd files.
- createManPath
  - Creates the directory where the Rd files should be saved.
- createName
  - Creates a class-method name.
- declaration
  - Gets the class declaration.
- escapeRdFilename
  - Escape non-valid characters in a filename.
- getClassS4Usage
  - Gets the usage of a S4 class.
- getKeywords
  - Gets the keywords defined in R with descriptions.
- getManPath
  - Gets the path to the directory where the Rd files will be saved.
- getNameFormat
  - Gets the current name format.
- getObject
  - Gets the package of a method or an object.
- getRdTitle
  - Extracts the title string of a Rd file.
- getUsage
  - Gets the usage of a method.
- hierarchy
  - Gets the class hierarchy.
- isKeyword
  - Checks if a word is a Rd keyword.
- isVisible
  - Checks if a member is visible given its modifiers.
- methodsInheritedFrom
  - Gets all methods inherited from a class in Rd format.
- setManPath
  - Sets the path to the directory where the Rd files should be saved.
- setNameFormat
  - Sets the current name format.

Methods inherited from Object:

$, $<-, [[, [[<-, as.character, attach, attachLocally, clearCache, clearLookupCache, clone, detach,
equals, extend, finalize, getEnvironment, getFieldModifier, getFieldModifiers, getFields, getInstantiationTime, getStaticInstance, hasField, hashCode, ll, load, names, objectSize, print, save

Author(s)

Henrik Bengtsson

References

Examples

```r
## Not run: # Set default author
author <- "Henrik Bengtsson, \url{http://www.braju.com/R/}"

# Show the file containing the Rdoc comments
rdocFile <- system.file("misc", "ASCII.R", package="R.oo")
file.show(rdocFile)

# Compile the Rdoc:s into Rd files (saved in the destPath directory)
destPath <- tempdir()
Rdoc$compile(rdocFile, destPath=destPath)

# List the generated Rd files
rdFiles <- list.files(destPath, full.names=TRUE)
print(rdFiles)

# Show one of the files
file.show(rdFiles[1])

# Clean up
file.remove(rdFiles)

## End(Not run)
```

---

### RdocException

*RdocException are thrown by the Rdoc compiler*

---

### Description

Package: R.oo

Class RdocException

```
Object
--> try-error
    ---> condition
    --------
    error
    -------
simpleError
    --------
Exception
    -------
RdocException
```
Directly known subclasses:

public static class RdocException extends Exception

RdocException are thrown by the Rdoc compiler when it fails to generate a Rd file from an Rdoc comment.

Usage

RdocException(..., source=NULL)

Arguments

... Any arguments accepted by Exception.
source Object specifying the source where the Rdoc error occurred. This is commonly a filename character string..

Fields and Methods

Methods:

    as.character Gets a character string representing of the RdocException.
    getSource Gets the source of the exception.

Methods inherited from Exception:

    as.character, getCall, getCalls, getLastException, getMessage, getStackTrace, getWhen, print, printStackTrace, throw

Methods inherited from error:

    as.character, throw

Methods inherited from condition:

    abort, as.character, conditionCall, conditionMessage, print

Methods inherited from Object:

    $, $<-, [., [<-., as.character, attach, attachLocally, clearCache, clearLookupCache, clone, detach, equals, extend, finalize, getEnvironment, getFieldModifier, getFieldModifiers, getFields, getInstantiationTime, getStaticInstance, hasField, hashCode, ll, load, names, objectSize, print, save

Author(s)

Henrik Bengtsson

See Also

For detailed information about exceptions see Exception.
setConstructorS3

Defines a class in S3/UseMethod style

Description

Defines a class in R.oo/S3 style. What this function currently does is simply creating a constructor function for the class.

Usage

## Default S3 method:
setConstructorS3(name, definition, private=FALSE, protected=FALSE, export=TRUE, static=FALSE, abstract=FALSE, trial=FALSE, deprecated=FALSE, envir=parent.frame(), enforceRCC=TRUE, ...)

Arguments

- name: The name of the class.
- definition: The constructor definition. *Note: The constructor must be able to be called with no arguments, i.e. use default values for all arguments or make sure you use missing() or similar!*
- static: If TRUE this class is defined to be static, otherwise not. Currently this has no effect expect as an indicator.
- abstract: If TRUE this class is defined to be abstract, otherwise not. Currently this has no effect expect as an indicator.
- private: If TRUE this class is defined to be private.
- protected: If TRUE this class is defined to be protected.
- export: A logical setting attribute "export".
- trial: If TRUE this class is defined to be a trial class, otherwise not. A trial class is a class that is introduced to be tried out and it might be modified, replaced or even removed in a future release. Some people prefer to call trial versions, beta version. Currently this has no effect expect as an indicator.
- deprecated: If TRUE this class is defined to be deprecated, otherwise not. Currently this has no effect expect as an indicator.
- envir: The environment for where the class (constructor function) should be stored.
- enforceRCC: If TRUE, only class names following the R Coding Convention is accepted. If the RCC is violated an RecViolationException is thrown.
- ...: Not used.

Note: If a constructor is not declared to be private nor protected, it will be declared to be public.
A constructor must be callable without arguments

The requirement that a constructor function should be callable without arguments (e.g. `MyConstructor()`) is because that call is used to create the static instance of a class. The reason for this is that a static instance of the class is created automatically when the constructor is called the first time (only), that is, when the first of object of that class is created. All classes have to have a static instance.

To make a constructor callable without arguments, one can either make sure all arguments have default values or one can test for missing arguments using `missing()`. For instance the following definition is not correct: `setConstructorS3("Foo",function(x) extend(Object(),"Foo",x=x))` whereas this one is `setConstructorS3("Foo",function(x=NA) extend(Object(),"Foo",x=x))`

Code validation

If argument `enforceRCC` is `TRUE`, the class name is validated so it starts with a letter and it also gives a warning if its first letter is not capital. The reason for this is to enforce a naming convention that names classes with upper-case initial letters and methods with lower-case initial letters (this is also the case in for instance Java).

Author(s)
Henrik Bengtsson

See Also
To define a method see `setMethodS3`. For information about the R Coding Conventions, see `RccViolationException`. For a thorough example of how to use this method see `Object`.

Examples
```r
## Not run: For a complete example see help(Object).
```

<table>
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<th>throw</th>
<th>Throws an Exception</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

Throws an exception similar to `stop()`, but with support for `Exception` classes. The first argument (object) is by default pasted together with other arguments (...) and with separator `sep=""`. For instance, to throw an exception, write

```
throw("Value out of range: ",value,".")
```

which is short for

```
throw(Exception("Value out of range: ",value,"."))
```

Note that `throw()` can be defined for classes inheriting `Exception`, which can then be caught (or not) using `tryCatch()`.
Usage

## Default S3 method:
throw(...)

Arguments

... One or several strings that are concatenated and collapsed into one message string.

Value

Returns nothing.

Author(s)

Henrik Bengtsson

See Also

See the Exception class for more detailed information.

Examples

rbern <- function(n=1, prob=1/2) {
  if (prob < 0 || prob > 1)
    throw("Argument 'prob' is out of range: ", prob)
  rbinom(n=n, size=1, prob=prob)
}

rbern(10, 0.4)
# [1] 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0
tryCatch(rbern(10, 10*0.4),
  error=function(ex) {})

throw.error

Throws (rethrows) an object of class 'error'

Description

Rethrows an 'error' object. The 'error' class was introduced in R v1.8.1 with the new error handling mechanisms.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'error'
throw(error, ...)

Arguments

error     An object or class 'error'.
...       Not used.

Value

Returns nothing.

Author(s)

Henrik Bengtsson

See Also

See the tryCatch() method etc. See the Exception class for more detailed information.
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