Package ‘justifier’

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Title Human and Machine-Readable Justifications and Justified Decisions Based on 'YAML'

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Description Leverages the 'yum' package to implement a 'YAML' ('YAML Ain't Markup Language', a human friendly standard for data serialization; see <https://yaml.org>) standard for documenting justifications, such as for decisions taken during the planning, execution and analysis of a study or during the development of a behavior change intervention as illustrated by Marques & Peters (2019) <doi:10.17605/osf.io/ndxha>. These justifications are both human- and machine-readable, facilitating efficient extraction and organisation.

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Encoding UTF-8

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apply_graph_theme  Apply multiple DiagrammeR global graph attributes

Description

Apply multiple DiagrammeR global graph attributes

Usage

apply_graph_theme(graph, ...)


apply_graph_theme

Arguments

- **graph**
  - The DiagrammeR::DiagrammeR graph to apply the attributes to.
  - One or more character vectors of length three, where the first element is the attribute, the second the value, and the third, the attribute type (graph, node, or edge).

Value

The DiagrammeR::DiagrammeR graph.

Examples

```r
exampleJustifier <- '---
  assertion:
  -
    id: assertion_id
    label: "An assertion"

decision:
  -
    id: decision_id
    label: "A decision"

justification:
  -
    id: justification_id
    label: "A justification"

assertion:
  -
    id: assertion_id
    description: "A description of an assertion"

source:
  -
    id: source1_id
    label: "First source"
  -
    id: source2_id
    label: "second source"

---
justifications <-
  justifier::load_justifications(text=exampleJustifier);
miniGraph_original <-
  justifications$decisionGraphs[[1]];
miniGraph <-
  justifier::apply_graph_theme(
    miniGraph_original,
    c("color", "#0000AA", "node"),
    c("shape", "triangle", "node"),
    c("fontcolor", "#FF0000", "node")
  );
### This line shouldn't be run when executing this example as test,
```
### because rendering a DiagrammeR graph takes quite long

## Not run:
DiagrammeR::render_graph(miniGraph);

## End(Not run)

---

**base30toNumeric**  
*Conversion between base10 and base30 & base36*

**Description**

The conversion functions from base10 to base30 are used by the `generate_id()` functions; the base36 functions are just left here for convenience.

**Usage**

```r
base30toNumeric(x)
numericToBase30(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
The vector to convert (numeric for the `numericTo` functions, character for the `base30to` and `base36to` functions).

**Details**

The symbols to represent the 'base 30' system are the 0-9 followed by the alphabet without vowels but including the y. This vector is available as `base30`.

**Value**

The converted vector (numeric for the `base30to` and `base36to` functions, character for the `numericTo` functions).

**Examples**

```r
numericToBase30(654321);
base30toNumeric(numericToBase30(654321));
```
Programmatically constructing justifier elements

Description

These functions can be used to programmatically construct justifications.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'justifierElement'
c(...)

## S3 method for class 'justifierStructured'
c(...)

decide(
  label,
  description = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  id = NULL,
  alternatives = NULL,
  justification = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `...`: Additional fields and values to store in the element.
- `label`: A human-readable label for the decision, justification, assertion, or source. Labels are brief summaries of the core of the decision, justification, assertion, or source. More details, background information, context, and other comments can be placed in the description.
- `description`: A human-readable description. This can be used to elaborate on the label. Note that the label should be reader-friendly and self-contained; but because they also have to be as short as possible, descriptions can be used to provide definitions, context, background information, or add any other metadata or comments.
- `type`: Types are used when working with a framework. Frameworks define type identifiers, consisting of letters, digits, and underscores. By specifying these identifiers the type of a decision, justification, assertion, or source. Source types can be, for example, types of documents or other data providers, such as "empirical"
evidence', 'expert consensus', 'personal opinion', or 'that one meeting that we had in May'. Assertion types can be, for example, data types or types of facts, such as 'number', 'prevalence', 'causal relationship', or 'contact information'. Justification types can be, for example, types of reasoning or logical expressions, such as 'deduction', 'induction', or 'intersection'. Decision types are the most framework-specific, heavily depend on the specific context of the decision, and are used by frameworks to organise the decisions in a project. Examples of decision types are the decision to recruit a certain number of participants in a scientific study; the decision to target a certain belief in a behavior change intervention; the decision to merge two codes in a qualitative study; the decision to hire a staff member; or the decision to make a certain purchase.

### Value
The generated object.

### Examples

```r
### Programatically create a partial justification object
justifier::assert(
  "This is an assertion",
  source = c(
    justifier::source("This is a first source"),
    justifier::source("This is a second source")));

### Programatically create a justification with two assertions
### but without sources
justifier::justify(
  "Icecream will make me feel less fit",
  assertion = c(
    justifier::assert("Icecream is rich in energy"),
    justifier::assert("Consuming high-energy foods makes me feel less fit")
  ),
  weight = -.5
);
```
### Programmatically create a simple decision

```r
simpleDecision <-
  justifier::decide(
    "decision",
    justification = justifier::jstf(
      "justification",
      assertion = justifier::assertion
    )
  );
```

### Programmatically create a justification object for a full decision

```r
fullJustifierObject <-
  justifier::decide(
    "I decide to go get an ice cream",
    justification = c(
      justifier::justify(
        "Having an ice cream now would make me happy",
        assertion = c(
          justifier::assert(
            "Decreasing hunger increases happiness",
            source = justifier::source("My past experiences")
          ),
          justifier::assert(
            "I feel hungry",
            source = justifier::source("Bodily sensations")
          )
        ),
        weight = 1
      ),
      justifier::justify(
        "I can afford to buy an ice cream.",
        assertion = c(
          justifier::assert(
            "My bank account balance is over 300 euro.",
            source = justifier::source("My bank app")
          ),
          justifier::assert(
            "I need to keep at least 100 euro in my bank account.",
            source = justifier::source("Parental advice")
          )
        ),
        weight = .3
```

```r
)```

```r
)
```
```r
)`
### Show the full object
fullJustifierObject;

### Combine both into a list of decisions
twoDecisions <-
c(simpleDecision,
   fullJustifierObject);

### Show the combination
twoDecisions;

c.justifierStructuredObject

**Concatenate two or more structured justifier objects**

**Description**
Concatenate two or more structured justifier objects

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'justifierStructuredObject'
c(...)```

**Arguments**

```r
...
```
Structured justifier objects

**Value**
Invisibly, the concatenated list

cat0

**Concatenate to screen without spaces**

**Description**
The cat0 function is to cat what paste0 is to paste; it simply makes concatenating many strings without a separator easier.

**Usage**
cat0(..., sep = "")
clean_workspace

Arguments

... The character vector(s) to print; passed to cat.

sep The separator to pass to cat, of course, "" by default.

Value

Nothing (invisible NULL, like cat).

Examples

cat0("The first variable is ", names(mtcars)[1], ".");

Description

Clean your workspace

Usage

clean_workspace(force = FALSE, silent = justifier::opts$get("silent"))

Arguments

force Whether to force cleaning the workspace

silent Whether to be chatty or silent.

Examples

### Without `force=TRUE`, presents a query to the user in
### interactive mode:
clean_workspace(silent=FALSE);

### Set `force=TRUE` to force clean the workspace
clean_workspace(force = TRUE, silent=FALSE);
**export_justification**  
*Export justification as YAML*

---

**Description**

Export justification as YAML.

**Usage**

```r
export_justification(  
  x,  
  file = NULL,  
  encoding = "UTF-8",  
  append = TRUE,  
  preventOverwriting = TRUE,  
  silent = justifier::opts$get("silent")  
)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` The justification, either loaded from one or more files or programmatically constructed. This can be one or more decisions, justifications, assertions, or sources.
- `file` If specified, the file to export the justification to.
- `encoding` The encoding to use when writing the file.
- `append` Whether to append to the file, or replace its contents.
- `preventOverwriting` Whether to prevent overwriting an existing file.
- `silent` Whether to be silent or chatty.

**Value**

The generated YAML, invisibly, unless file is NULL.

**Examples**

```r  
### Programmatically create a simple justification object  
justifierObject <-  
  justifier::asrt("assertion",  
  source = c(  
    justifier::srce('source1'),  
    justifier::srce('source2')));
  
### Export to YAML  
justifierYAML <-  
  justifier::export_justification(  
    justifierObject,
```
export_to_json

file=NULL);

### Show YAML
cat(justifierYAML, sep="\n");

---

**export_to_json**  
*Export a justifier specification to JSON*

**Description**

Export a justifier specification to JSON

**Usage**

```r
export_to_json(x, file = NULL, wrap_in_html = FALSE)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'justifierStructuredObject'
export_to_json(x, file = NULL, wrap_in_html = FALSE)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'justifier_json'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` The justifier specification.
- `file` Optionally, a file to save the JSON to.
- `wrap_in_html` Whether to wrap the JSON in an HTML element.
- `...` Any additional arguments are ignored.

**Value**

If a file is specified to write, `to`, `x` will be returned invisibly to allow building a pipe chain; if `file=NULL`, the resulting JSON will be returned as a character vector.

**Examples**

```r
### Programmatically create a justification with two assertions  
### but without sources; flatten it; and show the json
justifier::justify(
  "Icecream will make me feel less fit",
  assertion = c(
    justifier::assert('Icecream is rich in energy'),
    justifier::assert('Consuming high-energy foods makes me feel less fit')
  ),
  weight = -.5
)|>
justifier::flatten() |>
justifier::export_to_json();
```
Flatten a justifier tree

Description
Flattening takes all justifications, assertions, and sources from their parents and returns a structured justifier object containing these elements in separate lists, with each occurrence replaced with a reference to the corresponding identifier.

Usage

```r
flatten(x, ..., recursionLevel = 0, silent = justifier::opts$get("silent"))
```

## S3 method for class 'multipleJustifierElements'

```r
deflaten(x, ..., recursionLevel = 0, silent = justifier::opts$get("silent"))
```

## S3 method for class 'singleJustifierElement'

```r
flatten(x, ..., recursionLevel = 0, silent = justifier::opts$get("silent"))
```

Arguments
- `x` The justifier object or objects.
- `...` Additional arguments are passed to the methods.
- `recursionLevel` The depth of the recursion
- `silent` Whether to be silent or chatty

Value
A flattened justifier object.

Examples

```r
### Programmatically create a justification with two assertions
### but without sources
justifierJustification <-
justifier::justify(
  "Icecream will make me feel less fit",
  assertion = c(
    justifier::assert("Icecream is rich in energy"),
    justifier::assert("Consuming high-energy foods makes me feel less fit")
  ),
  weight = -.5
);

### Flatten it into a structures justifier object
structuredJustification <-
justifier::flatten(
  justifierJustification
)
generate_id

Generate unique identifier(s)

Description

Convenience function to generate a unique identifiers for sources, assertions, justifications, and decisions.

Usage

generate_id(
  type,
  prefix = paste(sample(letters, 4), collapse = ""),
  stopOnIllegalChars = FALSE
)

Arguments

type
  The type of the justifier object; D, J, A or S.

prefix
  An identifier prefix.

stopOnIllegalChars
  Whether to base::stop() or produce a base::warning() when encountering illegal characters (i.e. anything other than a letter or underscore).

Value

A character vector containing the identifier(s).

Examples

generate_id(type = "S", 'sourceExample');
generate_id(type = "A", 'assertionExample');
get_workspace  

Get your justifier workspace identifier

Description
This is used to be able to log decisions programmatically.

Usage
get_workspace(silent = justifier::opts$get("silent"))

Arguments
silent  

Whether to suppress messages.

Value
Invisibly, the workspace identifier.

Examples
justifier::get_workspace_id();
Create a reference to one or more justifier objects

**Description**

Create a reference to one or more justifier objects

**Usage**

```r
idRef(x, what = NULL, silent = justifier::opts$get("silent"))
```

## S3 method for class 'singleJustifierElement'
```r
idRef(x, what = NULL, silent = justifier::opts$get("silent"))
```

## S3 method for class 'multipleJustifierElements'
```r
idRef(x, what = NULL, silent = justifier::opts$get("silent"))
```

## S3 method for class 'justifierIdRef'
```r
idRef(x, what = NULL, silent = justifier::opts$get("silent"))
```

## S3 method for class 'character'
```r
idRef(x, what = NULL, silent = justifier::opts$get("silent"))
```

## S3 method for class 'justifierStructured'
```r
idRef(x, what = NULL, silent = justifier::opts$get("silent"))
```

**Arguments**

- `x` The identifier(s)
- `what` Optionally, what `x` is (decision, justification, assertion, or source).
- `silent` Whether to be silent or chatty.

**Value**

The justifier id reference object.

**Examples**

```r
exampleSource <-
  justifier::source("This is a book about R.");

exampleAssertion <- justifier::assert(
  "R is a functional language",
  source = justifier::idRef(exampleSource)
);

### Get and show the reference
```
ifelseObj

Conditional returning of an object

Description

The ifelseObj function just evaluates a condition, returning one object if it’s true, and another if it’s false.

Usage

ifelseObj(condition, ifTrue, ifFalse)

Arguments

condition  Condition to evaluate.
ifTrue     Object to return if the condition is true.
ifFalse    Object to return if the condition is false.

Value

One of the two objects

Examples

dat <- ifelseObj(sample(c(TRUE, FALSE), 1), mtcars, Orange);
Image contains the text:

**import_from_json**

Import a structured justifier object from JSON

**Description**

Import a structured justifier object from JSON

**Usage**

```r
import_from_json(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` Either a path to an existing file, or a character vector with the JSON to import.

**Value**

The justifier object.

**Examples**

```r
### Programmatically create a justification with two assertions
### but without sources; flatten it; and show the json
justifier::justify(
  "Icecream will make me feel less fit",
  assertion = c(
    justifier::assert("Icecream is rich in energy"),
    justifier::assert("Consuming high-energy foods makes me feel less fit")
  ),
  weight = -.5
) |> 
  justifier::flatten() -> originalObject;

originalObject |> 
  justifier::export_to_json() -> 
  exportedJSON;

### And import it again
importedFromJSON <- 
  justifier::import_from_json(
    exportedJSON
  );
```
load_justifications  

Load Justifications from a file or multiple files

Description

These function load justifications from the YAML fragments in one (load_justifications) or multiple files (load_justifications_dir).

Usage

load_justifications(
  text = NULL,
  file = NULL,
  delimiterRegEx = "^---$",
  justificationContainer = c("justifier", "justification", "decision", "assertion",
                           "source"),
  ignoreOddDelimiters = FALSE,
  encoding = "UTF-8",
  storeDecisionGraphSvg = TRUE,
  silent = TRUE
)

load_justifications_dir(
  path,
  recursive = TRUE,
  extension = "jmd",
  regex = NULL,
  justificationContainer = c("justifier", "justification", "decision", "assertion",
                           "source"),
  delimiterRegEx = "^---$",
  ignoreOddDelimiters = FALSE,
  encoding = "UTF-8",
  silent = TRUE
)

Arguments

- **text, file**  
  As text or file, you can specify a file to read with encoding encoding, which will then be read using base::readLines(). If the argument is named text, whether it is the path to an existing file is checked first, and if it is, that file is read. If the argument is named file, and it does not point to an existing file, an error is produced (useful if calling from other functions). A text should be a character vector where every element is a line of the original source (like provided by base::readLines()); although if a character vector of one element and including at least one newline character (\n) is provided as text, it is split at the newline characters using base::strsplit(). Basically, this behavior means that the first argument can be either a character vector or the path to a
file; and if you’re specifying a file and you want to be certain that an error is
thrown if it doesn’t exist, make sure to name it file.

delimiterRegEx
The regular expression used to locate YAML fragments

justificationContainer
The container of the justifications in the YAML fragments. Because only justi-
fications are read that are stored in this container, the files can contain YAML
fragments with other data, too, without interfering with the parsing of the justi-
fications.

ignoreOddDelimiters
Whether to throw an error (FALSE) or delete the last delimiter (TRUE) if an odd
number of delimiters is encountered.

encoding
The encoding to use when calling readLines(). Set to NULL to let readLines()
guess.

storeDecisionGraphSvg
Whether to also produce (and return) the SVG for the decision graph.

silent
Whether to be silent (TRUE) or informative (FALSE).

path
The path containing the files to read.

recursive
Whether to also process subdirectories (TRUE) or not (FALSE).

extension
The extension of the files to read; files with other extensions will be ignored.
Multiple extensions can be separated by a pipe (|).

regex
Instead of specifying an extension, it’s also possible to specify a regular expres-
sion; only files matching this regular expression are read. If specified, regex
takes precedence over extension.

Details
load_justifications_dir simply identifies all files and then calls load_justifications
for each of them. load_justifications loads the YAML fragments containing the justifications using
yum::load_yaml_fragments() and then parses the justifications into a visual representation as a
ggplot2::ggplot graph and Markdown documents with overviews.

Value
An object with the ggplot2::ggplot graph stored in output$graph and the overview in output$overview.

Examples

exampleMinutes <- 'This is an example of minutes that include
a source, an assertion, and a justification. For example, in
the meeting, we can discuss the assertion that sleep deprivation
affects decision making. We could quickly enter this assertion in
a machine-readable way in this manner:

---
assertion:
  id: assertion_SD_decision
Because it is important to refer to sources, we cite a source as well. We have maybe specified that source elsewhere, for example in the minutes of our last meeting. That specification may have looked like this:

---
source:
- id: source_Harrison
  xdoi: "doi:10.1037/1076-898x.6.3.236"
  type: "Journal article"
---

We can now refer to these two specifications later on, for example to justify decisions we take.

```r
justifier::load_justifications(text=exampleMinutes);
```

### To load a directory with justifications

```r
eexamplePath <- file.path(system.file(package="justifier"), 'extdata');
jjustifier::load_justifications_dir(path=examplePath);
```

---

### log_decision

#### Document a decision

**Description**

Used to programmatically document decisions - note that you have to store them to a file to not lose them (i.e. if used interactively).

**Usage**

```r
log_decision(
  label,  
  description = "", 
  alternatives = "", 
  date = as.character(Sys.Date()), 
  id = NULL, 
  justification = "",
```
silent = justifier::opts$get("silent"),

Arguments

label A human-readable label for the decision,
description A human-readable description.
alternatives The alternatives between which was chosen.
date The date of the decision.
id Optionally, a manually specified id (otherwise, randomly generated).
justification A justification specified using jstf(), or more than one, combined with the c operator.
silent Whether to print messages.
... Any additional options will be stored in the decision.

Value

Invisibly, the decision as a justifier object (generated by dcsn()).

Examples

clean_workspace(force = TRUE, silent=FALSE);
log_decision("First we start using `justifier`. ",
    silent=FALSE);
log_decision(paste0("Then we start documenting our ",
    "decisions and justifications."),
    silent=FALSE);
log_decision("Then we start learning from ourselves.",
    silent=FALSE);
workspace();

merge_specLists Merging to justifier specification lists

Description

Merging to justifier specification lists

Usage

merge_specLists(x, y)

Arguments

x, y The two justifier specification lists
Value

A merged justifier specification list.

Examples

### Add example

| opts                      | Options for the justifier package |

Description

The `justifier::opts` object contains three functions to set, get, and reset options used by the `escalc` package. Use `justifier::opts$set` to set options, `justifier::opts$get` to get options, or `justifier::opts$reset` to reset specific or all options to their default values.

Usage

`opts`

Format

An object of class `list` of length 4.

Details

If you use `justifier` to programmatically document your decisions in an R file, there is one option that you commonly use: `workspace_id` and `workspace_option_name`

It is normally not necessary to get or set `justifier` options.

The following arguments can be passed:

... For `justifier::opts$set`, the dots can be used to specify the options to set, in the format `option = value`, for example, `EFFECTSIZE_POINTESTIMATE_NAME_IN_DF = "\n"`. For `justifier::opts$reset`, a list of options to be reset can be passed.

- `option` For `justifier::opts$set`, the name of the option to set.
- `default` For `justifier::opts$get`, the default value to return if the option has not been manually specified.

The following options can be set:

- `regExReplacements` Default regex replacements when sanitizing for DiagrammeR
- `weight_fieldName` When creating the diagram showing the justification for a decision, the name of the field with the weight.
- `negWeight_color` When creating the diagram showing the justification for a decision, the colour to use for edges with negative weights
When creating the diagram showing the justification for a decision, the colour to use for edges with positive weights.

When creating the diagram showing the justification for a decision, the color for nodes.

When creating the diagram showing the justification for a decision, the color for edges.

When creating the diagram showing the justification for a decision, the pen width.

The default identifier for the workspace (when nothing else is specified).

The name of the default workspace.

Whether to be chatty or silent.

### Get the default 'silent' setting
justifier::opts$get('silent');

### Set to FALSE
justifier::opts$set(silent = FALSE);

### Check that it worked
justifier::opts$get('silent');

### Reset this option to its default value
justifier::opts$reset('silent');

### Check that the reset worked, too
justifier::opts$get('silent');

---

This function is normally called by `load_justifications()`: however, sometimes it may be desirable to parse justifications embedded in more complex objects, for example as provided by `yum::load_and_simplify()`. Therefore, this function can also be called directly.

### Usage

```r
parse_justifications(
x,
  justifierFields = "^date|^framework$",
  fromFile = NULL,
  path = NULL,
  storeDecisionGraphSvg = FALSE,
  silent = TRUE
)
```
## S3 method for class 'justifierDecisionGraph'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'justifierDecisionGraph'
plot(x, ...)

### Arguments

- `x`: An object resulting from a call to `yum::load_and_simplify()`.
- `justifierFields`: Which fields to copy from justifier metadata to the elements within the specified scope.
- `fromFile`: The file from which the justifier specifications were read.
- `path`: The path holding these justifier specifications (not necessary if `fromFile` is provided).
- `storeDecisionGraphSvg`: Whether to also produce (and return) the SVG for the decision graph.
- `silent`: Whether to be chatty or quiet.
- `...`: Additional arguments are passed on to `graphics::plot()` for the print method or to `DiagrammeR::render_graph()` for the plot method.

### Details

While there is some flexibility in how justifications can be specified, they are most easily processed further if they all follow the same conventions. This function ensures this. The convention is as follows:

- all specifications are provided in four 'flat' lists, named after the types of elements they contain;
- all elements have a unique identifier
- all references to other elements are indeed only references to the other elements' id's in these 'flat lists'

### Value

The parsed justifier object.

### Examples

```r
### Specify an example text
exampleFile <- system.file("extdata",
    "simple-example.jmd",
    package="justifier");

### Show contents
cat(readLines(exampleFile), sep="\n");
```
### randomSlug

#### Generate a random slug

**Description**

idSlug is a convenience function with swapped argument order.

**Usage**

```r
randomSlug(x = 10, id = NULL, chars = c(letters, LETTERS, 0:9))

idSlug(id = NULL, x = 10, chars = c(letters, LETTERS, 0:9))
```

**Arguments**

- **x**
  - Length of slug
- **id**
  - If not NULL, prepended to slug (separated with a dash) as id; in that case, it’s also braces and a hash is added.
- **chars**
  - Characters to sample from

**Value**

A character value.

**Examples**

```r
randomSlug();
idSlug("identifier");
```
repeatStr

Repeat a string a number of times

Description

Repeat a string a number of times

Usage

repeatStr(n = 1, str = " ")

Arguments

n, str

Normally, respectively the frequency with which to repeat the string and the string to repeat; but the order of the inputs can be switched as well.

Value

A character vector of length 1.

Examples

### 10 spaces:
repStr(10);

### Three euro symbols:
repStr("\u20ac", 3);

sanitize_for_DiagrammeR

Sanitize for DiagrammeR

Description

Basically a wrapper for gsub() to sanitize a string for DiagrammeR

Usage

sanitize_for_DiagrammeR(
  x,
  regExReplacements = justifier::opts$get("regExReplacements")
)
save_workspace

Arguments

x The string or vector
regExReplacements A list of two-element character vectors; first element should be the element to search, and the second element, the replacement.

Value

The sanitized character vector

Examples

justifier::sanitize_for_DiagrammeR("This is or isn't problematic");

Description

Save your workspace

Usage

save_workspace(
  file = NULL,
  encoding = "UTF-8",
  append = FALSE,
  preventOverwriting = TRUE,
  silent = justifier::opts$get("silent")
)

Arguments

file If specified, the file to export the justification to.
encoding The encoding to use when writing the file.
append Whether to append to the file, or replace its contents.
preventOverwriting Whether to prevent overwriting an existing file.
silent Whether to be silent or chatty.

Value

The result of a call to export_justification().
**Examples**

```r
clean_workspace(force = TRUE, silent=FALSE);
log_decision("First we start using \`justifier\`. ", silent=FALSE);
log_decision(paste0("Then we start documenting our ", "decisions and justifications."), silent=FALSE);
log_decision("Then we start learning from ourselves.", silent=FALSE);
save_workspace();
```

---

**set_workspace_id**  
*Set your justifier workspace identifier*

**Description**

This is used to be able to log decisions programmatically.

**Usage**

```r
set_workspace_id(id, silent = justifier::opts$get("silent"))
```

**Arguments**

- `id`  
The workspace identifier
- `silent`  
Whether to be suppress messages.

**Value**

Invisibly, the passed `id`.

**Examples**

```r
set_workspace_id("my_workspace");
```

---

**to_specList**  
*Producing a list of specifications*

**Description**

This function is for internal use, but has been exported in case it’s useful for people working 'manually' with lists of justifications.

**Usage**

```r
to_specList(x, types, type, idsRequired = TRUE, silent = TRUE)
```
### to_specList

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  The list to parse.

- `types`  
  The class to assign to the specification list (the `justifierSpecList` object to return).

- `type`  
  The class to assign to each specification (in addition to `justifierSpec`).

- `idsRequired`  
  Whether to require identifiers.

- `silent`  
  Whether to be chatty or silent.

**Value**

A list of classes `c("justifierSpecList", types)` where each element is a specification of class `c("justifierSpec", type)`.

**Examples**

```r
### Specify an example text
exampleFile <-
  system.file("extdata",
    "simple-example.jmd",
    package="justifier");

### Show contents
cat(readLines(exampleFile), sep="\n");

### Load it with yum::load_and_simplify()
loadedMinutes <- yum::load_and_simplify(exampleFile);

### Show contents
names(loadedMinutes);

### Show classes
class(loadedMinutes["assertion"]);

### Convert to specification list
res <- to_specList(loadedMinutes["assertion"],
  type="assertion",
  types="assertions");

### Show classes
class(res);

### Show original and parsed objects
loadedMinutes["assertion"];
res;
```
vecTxt

Easily parse a vector into a character value

Description

Easily parse a vector into a character value

Usage

vecTxt(
  vector,
  delimiter = "", "",
  useQuote = "",
  firstDelimiter = NULL,
  lastDelimiter = " & ",
  firstElements = 0,
  lastElements = 1,
  lastHasPrecedence = TRUE
)

vecTxtQ(vector, useQuote = "", ..., )

Arguments

vector
  The vector to process.
delimiter, firstDelimiter, lastDelimiter
  The delimiters to use for respectively the middle, first firstElements, and last lastElements elements.
useQuote
  This character string is pre- and appended to all elements; so use this to quote all elements (useQuote=""), doublequote all elements (useQuote='"'), or anything else (e.g. useQuote='|'). The only difference between vecTxt and vecTxtQ is that the latter by default quotes the elements.
firstElements, lastElements
  The number of elements for which to use the first respective last delimiters
lastHasPrecedence
  If the vector is very short, it’s possible that the sum of firstElements and lastElements is larger than the vector length. In that case, downwardly adjust the number of elements to separate with the first delimiter (TRUE) or the number of elements to separate with the last delimiter (FALSE)?
...
  Any addition arguments to vecTxtQ are passed on to vecTxt.

Value

A character vector of length 1.
Examples

```r
vecTxtQ(names(mtcars));
```

---

**Description**

Show your workspace contents

**Usage**

```r
workspace(silent = justifier::opts$get("silent"))
```

**Arguments**

- `silent` Whether to be chatty or silent.

**Value**

The workspace contents.

**Examples**

```r
justifier::clean_workspace(force = TRUE, silent=FALSE);
justifier::log_decision(
  "First we start using 'justifier'.",
  silent=FALSE
);
justifier::log_decision(
  paste0("Then we start documenting our ",
    "decisions and justifications."),
  silent=FALSE
);
justifier::log_decision(
  "Then we start learning from ourselves.",
  silent=FALSE
);
justifier::workspace();
```
wrapVector  

Wrap all elements in a vector

Description
Wrap all elements in a vector

Usage
wrapVector(x, width = 0.9 * getOption("width"), sep = "\n", ...)

Arguments
- x: The character vector
- width: The number of
- sep: The glue with which to combine the new lines
- ...: Other arguments are passed to strwrap().

Value
A character vector

Examples
res <- wrapVector(
  c(
    "This is a sentence ready for wrapping",
    "So is this one, although it's a bit longer",
  ),
  width = 10
);
print(res);
cat(res, sep="\n");
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