Package ‘mlr3misc’

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Description  Frequently used helper functions and assertions used in 'mlr3' and its companion packages. Comes with helper functions for functional programming, for printing, to work with 'data.table', as well as some generally useful 'R6' classes. This package also supersedes the package 'BBmisc'.
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  'as_factor.R' 'as_short_string.R' 'assert_ro_binding.R'
  'calculate_hash.R' 'capitalize.R' 'catn.R'
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mlr3misc-package  mlr3misc: Helper Functions for 'mlr3'

Description
Frequently used helper functions and assertions used in 'mlr3' and its companion packages. Comes with helper functions for functional programming, for printing, to work with 'data.table', as well as some generally useful 'R6' classes. This package also supersedes the package 'BBmisc'.

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See Also
Useful links:
  • https://mlr3misc.mlr-org.com
  • https://github.com/mlr-org/mlr3misc
  • Report bugs at https://github.com/mlr-org/mlr3misc/issues

assert_callback  Assertions for Callbacks

Description
Assertions for Callback class.

Usage
assert_callback(callback, null_ok = FALSE)
assert_callbacks(callbacks)

Arguments
  callback (Callback).
  null_ok (logical(1))
  If TRUE, NULL is allowed.
  callbacks (list of Callback).

Value
  Callback | List of Callbacks.
**assert_ro_binding**  
*Assertion for Active Bindings in R6 Classes*

**Description**

This assertion is intended to be called in active bindings of an R6::R6Class which does not allow assignment. If rhs is not missing, an exception is raised.

**Usage**

```r
assert_ro_binding(rhs)
```

**Arguments**

- `rhs` (any)

If not missing, an exception is raised.

**Value**

Nothing.

---

**as_callback**  
*Convert to a Callback*

**Description**

Convert object to a Callback or a list of Callback.

**Usage**

```r
as_callback(x, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'Callback'
as_callback(x, clone = FALSE, ...)
```

```r
as_callbacks(x, clone = FALSE, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'NULL'
as_callbacks(x, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'list'
as_callbacks(x, clone = FALSE, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'Callback'
as_callbacks(x, clone = FALSE, ...)
```
Arguments

\( x \) (any)
Object to convert.

\( \ldots \) (any)
Additional arguments.

\texttt{clone} (logical(1))
If TRUE, ensures that the returned object is not the same as the input \( x \).

Value

\texttt{Callback}.

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\hline
\texttt{as\_factor} & \textit{Convert to Factor} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Description

Converts a vector to a \texttt{factor()} and ensures that levels are in the order of the provided levels.

Usage

\texttt{as\_factor(x, levels, ordered = is.\_ordered(x))}

Arguments

\( x \) (atomic \texttt{vector()})
Vector to convert to factor.

\( \texttt{levels} \) (character())
Levels of the new factor.

\( \texttt{ordered} \) (logical(1))
If TRUE, create an ordered factor.

Value

(factor()).

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
x = factor(c("a", "b")) y = factor(c("a", "b"), levels = c("b", "a"))

# x with the level order of y as_factor(x, levels(y))

# y with the level order of x as_factor(y, levels(x))
\end{verbatim}
as_short_string

Convert R Object to a Descriptive String

Description

This function is intended to convert any R object to a short descriptive string, e.g. in `base::print()` functions.

The following rules apply:

- if `x` is atomic() with length 0 or 1: printed as-is.
- if `x` is atomic() with length greater than 1, `x` is collapsed with ",", and the resulting string is truncated to `trunc_width` characters.
- if `x` is an expression: converted to character.
- Otherwise: the class is printed.

If `x` is a list, the above rules are applied (non-recursively) to its elements.

Usage

```r
as_short_string(x, width = 30L, num_format = "%.4g")
```

Arguments

- `x` (any)
  Arbitrary object.
- `width` (integer(1))
  Truncate strings to width `width`.
- `num_format` (character(1))
  Used to format numerical scalars via `base::sprintf()`.

Value

(character(1)).

Examples

```r
as_short_string(list(a = 1, b = NULL, "foo", c = 1:10))
```
Callbacks allow to customize the behavior of processes in mlr3 packages. The following packages implement callbacks:

- `CallbackOptimization` in `bbotk`.
- `CallbackTuning` in `mlr3tuning`.
- `CallbackTorch` in `mlr3torch`.

Details

`Callback` is an abstract base class. A subclass inherits from `Callback` and adds stages as public members. Names of stages should start with "on_". For each subclass a function should be implemented to create the callback. For an example on how to implement such a function see `callback_optimization()` in `bbotk`. Callbacks are executed at stages using the function `call_back()`. A `Context` defines which information can be accessed from the callback.
Callback

Public fields

- **id** (character(1))
  
  Identifier of the callback.

- **label** (character(1))
  
  Label for this object. Can be used in tables, plot and text output instead of the ID.

- **man** (character(1))
  
  String in the format `[pkg]::[topic]` pointing to a manual page for this object. Defaults to NA, but can be set by child classes.

- **state** (named list())
  
  A callback can write data into the state.

Methods

Public methods:

- **Callback$new()**
- **Callback$format()**
- **Callback$print()**
- **Callback$help()**
- **Callback$call()**
- **Callback$clone()**

**Method** `new()`: Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

*Usage:*

`Callback$new(id, label = NA_character_, man = NA_character_)`

*Arguments:*

- **id** (character(1))
  
  Identifier for the new instance.

- **label** (character(1))
  
  Label for the new instance.

- **man** (character(1))
  
  String in the format `[pkg]::[topic]` pointing to a manual page for this object. The referenced help package can be opened via method `$help()`.

**Method** `format()`: Helper for print outputs.

*Usage:*

`Callback$format(...)`

*Arguments:*

  ... (ignored).

**Method** `print()`: Printer.

*Usage:*

`Callback$print(...)`

*Arguments:*


Method help(): Opens the corresponding help page referenced by field $man.

Usage:
Callback$help()

Method call(): Call the specific stage for a given context.

Usage:
Callback$call(stage, context)

Arguments:
stage (character(1))
stage.
context (Context)
Context.

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:
Callback$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:
deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples
library(R6)

# implement callback subclass
CallbackExample = R6Class("CallbackExample",
inherit = mlr3misc::Callback,
public = list(
on_stage_a = NULL,
on_stage_b = NULL,
on_stage_c = NULL
)
)

---

capitalize

Capitalize the First Letter of Strings

Description
Takes a character vector and changes the first letter of each element to uppercase.

Usage
capitalize(str)
**catn**

**Arguments**

- `str` (character()).

**Value**

Character vector, same length as `str`.

**Examples**

- `capitalize("foo bar")`

---

**Description**

Wrapper around `base::cat()` with a line break. Elements are converted to character and concatenate with `base::paste0()`. If a vector is passed, elements are collapsed with line breaks.

**Usage**

- `catn(..., file = "")`

**Arguments**

- `...` (any)
  
  Arguments passed down to `base::paste0()`.

- `file` (character(1))
  
  Passed to `base::cat()`.

**Examples**

- `catn(c("Line 1", "Line 2"))`
check_packages_installed

Check that packages are installed, without loading them

Description

Calls `find.package()` to check if all packages are installed.

Usage

```r
check_packages_installed(
  pkgs,
  warn = TRUE,
  msg = "The following packages are required but not installed: %s"
)
```

Arguments

- **pkgs** (character())
  Packages to check.

- **warn** (logical(1))
  If TRUE, signals a warning of class "packageNotFoundWarning" about the missing packages.

- **msg** (character(1))
  Format of the warning message. Use "%s" as placeholder for the list of packages.

Value

(logical()) named with package names. TRUE if the respective package is installed, FALSE otherwise.

Examples

```r
check_packages_installed(c("mlr3misc", "foobar"), warn = FALSE)
# catch warning
tryCatch(check_packages_installed(c("mlr3misc", "foobaaar")),
  packageNotFoundWarning = function(w) as.character(w))
```
**Description**

Chunk atomic vectors into parts of roughly equal size. `chunk()` takes a vector length `n` and returns an integer with chunk numbers. `chunk_vector()` uses `base::split()` and `chunk()` to split an atomic vector into chunks.

**Usage**

```r
chunk_vector(x, n_chunks = NULL, chunk_size = NULL, shuffle = TRUE)
chunk(n, n_chunks = NULL, chunk_size = NULL, shuffle = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` (vector())
  Vector to split into chunks.
- `n_chunks` (integer(1))
  Requested number of chunks. Mutually exclusive with `chunk_size` and `props`.
- `chunk_size` (integer(1))
  Requested number of elements in each chunk. Mutually exclusive with `n_chunks` and `props`.
- `shuffle` (logical(1))
  If `TRUE`, permutes the order of `x` before chunking.
- `n` (integer(1))
  Length of vector to split.

**Value**

- `chunk()` returns a `integer()` of chunk indices, `chunk_vector()` a `list()` of integer vectors.

**Examples**

```r
x = 1:11
ch = chunk(length(x), n_chunks = 2)
table(ch)
split(x, ch)
chunk_vector(x, n_chunks = 2)
chunk_vector(x, n_chunks = 3, shuffle = TRUE)
```
**compat-map**

**clbk**

*Syntactic Sugar for Callback Construction*

**Description**

Functions to retrieve callbacks from `mlr_callbacks` and set parameters in one go.

**Usage**

```r
clbk(.key, ...)
clbks(.keys)
```

**Arguments**

- `.key` (character(1))
  Key of the object to construct.

- `...` (named list())
  Named arguments passed to the state of the callback.

- `.keys` (character())
  Keys of the objects to construct.

**See Also**

Callback `call_back`

---

**compat-map**

*Apply Functions in the spirit of 'purrr'*

**Description**

map-like functions, similar to the ones implemented in `purrr`:

- `map()` returns the results of `.f` applied to `.x` as list. If `.f` is not a function, `map` will call `[[` on all elements of `.x` using the value of `.f` as index.

- `imap()` applies `.f` to each value of `.x` (passed as first argument) and its name (passed as second argument). If `.x` does not have names, a sequence along `.x` is passed as second argument instead.

- `pmap()` expects `.x` to be a list of vectors of equal length, and then applies `.f` to the first element of each vector of `.x`, then the second element of `.x`, and so on.

- `map_if()` applies `.f` to each element of `.x` where the predicate `.p` evaluates to `TRUE`.

- `map_at()` applies `.f` to each element of `.x` referenced by `.at`. All other elements remain unchanged.

- `keep()` keeps those elements of `.x` where predicate `.p` evaluates to `TRUE`. 
• discard() discards those elements of .x where predicate .p evaluates to TRUE.
• every() is TRUE if predicate .p evaluates to TRUE for each .x.
• some() is TRUE if predicate .p evaluates to TRUE for at least one .x.
• detect() returns the first element where predicate .p evaluates to TRUE.
• walk(), iwalk() and pwalk() are the counterparts to map(), imap() and pmap(), but just visit (or change by reference) the elements of .x. They return input .x invisibly.

Additionally, the functions map(), imap() and pmap() have type-safe variants with the following suffixes:
• *_lgl() returns a logical(length(.x)).
• *_int() returns a integer(length(.x)).
• *_dbl() returns a double(length(.x)).
• *_chr() returns a character(length(.x)).
• *_br() returns an object where the results of .f are put together with base::rbind().
• *_bc() returns an object where the results of .f are put together with base::cbind().
• *_dtr() returns a data.table::data.table() where the results of .f are put together in an base::rbind() fashion.
• *_dtc() returns a data.table::data.table() where the results of .f are put together in an base::cbind() fashion.

Usage

map(.x, .f, ...)
map_lgl(.x, .f, ...)
map_int(.x, .f, ...)
map_dbl(.x, .f, ...)
map_chr(.x, .f, ...)
map_br(.x, .f, ...)
map_bc(.x, .f, ...)
map_dtr(.x, .f, ..., .fill = FALSE, .idcol = NULL)
map_dtc(.x, .f, ...)
pmap(.x, .f, ...)
pmap_lgl(.x, .f, ...)
pmap_int(.x, .f, ...)
pmap_dbl(.x, .f, ...)
pmap_chr(.x, .f, ...)
pmap_dtr(.x, .f, ..., .fill = FALSE, .idcol = NULL)
pmap_dtc(.x, .f, ...)
imap(.x, .f, ...)
imap_lgl(.x, .f, ...)
imap_int(.x, .f, ...)
imap_dbl(.x, .f, ...)
imap_chr(.x, .f, ...)
imap_dtr(.x, .f, ..., .fill = FALSE, .idcol = NULL)
imap_dtc(.x, .f, ...)
keep(.x, .f, ...)
discard(.x, .p, ...)
map_if(.x, .p, .f, ...)

## Default S3 method:
map_if(.x, .p, .f, ...)
map_at(.x, .at, .f, ...)
every(.x, .p, ...)
some(.x, .p, ...)
detect(.x, .p, ...)
walk(.x, .f, ...)
iwalk(.x, .f, ...)
pwalk(.x, .f, ...)

Arguments

.x (list() | atomic vector()).
compose

Description

Composes two or more functions into a single function. The returned function calls all provided functions in reverse order: The return value of the last function serves as input for the next to last function, and so on.

Usage

compose(...)

Arguments

... (functions)
    Functions to compose.

Value

(function()) which calls the functions provided via ... in reverse order.

Examples

f = compose(function(x) x + 1, function(x) x / 2)
f(10)
compute_mode  Compute The Mode

Description
Computes the mode (most frequent value) of an atomic vector.

Usage
compute_mode(x, ties_method = "random", na_rm = TRUE)

Arguments
x (vector()).
ties_method (character(1))
   Handling of ties. One of "first", "last" or "random" to return the first tied value,
   the last tied value, or a randomly selected tied value, respectively.
na_rm (logical(1))
   If TRUE, remove missing values prior to computing the mode.

Value
(vector(1)): mode value.

Examples
compute_mode(c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3))
compute_mode(c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3), ties_method = "last")
compute_mode(c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3), ties_method = "random")

Context  Context

Description
Context objects allow Callback objects to access and modify data. The following packages implement context subclasses:

- ContextOptimization in bbotk.
- ContextEval in mlr3tuning.
- ContextTorch in mlr3torch

Details
Context is an abstract base class. A subclass inherits from Context. Data is stored in public fields. Access to the data can be restricted with active bindings (see example).
Public fields

id (character(1))
Identifier of the object. Used in tables, plot and text output.

label (character(1))
Label for this object. Can be used in tables, plot and text output instead of the ID.

Methods

Public methods:

• `Context$new()`
• `Context$format()`
• `Context$print()`
• `Context$clone()`

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:
`Context$new(id, label = NA_character_)`

Arguments:

id (character(1))
Identifier for the new instance.

label (character(1))
Label for the new instance.

Method `format()`: Format object as simple string.

Usage:
`Context$format(...)`

Arguments:

... (ignored).

Method `print()`: Print object.

Usage:
`Context$print()`

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:
`Context$clone(deep = FALSE)`

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.
Examples

```r
count_missing
library(data.table)
library(R6)

# data table with column x an y
data = data.table(x = runif(10), y = sample(c("A", "B"), 10, replace = TRUE))

# context only allows to access column y
ContextExample = R6Class("ContextExample",
    inherit = Context,
    public = list(
        data = NULL,
        initialize = function(data) {
            self$data = data
        },
    ),
    active = list(
        y = function(rhs) {
            if (missing(rhs)) return(self$data$y)
            self$data$y = rhs
        }
    )
)

data = ContextExample$new(data)

# retrieve content of column y
data$y

# change content of column y to "C"
data$y = "C"
```

---

count_missing  Count Missing Values in a Vector

Description

Same as `sum(is.na(x))`, but without the allocation.

Usage

```r
count_missing(x)
```

Arguments

- `x` vector()
  Supported are logical, integer, double, complex and string vectors.
Value

(integer(1)) number of missing values.

Examples

count_missing(c(1, 2, NA, 4, NA))

---

crate  

Isolate a Function from its Environment

Description

Put a function in a "lean" environment that does not carry unnecessary baggage with it (e.g. references to datasets).

Usage

crate(.fn, ..., .parent = topenv(), .compile = TRUE)

Arguments

- `.fn` (function())
  function to crate
- `...` (any)
  The objects, which should be visible inside `.fn`.
- `.parent` (environment)
  Parent environment to look up names. Default to topenv().
- `.compile` (logical(1))
  Whether to jit-compile the function. In case the function is already compiled. If the input function `.fn` is compiled, this has no effect, and the output function will always be compiled.

Examples

meta_f = function(z) {
  x = 1
  y = 2
  crate(function() {
    c(x, y, z)
  }, x)
}

x = 100
y = 200
z = 300
f = meta_f(1)
f()
**cross_join**  
*Cross-Join for data.table*

**Description**

A safe version of `data.table::CJ()` in case a column is called `sorted` or `unique`.

**Usage**

```r
cross_join(dots, sorted = TRUE, unique = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `dots` (named list())
  Vectors to cross-join.
- `sorted` (logical(1))
  See `data.table::CJ()`.
- `unique` (logical(1))
  See `data.table::CJ()`.

**Value**

`data.table::data.table()`.

**Examples**

```r
cross_join(dots = list(sorted = 1:3, b = letters[1:2]))
```

---

**Dictionary**  
*Key-Value Storage*

**Description**

A key-value store for `R6::R6` objects. On retrieval of an object, the following applies:

- If the object is a `R6ClassGenerator`, it is initialized with `new()`.
- If the object is a function, it is called and must return an instance of a `R6::R6` object.
- If the object is an instance of a R6 class, it is returned as-is.

Default argument required for construction can be stored alongside their constructors by passing them to `$add()`.

**S3 methods**

- `as.data.table(d)`
  
  `Dictionary` -> `data.table::data.table()`

  Converts the dictionary to a `data.table::data.table()`.
Public fields

- items (environment())
  Stores the items of the dictionary

Methods

Public methods:

- Dictionary$new()
- Dictionary$format()
- Dictionary$print()
- Dictionary$keys()
- Dictionary$has()
- Dictionary$get()
- Dictionary$mget()
- Dictionary$add()
- Dictionary$remove()
- Dictionary$prototype_args()
- Dictionary$clone()

Method new(): Construct a new Dictionary.

Usage:
Dictionary$new()

Method format(): Format object as simple string.

Usage:
Dictionary$format(...)

Arguments:
... (ignored).

Method print(): Print object.

Usage:
Dictionary$print()

Method keys(): Returns all keys which comply to the regular expression pattern. If pattern is NULL (default), all keys are returned.

Usage:
Dictionary$keys(pattern = NULL)

Arguments:

- pattern (character(1)).

Returns: character() of keys.

Method has(): Returns a logical vector with TRUE at its i-th position if the i-th key exists.

Usage:
Dictionary$has(keys)

*Arguments:*
keys (character()).

*Returns:*) logical().

**Method get():** Retrieves object with key key from the dictionary. Additional arguments must be named and are passed to the constructor of the stored object.

*Usage:*
Dictionary$get(key, ..., .prototype = FALSE)

*Arguments:*
key (character(1)).
... (any)
   Passed down to constructor.
.protype (logical(1))
   Whether to construct a prototype object.

*Returns:*) Object with corresponding key.

**Method mget():** Returns objects with keys keys in a list named with keys. Additional arguments must be named and are passed to the constructors of the stored objects.

*Usage:*
Dictionary$mget(keys, ...)

*Arguments:*
keys (character()).
... (any)
   Passed down to constructor.

*Returns:*) Named list() of objects with corresponding keys.

**Method add():** Adds object value to the dictionary with key key, potentially overwriting a previously stored item. Additional arguments in ... must be named and are passed as default arguments to value during construction.

*Usage:*
Dictionary$add(key, value, ..., .prototype_args = list())

*Arguments:*
key (character(1)).
value (any).
... (any)
   Passed down to constructor.
.prototype_args (list())
   List of arguments to construct a prototype object. Can be used when objects have construction arguments without defaults.

*Returns:*) Dictionary.

**Method remove():** Removes objects with from the dictionary.
dictionary_sugar_get

Usage:
Dictionary$remove(keys)

Arguments:
keys (character())
   Keys of objects to remove.

Returns: Dictionary.

Method prototype_args(): Returns the arguments required to construct a simple prototype of the object.

Usage:
Dictionary$prototype_args(key)

Arguments:
key (character(1))
   Key of object to query for required arguments.

Returns: list() of prototype arguments

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:
Dictionary$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:
deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

library(R6)
item1 = R6Class("Item", public = list(x = 1))
item2 = R6Class("Item", public = list(x = 2))
d = Dictionary$new()
d$add("a", item1)
d$add("b", item2)
d$add("c", item1$new())
d$keys()
d$get("a")
d$mget(c("a", "b"))

dictionary_sugar_get  A Quick Way to Initialize Objects from Dictionaries

Description

Given a Dictionary, retrieve objects with provided keys.

- dictionary_sugar_get() to retrieve a single object with key .key.
- dictionary_sugar_mget() to retrieve a list of objects with keys .keys.
• `dictionary_sugar()` is deprecated in favor of `dictionary_sugar_get()`.
• If `.key` or `.keys` is missing, the dictionary itself is returned.

Arguments in ... must be named and are consumed in the following order:

1. All arguments whose names match the name of an argument of the constructor are passed to the `$get()` method of the `Dictionary` for construction.
2. All arguments whose names match the name of a parameter of the `paradox::ParamSet` of the constructed object are set as parameters. If there is no `paradox::ParamSet` in `obj-param_set`, this step is skipped.
3. All remaining arguments are assumed to be regular fields of the constructed R6 instance, and are assigned via `<-`.

Usage

```r
dictionary_sugar_get(dict, .key, ...)
dictionary_sugar(dict, .key, ...)
dictionary_sugar_mget(dict, .keys, ...)
```

Arguments

```plaintext
dict (Dictionary).
.key (character(1))
  Key of the object to construct.
... (any)
  See description.
.keys (character())
  Keys of the objects to construct.
```

Value

```r
R6::R6Class()
```

Examples

```r
library(R6)
item = R6Class("Item", public = list(x = 0))
d = Dictionary$new()
d$add("key", item)
dictionary_sugar_get(d, "key", x = 2)
```
A Quick Way to Initialize Objects from Dictionaries

Description

Given a Dictionary, retrieve objects with provided keys.

- `dictionary_sugar_get_safe()` to retrieve a single object with key `.key`.
- `dictionary_sugar_mget_safe()` to retrieve a list of objects with keys `.keys`.
- If `.key` or `.keys` is missing, the dictionary itself is returned.
- Dictionary getters without the `_safe` suffix are discouraged as this sometimes caused unintended partial argument matching.

Arguments in ... must be named and are consumed in the following order:

1. All arguments whose names match the name of an argument of the constructor are passed to the `$get()` method of the Dictionary for construction.
2. All arguments whose names match the name of a parameter of the paradox::ParamSet of the constructed object are set as parameters. If there is no paradox::ParamSet in obj$param_set, this step is skipped.
3. All remaining arguments are assumed to be regular fields of the constructed R6 instance, and are assigned via `<-`.

Usage

```r
dictionary_sugar_get_safe(.dict, .key, ...)
dictionary_sugar_mget_safe(.dict, .keys, ...)
```

Arguments

- `.dict` (Dictionary)
  The dictionary from which to retrieve the elements.
- `.key` (character(1))
  Key of the object to construct.
- `...` (any)
  See description.
- `.keys` (character())
  Keys of the objects to construct.

Value

`R6::R6Class()`
library(R6)
item = R6Class("Item", public = list(x = 0))
d = Dictionary$new()
d$add("key", item)
dictionary_sugar_get_safe(d, "key", x = 2)

---

dictionary_sugar_inc_get
A Quick Way to Initialize Objects from Dictionaries with Incremented ID

---

Description

Covenience wrapper around dictionary_sugar_get and dictionary_sugar_mget to allow easier avoidance of of ID clashes which is useful when the same object is used multiple times and the ids have to be unique. Let <key> be the key of the object to retrieve. When passing the <key>_<n> to this function, where <n> is any natural numer, the object with key <key> is retrieved and the suffix _<n> is appended to the id after the object is constructed.

Usage

dictionary_sugar_inc_get(dict, .key, ...)
dictionary_sugar_inc_mget(dict, .keys, ...)

Arguments

dict (Dictionary) Dictionary from which to retrieve an element.
.key (character(1)) Key of the object to construct - possibly with a suffix of the form _<n> which will be appended to the id.
... (any) See description of dictionary_sugar.
.keys (character()) Keys of the objects to construct - possibly with suffixes of the form _<n> which will be appended to the ids.

Value

An element from the dictionary.
Examples

```r
d = Dictionary$new()
d$add("a", R6::R6Class("A", public = list(id = "a")))
d$add("b", R6::R6Class("B", public = list(id = "c")))
obj1 = dictionary_sugar_inc_get(d, "a_1")
obj1$id

obj2 = dictionary_sugar_inc_get(d, "b_1")
obj2$id

objs = dictionary_sugar_inc_mget(d, c("a_10", "b_2"))
map(objs, "id")
```

dictionary_sugar_inc_get_safe

_A Quick Way to Initialize Objects from Dictionaries with Incremented ID_

Description

Convenience wrapper around `dictionary_sugar_get_safe` and `dictionary_sugar_mget_safe` to allow easier avoidance of ID clashes which is useful when the same object is used multiple times and the ids have to be unique. Let `<key>` be the key of the object to retrieve. When passing the `<key>_<n>` to this function, where `<n>` is any natural number, the object with key `<key>` is retrieved and the suffix `_<n>` is appended to the id after the object is constructed.

Usage

```r
dictionary_sugar_inc_get_safe(.dict, .key, ...)
dictionary_sugar_inc_mget_safe(.dict, .keys, ...)
```

Arguments

- `.dict` (Dictionary)
  Dictionary from which to retrieve an element.
- `.key` (character(1))
  Key of the object to construct - possibly with a suffix of the form `_<n>` which will be appended to the id.
- `...` (any)
  See description of `dictionary_sugar_get_safe`.
- `.keys` (character())
  Keys of the objects to construct - possibly with suffixes of the form `_<n>` which will be appended to the ids.
Value

An element from the dictionary.

Examples

d = Dictionary$new()
d$add("a", R6::R6Class("A", public = list(id = "a")))
d$add("b", R6::R6Class("B", public = list(id = "c")))
obj1 = dictionary_sugar_inc_get_safe(d, "a_1")
obj1$id

obj2 = dictionary_sugar_inc_get_safe(d, "b_1")
obj2$id

objs = dictionary_sugar_inc_mget_safe(d, c("a_10", "b_2"))
map(objs, "id")

did_you_mean(str, candidates)

Arguments

str (character(1))
  String.

candidates (character())
  Candidate strings.

Value

(character(1)). Either a phrase suggesting one or more candidates from candidates, or an empty string if no close match is found.

Examples

did_you_mean("yep", c("yes", "no"))
distinct_values

---

Get Distinct Values

Description

Extracts the distinct values of an atomic vector, with the possibility to drop levels and remove missing values.

Usage

\[
\text{distinct_values}(x, \text{drop} = \text{TRUE}, \text{na.rm} = \text{TRUE})
\]

Arguments

- **x**: (atomic vector). (atomic vector) with distinct values in no particular order.
  - **drop**: :: logical(1)
  - **na.rm**: :: logical(1)

Value

- (atomic vector) with distinct values in no particular order.

Examples

# for factors:
x = factor(c(letters[1:2], NA), levels = letters[1:3])
distinct_values(x)
distinct_values(x, na.rm = FALSE)
distinct_values(x, drop = FALSE)
distinct_values(x, drop = FALSE, na.rm = FALSE)
# for logicals:
distinct_values(TRUE, drop = FALSE)
# for numerics:
distinct_values(sample(1:3, 10, replace = TRUE))
Encapsulate Function Calls for Logging

Description

Evaluates a function while both recording an output log and measuring the elapsed time. There are currently three different modes implemented to encapsulate a function call:

- "none": Just runs the call in the current session and measures the elapsed time. Does not keep a log, output is printed directly to the console. Works well together with traceback().
- "try": Similar to "none", but catches error. Output is printed to the console and not logged.
- "evaluate": Uses the package evaluate to call the function, measure time and do the logging.
- "callr": Uses the package callr to call the function, measure time and do the logging. This encapsulation spawns a separate R session in which the function is called. While this comes with a considerable overhead, it also guards your session from being teared down by segfaults.

Usage

encapsulate(
  method,
  .f,
  .args = list(),
  .opts = list(),
  .pkgs = character(),
  .seed = NA_integer_,
  .timeout = Inf
)

Arguments

- `method` (character(1))
  One of "none", "evaluate" or "callr".
- `.f` (function())
  Function to call.
- `.args` (list())
  Arguments passed to .f.
- `.opts` (named list())
  Options to set for the function call. Options get reset on exit.
- `.pkgs` (character())
  Packages to load (not attach).
- `.seed` (integer(1))
  Random seed to set before invoking the function call. Gets reset to the previous seed on exit.
- `.timeout` (numeric(1))
  Timeout in seconds. Uses setTimeLimit() for "none" and "evaluate" encapsulation. For "callr" encapsulation, the timeout is passed to callr::r().
Value

(named list()) with three fields:

- "result": the return value of .f
- "elapsed": elapsed time in seconds. Measured as proc.time() difference before/after the function call.
- "log": data.table() with columns "class" (ordered factor with levels "output", "warning" and "error") and "message" (character()).

Examples

```r
f = function(n) {
  message("hi from f")
  if (n > 5) {
    stop("n must be <= 5")
  }
  runif(n)
}

encapsulate("none", f, list(n = 1), .seed = 1)

if (requireNamespace("evaluate", quietly = TRUE)) {
  encapsulate("evaluate", f, list(n = 1), .seed = 1)
}

if (requireNamespace("callr", quietly = TRUE)) {
  encapsulate("callr", f, list(n = 1), .seed = 1)
}
```

---

**enframe**  
Convert a Named Vector into a data.table and Vice Versa

**Description**

enframe() returns a data.table::data.table() with two columns: The names of x (or seq_along(x) if unnamed) and the values of x.  
deframe() converts a two-column data.frame to a named vector. If the data.frame only has a single column, an unnamed vector is returned.

**Usage**

enframe(x, name = "name", value = "value")  
deframe(x)
Arguments

- **x**
  - (vector() (enframe() or data.frame() (deframe())))
  - Vector to convert to a `data.table::data.table()`.
- **name**
  - (character(1))
  - Name for the first column with names.
- **value**
  - (character(1))
  - Name for the second column with values.

Value

- `data.table::data.table()` or named vector.

Examples

```r
x = 1:3
enframe(x)

x = set_names(1:3, letters[1:3])
enframe(x, value = "x_values")
```

---

**extract_vars**

*Extract Variables from a Formula*

Description

Given a `formula()` `f`, returns all variables used on the left-hand side and right-hand side of the formula.

Usage

```
extract_vars(f)
```

Arguments

- **f**
  - (formula()).

Value

- (list()) with elements "lhs" and "rhs", both character().

Examples

```r
extract_vars(Species ~ Sepal.Width + Sepal.Length)
extract_vars(Species ~ .)
```
**format_bib**

*Format Bibentries in Roxygen*

---

**Description**

Operates on a named list of `bibentry()` entries and formats them nicely for documentation with `roxygen2`.

- `format_bib()` is intended to be called in the `@references` section and prints the complete entry using `toRd()`.
- `cite_bib()` returns the family name of the first author (if available, falling back to the complete author name if not applicable) and the year in format “[LastName] (YYYY)”.

**Usage**

```r
format_bib(..., bibentries = NULL, envir = parent.frame())
cite_bib(..., bibentries = NULL, envir = parent.frame())
```

**Arguments**

- `...` (character())
  One or more names of bibentries.
- `bibentries` (named list())
  Named list of bibentries.
- `envir` (environment)
  Environment to lookup bibentries if not provided.

**Value**

(character(1)).

**Examples**

```r
bibentries = list(checkmate = citation("checkmate"), R = citation())
format_bib("checkmate")
format_bib("R")
cite_bib("checkmate")
cite_bib("checkmate", "R")
```
formulate Create Formulas

Description
Given the left-hand side and right-hand side as character vectors, generates a new \texttt{stats::formula}.

Usage
\begin{verbatim}
formulate(lhs = character(), rhs = character(), env = NULL, quote = "right")
\end{verbatim}

Arguments
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{lhs} (character())
  Left-hand side of formula. Multiple elements will be collapsed with " + ".
\item \texttt{rhs} (character())
  Right-hand side of formula. Multiple elements will be collapsed with " + ".
\item \texttt{env} (environment())
  Environment for the new formula. Defaults to NULL.
\item \texttt{quote} (character(1))
  Which side of the formula to quote? Subset of ("left", "right"), defaulting to "right".
\end{itemize}

Value
\texttt{stats::formula}.

Examples
\begin{verbatim}
formulate("Species", c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width"))
formulate(rhs = c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width"))
\end{verbatim}

get_private Extract Private Fields of R6 Objects

Description
Provides access to the private members of \texttt{R6::R6Class} objects.

Usage
\begin{verbatim}
get_private(x)
\end{verbatim}
get_private<-  

**Arguments**

x (any)  
Object to extract the private members from.

**Value**

environment() of private members, or NULL if x is not an R6 object.

**Examples**

```r
library(R6)
item = R6Class("Item", private = list(x = 1))$new()
get_private(item)$x
```

---

### Assign Value to Private Field

**Description**

Convenience function to assign a value to a private field of an R6::R6Class instance.

**Usage**

```r
get_private(x, which) <- value
```

**Arguments**

x (any)  
Object whose private field should be modified.

which (character(1))  
Private field that is being modified.

value (any)  
Value to assign to the private field.

**Value**

The R6 instance x, modified in-place. If it is not an R6 instance, NULL is returned.

**Examples**

```r
library(R6)
item = R6Class("Item", private = list(x = 1))$new()
get_private(item)$x
get_private(item, "x") = 2L
get_private(item)$x
```
get_seed  

Get the Random Seed

Description

Retrieves the current random seed (.Random.seed in the global environment), and initializes the RNG first, if necessary.

Usage

get_seed()

Value

integer(). Depends on the base::RNGkind().

Examples

str(get_seed())

hash_input  

Hash Input

Description

Returns the part of an object to be used to calculate its hash.

Usage

hash_input(x)

## S3 method for class 'function'
hash_input(x)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
hash_input(x)

## Default S3 method:
hash_input(x)

Arguments

x 

(any)
Object for which to retrieve the hash input.
Methods (by class)

- `hash_input('function')`: The formals and the body are returned in a list(). This ensures that the bytecode or parent environment are not included in the hash.
- `hash_input(data.table)`: The data.table is converted to a regular list and `hash_input()` is applied to all elements. The conversion to a list ensures that keys and indices are not included in the hash.
- `hash_input(default)`: Returns the object as is.

---

### has_element

Check if an Object is Element of a List

---

**Description**

Simply checks if a list contains a given object.

- NB1: Objects are compared with identity.
- NB2: Only use this on lists with complex objects, for simpler structures there are faster operations.
- NB3: Clones of R6 objects are not detected.

**Usage**

```r
has_element(.x, .y)
```

**Arguments**

- `.x` (list() | atomic vector()).
- `.y` (any)
  
  Object to test for.

**Examples**

```r
has_element(list(1, 2, 3), 1)
```
**ids**

*Extract ids from a List of Objects*

**Description**

None.

**Usage**

ids(xs)

**Arguments**

- **xs** (list())
  
  Every element must have a slot 'id'.

**Value**

(character()).

**Examples**

xs = list(a = list(id = "foo", a = 1), bar = list(id = "bar", a = 2))

ids(xs)

---

**insert_named**

*Insert or Remove Named Elements*

**Description**

Insert elements from y into x by name, or remove elements from x by name. Works for vectors, lists, environments and data frames and data tables. Objects with reference semantic (environment() and data.table::data.table()) might be modified in-place.

**Usage**

insert_named(x, y)

---

# S3 method for class 'NULL'
insert_named(x, y)

# Default S3 method:
insert_named(x, y)

# S3 method for class 'environment'
insert_named(x, y)
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
insert_named(x, y)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
insert_named(x, y)
remove_named(x, nn)

## S3 method for class 'environment'
remove_named(x, nn)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
remove_named(x, nn)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
remove_named(x, nn)

### Arguments

**x**  
(vector() | list() | environment() | data.table::data.table())
Object to insert elements into, or remove elements from. Changes are by-reference for environments and data tables.

**y**  
(list())
List of elements to insert into x.

**nn**  
(character())
Character vector of elements to remove.

### Value

Modified object.

### Examples

```r
x = list(a = 1, b = 2)
insert_named(x, list(b = 3, c = 4))
remove_named(x, "b")
```

---

### Description

An alternative interface for `do.call()`, similar to the deprecated function in `purrr`. This function tries hard to not evaluate the passed arguments too eagerly which is important when working with large R objects.

It is recommended to pass all arguments named in order to not rely on positional argument matching.
Usage

invoke(
    .f,
    ...,
    .args = list(),
    .opts = list(),
    .seed = NA_integer_,
    .timeout = Inf
)

Arguments

.f (function())
Function to call.

... (any)
Additional function arguments passed to .f.

.args (list())
Additional function arguments passed to .f, as (named) list(). These arguments will be concatenated to the arguments provided via ....

.opts (named list())
List of options which are set before the .f is called. Options are reset to their previous state afterwards.

.seed (integer(1))
Random seed to set before invoking the function call. Gets reset to the previous seed on exit.

.timeout (numeric(1))
Timeout in seconds. Uses setTimeLimit(). Note that timeouts are only triggered on a user interrupt, not in compiled code.

Examples

invoke(mean, .args = list(x = 1:10))
invoke(mean, na.rm = TRUE, .args = list(1:10))

---

is_scalar_na Check for a Single Scalar Value

Description

Check for a Single Scalar Value

Usage

is_scalar_na(x)
keep_in_bounds

Arguments

x (any)
Argument to check.

Value

(logical(1)).

Description

Filters vector x to only keep elements which are in bounds \([\text{lower}, \text{upper}]\). This is equivalent to the following, but tries to avoid unnecessary allocations:

\[x[\neg\text{is.na}(x) \& x \geq \text{lower} \& x \leq \text{upper}]\]

Currently only works for integer x.

Usage

keep_in_bounds(x, lower, upper)

Arguments

x (integer())
Vector to filter.

lower (integer(1))
Lower bound.

upper (integer(1))
Upper bound.

Value

(integer()) with only values in \([\text{lower}, \text{upper}]\).

Examples

keep_in_bounds(sample(20), 5, 10)
### leanify_r6

*Move all methods of an R6 Class to an environment*

#### Description

`leanify_r6` moves the content of an `R6::R6Class`'s functions to an environment, usually the package's namespace, to save space during serialization of R6 objects. `leanify_package` move all methods of all R6 Classes to an environment.

The function in the class (i.e. the object generator) is replaced by a stump function that does nothing except calling the original function that now resides somewhere else.

It is possible to call this function after the definition of an `R6::R6` class inside a package, but it is preferred to use `leanify_package()` to just leanify all `R6::R6` classes inside a package.

#### Usage

```r
leanify_r6(cls, env = cls$parent_env)

leanify_package(pkg_env = parent.frame(), skip_if = function(x) FALSE)
```

#### Arguments

- `cls` *(R6::R6Class)*
  
  Class generator to modify.

- `env` *(environment)*
  
  The target environment where the function should be stored. This should be either `cls$parent_env` (default) or one of its parent environments, otherwise the stump function will not find the moved (original code) function.

- `pkg_env` :: `environment`
  
  The namespace from which to leanify all R6 classes. Does not have to be a package namespace, but this is the intended usecase.

- `skip_if` :: `function`
  
  Function with one argument: Is called for each individual `R6::R6Class`. If it returns TRUE, the class is skipped. Default function evaluating to FALSE always (i.e. skipping no classes).

#### Value

`NULL`.
**load_dataset**

*Retrieve a Single Data Set*

**Description**

Loads a data set with name `id` from package `package` and returns it. If the package is not installed, an error with condition "packageNotFoundError" is raised. The name of the missing packages is stored in the condition as `packages`.

**Usage**

```r
load_dataset(id, package, keep_rownames = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `id` (character(1))
  - Name of the data set.
- `package` (character(1))
  - Package to load the data set from.
- `keep_rownames` (logical(1))
  - Keep possible row names (default: FALSE).

**Examples**

```r
head(load_dataset("iris", "datasets"))
```

---

**map_values**

*Replace Elements of Vectors with New Values*

**Description**

Replaces all values in `x` which match `old` with values in `new`. Values are matched with `base::match()`.

**Usage**

```r
map_values(x, old, new)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` (vector())
- `old` (vector())
  - Vector with values to replace.
- `new` (vector())
  - Values to replace with. Will be forced to the same length as `old` with `base::rep_len()`.
Value

(`vector()`) of the same length as `x`.

Examples

```r
x = letters[1:5]

# replace all "b" with "_b_", and all "c" with "_c_"
old = c("b", "c")
new = c("_b_", "_c_")
map_values(x, old, new)
```

---

### `mlr_callbacks` *Dictionary of Callbacks*

**Description**

A simple `Dictionary` storing objects of class `Callback`. Each callback has an associated help page, see `mlr_callbacks[id]`.

This dictionary can get populated with additional callbacks by add-on packages. As a convention, the key should start with the name of the package, i.e. `package.callback`.

For a more convenient way to retrieve and construct learners, see `clbk()`/`clbks()`.

**Usage**

```r
mlr_callbacks
```

**Format**

An object of class `DictionaryCallbacks` (inherits from `Dictionary`, R6) of length 13.

---

### `modify_if` *Selectively Modify Elements of a Vector*

**Description**

Modifies elements of a vector selectively, similar to the functions in `purrr`.

`modify_if()` applies a predicate function `.p` to all elements of `.x` and applies `.f` to those elements of `.x` where `.p` evaluates to `TRUE`.

`modify_at()` applies `.f` to those elements of `.x` selected via `.at`.

**Usage**

```r
modify_if(.x, .p, .f, ...)
modify_at(.x, .at, .f, ...)
```
Arguments

- `.x` (vector())
- `.p` (function())
  Predicate function.
- `.f` (function())
  Function to apply on `.x`.
- `...` (any)
  Additional arguments passed to `.f`.
- `.at` ((integer() | character()))
  Index vector to select elements from `.x`.

Examples

```r
x = modify_if(iris, is.factor, as.character)
str(x)

x = modify_at(iris, 5, as.character)
x = modify_at(iris, "Sepal.Length", sqrt)
str(x)
```

---

**named_list**

*Create a Named List*

Description

Create a Named List

Usage

```r
named_list(nn = character(0L), init = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `nn` (character())
  Names of new list.
- `init` (any)
  All list elements are initialized to this value.

Value

(named list()).

Examples

```r
named_list(c("a", "b"))
named_list(c("a", "b"), init = 1)
```
named_vector  Create a Named Vector

Description

Creates a simple atomic vector with `init` as values.

Usage

```r
named_vector(nn = character(0L), init = NA)
```

Arguments

- `nn` (character())
  Names of new vector
- `init` (atomic)
  All vector elements are initialized to this value.

Value

(named vector()).

Examples

```r
named_vector(c("a", "b"), NA)
named_vector(character())
```

names2  A Type-Stable names() Replacement

Description

A simple wrapper around `base::names()`. Returns a character 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

```r
names2(x, missing_val = NA_character_)
```

Arguments

- `x` (any)
  Object.
- `missing_val` (atomic(1))
  Value to set for missing names. Default is `NA_character_`.
open_help

Value

(character(length(x))).

Examples

x = 1:3
names(x)
names2(x)

names(x)[1:2] = letters[1:2]
names(x)
names2(x, missing_val = "")

---

open_help

Opens a Manual Page

---

Description

Simply opens a manual page specified in "package::topic" syntax.

Usage

open_help(man)

Arguments

man

(character(1))

Manual page to open in "package::topic" syntax.

Value

Nothing.

---

printf

Functions for Formatted Output and Conditions

---

Description

catf(), messagef(), warningf() and stopf() are wrappers around base::cat(), base::message(), base::warning() and base::stop(), respectively. The call is not included for warnings and errors.
Usage

\texttt{catf(msg, \ldots, file = "", wrap = FALSE)}

\texttt{messagef(msg, \ldots, wrap = FALSE)}

\texttt{warningf(msg, \ldots, wrap = FALSE)}

\texttt{stopf(msg, \ldots, wrap = FALSE)}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{msg} \hspace{1cm} (character(1))
    \texttt{msg} \text{ is a format string passed to} \texttt{base::sprintf().}
  \item \texttt{\ldots} \hspace{1cm} (any)
    \texttt{\ldots} \text{ are passed down to} \texttt{base::sprintf().}
  \item \texttt{file} \hspace{1cm} (character(1))
    \texttt{file} \text{ is passed to} \texttt{base::cat().}
  \item \texttt{wrap} \hspace{1cm} (integer(1) | logical(1))
    \texttt{wrap} \text{ is a setting to control wrapping.}
\end{itemize}

\text{If set to a positive integer,} \texttt{base::strwrap()} \text{ is used to wrap the string to the provided width.}
\text{If set to TRUE, the width defaults to} 0.9 * \text{getOption("width").}
\text{If set to FALSE, wrapping is disabled (default).}
\text{If wrapping is enabled, all whitespace characters ([[:space:]]) are converted to spaces,}
\text{and consecutive spaces are converted to a single space.}

Examples

\texttt{messagef("}
\texttt{  This is a rather long %s}
\texttt{  on multiple lines}
\texttt{  which will get wrapped.}
\texttt{  ", "string", wrap = 15)}

---

**rcbind**

\textit{Bind Columns by Reference}

Description

\textit{Performs base::cbind() on data.tables, possibly by reference.}

Usage

\texttt{rcbind(x, y)}
**Arguments**

- **x**
  - `(data.table::data.table())`
  - `data.table::data.table()` to add columns to.

- **y**
  - `(data.table::data.table())`
  - `data.table::data.table()` to take columns from.

**Value**

- `(data.table::data.table())`: Updated x.

**Examples**

```r
x = data.table::data.table(a = 1:3, b = 3:1)
y = data.table::data.table(c = runif(3))
rcbind(x, y)
```

---

**Description**

`rd_info()` is an internal generic to generate Rd or markdown code to be used in manual pages. `rd_format_string()` and `rd_format_range()` are string functions to assist generating proper Rd code.

**Usage**

```r
rd_info(obj, ...)
rd_format_range(lower, upper)
rd_format_string(str, quote = c("\dQuote{", "}"))
rd_format_packages(packages)
```

**Arguments**

- **obj**
  - (any)
  - Object of the respective class.

- **...**
  - (any)
  - Additional arguments.

- **lower**
  - (numeric(1))
  - Lower bound.

- **upper**
  - (numeric(1))
  - Upper bound.
Recycle List of Vectors to Common Length

Description

Repeats all vectors of a list `.x` to the length of the longest vector using `rep()` with argument `length.out`. This operation will only work if the length of the longest vectors is an integer multiple of all shorter vectors, and will throw an exception otherwise.

Usage

`recycle_vectors(.x)`

Arguments

`.x` (list()).

Value

(list()) with vectors of same size.

Examples

`recycle_vectors(list(a = 1:3, b = 2))`
**register_namespace_callback**

*Registers a Callback on Namespace load/unLoad Events*

**Description**

Register a function `callback` to be called after a namespace is loaded. Calls `callback` once if the namespace has already been loaded before and also adds an unload-hook that removes the load hook.

**Usage**

```r
register_namespace_callback(pkgname, namespace, callback)
```

**Arguments**

- `pkgname` *(character(1))*
  
  Name of the package which registers the callback.

- `namespace` *(character(1))*
  
  Namespace to react on.

- `callback` *(function())*
  
  Function to call on namespace load.

**Value**

`NULL`.

---

**reorder_vector**

*Reorder Vector According to Second Vector*

**Description**

Returns an integer vector to order vector `x` according to vector `y`.

**Usage**

```r
reorder_vector(x, y, na_last = NA)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` *(vector())*

- `y` *(vector())*

- `na_last` *(logical(1))*
  
  What to do with values in `x` which are not in `y`?

  - `NA`: Extra values are removed.
  - `FALSE`: Extra values are moved to the beginning of the new vector.
  - `TRUE`: Extra values are moved to the end of the new vector.
Value

(integer()).

Examples

# x subset of y
x = c("b", "a", "c", "d")
y = letters
x[reorder_vector(x, y)]

# y subset of x
y = letters[1:3]
x[reorder_vector(x, y)]
x[reorder_vector(x, y, na_last = TRUE)]
x[reorder_vector(x, y, na_last = FALSE)]

---

**require_namespaces**

*Require Multiple Namespaces*

**Description**

Packages are loaded (not attached) via `base::requireNamespace()`. If at least one package can not be loaded, an exception of class "packageNotFoundError" is raised. The character vector of missing packages is stored in the condition as `packages`.

**Usage**

```r
require_namespaces(
  pkgs,
  msg = "The following packages could not be loaded: %s",
  quietly = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `pkgs` (character()) Packages to load.
- `msg` (character(1)) Message to print on error. Use "%s" as placeholder for the list of packages.
- `quietly` (logical(1)) If TRUE then returns TRUE if all packages are loaded, otherwise FALSE.

**Value**

(character()) of loaded packages (invisibly).
Examples

```r
require_namespaces("mlr3misc")

# catch condition, return missing packages
tryCatch(require_namespaces(c("mlr3misc", "foobaaar")),
  packageNotFoundError = function(e) e$packages)
```

---

**rowwise_table**  
Row-Wise Constructor for `data.table`

**Description**

Similar to the `tibble` function `tribble()`, this function allows to construct tabular data in a row-wise fashion.

The first arguments passed as formula will be interpreted as column names. The remaining arguments will be put into the resulting table.

**Usage**

```r
rowwise_table(..., .key = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `...`  
  (any)  
  Arguments: Column names in first rows as formulas (with empty left hand side), then the tabular data in the following rows.

- `.key`  
  (character(1))  
  If not NULL, set the key via `data.table::setkeyv()` after constructing the table.

**Value**

`data.table::data.table()`.

**Examples**

```r
rowwise_table(  
  ~a, ~b,  
  1, "a",  
  2, "b"  
)
```
sequence_helpers  Sequence Construction Helpers

Description

seq_row() creates a sequence along the number of rows of x. seq_col() a sequence along the number of columns of x. seq_len0() and seq_along0() are the 0-based counterparts to base::seq_len() and base::seq_along().

Usage

seq_row(x)
seq_col(x)
seq_len0(n)
seq_along0(x)

Arguments

x (any)
Arbitrary object. Used to query its rows, cols or length.
n (integer(1))
Length of the sequence.

Examples

seq_len0(3)

set_class  Set the Class

Description

Simple wrapper for class(x) = classes.

Usage

set_class(x, classes)

Arguments

x (any).
classes (character(1))
Vector of new class names.
set_names

Value

Object x, with updated class attribute.

Examples

set_class(list(), c("foo1", "foo2"))

set_names

Set Names

Description

Sets the names (or colnames) of x to nm. If nm is a function, it is used to transform the already existing names of x.

Usage

set_names(x, nm = x, ...)

dset_col_names(x, nm, ...)

Arguments

x (any.)
   Object to set names for.

nm (character() | function())
   New names, or a function which transforms already existing names.

... (any)
   Passed down to nm if nm is a function.

Value

x with updated names.

Examples

x = letters[1:3]

# name x with itself:
x = set_names(x)
print(x)

# convert names to uppercase
x = set_names(x, toupper)
print(x)
set_params  

Modify Values of a Parameter Set

Description

Convenience function to modify (or overwrite) the values of a paradox::ParamSet.

Usage

set_params(.ps, ..., .values = list(), .insert = TRUE)

Arguments

- `.ps` (paradox::ParamSet): The parameter set whose values are changed.
- `...` (any): Named parameter values.
- `.values` (list()): Named list with parameter values.
- `.insert` (logical(1)): Whether to insert the values (old values are being kept, if not overwritten), or to discard the old values. Is TRUE by default.

Examples

```r
if (requireNamespace("paradox")) {
  param_set = paradox::ps(a = paradox::p_dbl(), b = paradox::p_dbl())
  param_set$values$a = 0
  set_params(param_set, a = 1, .values = list(b = 2), .insert = TRUE)
  set_params(param_set, a = 3, .insert = FALSE)
  set_params(param_set, b = 4, .insert = TRUE)
}
```

shuffle  

Safe Version of Sample

Description

A version of sample() which does not treat positive scalar integer `x` differently. See example.

Usage

shuffle(x, n = length(x), ...)

str_collapsed

Arguments

- **x** (vector())
  Vector to sample elements from.

- **n** (integer())
  Number of elements to sample.

- **...** (any)
  Arguments passed down to `base::sample.int()`.

Examples

```
x = 2:3
sample(x)
shuffle(x)
```

```
x = 3
sample(x)
shuffle(x)
```

---

**str_collapsed**

*Collapse Strings*

Description

Collapse multiple strings into a single string.

Usage

```
str_collapsed(str, sep = ", ", quote = character(), n = Inf, ellipsis = "[...]")
```

Arguments

- **str** (character())
  Vector of strings.

- **sep** (character(1))
  String used to collapse the elements of `x`.

- **quote** (character())
  Quotes to use around each element of `x`.
  Will be replicated to length 2.

- **n** (integer(1))
  Number of elements to keep from `x`. See `utils::head()`.

- **ellipsis** (character(1))
  If the string has to be shortened, this is signaled by appending `ellipsis` to `str`.
  Default is "[...]".
**Value**

(character(1)).

**Examples**

\[
\text{str\_collapse(letters, quote = "\"", n = 5)}
\]

---

**str\_indent**

*Indent Strings*

**Description**

Formats a text block for printing.

**Usage**

\[
\text{str\_indent(initial, str, width = 0.9 * getOption("width"), exdent = 2L, ...)}
\]

**Arguments**

- **initial** (character(1))
  - Initial string, passed to `strwrap()`.
- **str** (character())
  - Vector of strings.
- **width** (integer(1))
  - Width of the output.
- **exdent** (integer(1))
  - Indentation of subsequent lines in paragraph.
- **...** (any)
  - Additional parameters passed to `str\_collapse()`.

**Value**

(character()).

**Examples**

\[
\text{cat(str\_indent("Letters:", str\_collapse(letters), width = 25), sep = "\n")}
\]
**str_trunc**

*Truncate Strings*

**Description**

`str_trunc()` truncates a string to a given width.

**Usage**

```r
str_trunc(str, width = 0.9 * getOption("width"), ellipsis = "[...]")
```

**Arguments**

- `str` (character())
  - Vector of strings.
- `width` (integer(1))
  - Width of the output.
- `ellipsis` (character(1))
  - If the string has to be shortened, this is signaled by appending `ellipsis` to `str`. Default is "[...]".

**Value**

(character()).

**Examples**

```r
str_trunc("This is a quite long string", 20)
```

---

**topo_sort**

*Topological Sorting of Dependency Graphs*

**Description**

Topologically sort a graph, where we are passed node labels and a list of direct parents for each node, as labels, too. A node can be 'processed' if all its parents have been 'processed', and hence occur at previous indices in the resulting sorting. Returns a table, in topological row order for IDs, and an entry `depth`, which encodes the topological layer, starting at 0. So nodes with `depth == 0` are the ones with no dependencies, and the one with maximal `depth` are the ones on which nothing else depends on.

**Usage**

```r
topo_sort(nodes)
```
### Arguments

**nodes**

`(data.table::data.table())`

Has 2 columns:

- id of type character, contains all node labels.
- parents of type list of character, contains all direct parents label of id.

### Value

`(data.table::data.table())` with columns id, depth, sorted topologically for IDs.

### Examples

```r
nodes = rowwise_table(~id, ~parents,
  "a", "b",
  "b", "c",
  "c", character())
topo_sort(nodes)
```

---

### to_decimal

*Convert a Vector of Bits to a Decimal Number*

### Description

Converts a logical vector from binary to decimal. The bit vector may have any length, the last position is the least significant, i.e. bits are multiplied with $2^{n-1}$, $2^{n-2}$, ..., $2^1$, $2^0$ where $n$ is the length of the bit vector.

### Usage

```r
to_decimal(bits)
```

### Arguments

**bits**

`(logical())`

Logical vector of input values. Missing values are treated as being FALSE. If bits is longer than 30 elements, an exception is raised.

### Value

`(integer(1))`. 
transpose_list  

**Description**

Transposes a list of list, and turns it inside out, similar to the function `transpose()` in package `purrr`.

**Usage**

```r
transpose_list(.l)
```

**Arguments**

- `.l` (list() of list()).

**Value**

list().

**Examples**

```r
x = list(list(a = 2, b = 3), list(a = 5, b = 10))
str(x)
str(transpose_list(x))

# list of data frame rows:
transpose_list(iris[1:2, ])
```

unnest  

**Unnest List Columns**

**Description**

Transforms list columns to separate columns, possibly by reference. The original columns are removed from the returned table. All non-atomic objects in the list columns are expand to new list column.

**Usage**

```r
unnest(x, cols, prefix = NULL)
```
which_min

Index of the Minimum/Maximum Value, with Correction for Ties

Description
Works similar to base::which.min()/base::which.max(), but corrects for ties. Missing values are treated as Inf for which_min and as -Inf for which_max().

Usage
which_min(x, ties_method = "random", na_rm = FALSE)
which_max(x, ties_method = "random", na_rm = FALSE)

Arguments
x (numeric())
Numeric vector.
ties_method (character(1))
Handling of ties. One of "first", "last" or "random" (default) to return the first index, the last index, or a random index of the minimum/maximum values.
na_rm (logical(1))
Remove NAs before computation?

Examples
x = data.table::data.table(
  id = 1:2,
  value = list(list(a = 1, b = 2), list(a = 2, b = 2))
)
print(x)
unnest(data.table::copy(x), "value")
unnest(data.table::copy(x), "value", prefix = "{col}".)

which_min

Arguments
x (data.table::data.table())
data.table::data.table() with columns to unnest.
cols (character())
Column names of list columns to operate on.
prefix (logical(1) | character(1))
String to prefix the new column names with. Use "{col}" (without the quotes) as placeholder for the original column name.

Value
(data.table::data.table()).

Examples
x = data.table::data.table(
  id = 1:2,
  value = list(list(a = 1, b = 2), list(a = 2, b = 2))
)
print(x)
unnest(data.table::copy(x), "value")
unnest(data.table::copy(x), "value", prefix = "{col}".)
Value

(integer()): Index of the minimum/maximum value. Returns an empty integer vector for empty input vectors and vectors with no non-missing values (if na.rm is TRUE). Returns NA if na.rm is FALSE and at least one NA is found in x.

Examples

```r
x = c(2, 3, 1, 3, 5, 1, 1)
which_min(x, ties_method = "first")
which_min(x, ties_method = "last")
which_min(x, ties_method = "random")

which_max(x)
which_max(integer(0))
which_max(NA)
which_max(c(NA, 1))
```

with_package

Execute code with a modified search path

Description

Attaches a package to the search path (if not already attached), executes code and eventually removes the package from the search path again, restoring the previous state.

Note that this function is deprecated in favor of the (now fixed) version in withr.

Usage

```r
with_package(package, code, ...)
```

Arguments

- `package` (character(1))
  Name of the package to attach.
- `code` (expression)
  Code to run.
- `...` (any)
  Additional arguments passed to library().

Value

Result of the evaluation of code.

See Also

- `withr` package.
Negated in-operator

Description
This operator is equivalent to ! (x %in% y).

Usage
x %nin% y

Arguments
x (vector())
Values that should not be in y.
y (vector())
Values to match against.
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