Package ‘optparse’

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**optparse-package**  
*Command line option parser*

**Description**

Goal is to create an R package of a command line parser inspired by Python’s “optparse” library.

**Details**

optparse is primarily intended to be used with “Rscript”. It facilitates writing “#!” shebang scripts that accept short and long flags/options. It can also be used from directly, but is probably less useful in this context.

See package vignette for a more detailed example.

Notes on naming convention in package: 1. An option is one of the shell-split input strings. 2. A flag is a type of option. a flag can be defined as having no argument (defined below), a required argument, or an optional argument. 3. An argument is a type of option, and is the value associated with a flag. 4. A long flag is a type of flag, and begins with the string “–”. If the long flag has an associated argument, it may be delimited from the long flag by either a trailing =, or may be the subsequent option. 5. A short flag is a type of flag, and begins with the string “-”. If a short flag has an associated argument, it is the subsequent option. short flags may be bundled together, sharing a single leading “-“,”, but only the final short flag is able to have a corresponding argument. %%%

**Author(s)**

Trevor Davis.

Some documentation and unit tests ported from Allen Day’s getopt package.

The documentation for Python’s optparse library, which this package is based on, is Copyright 1990-2009, Python Software Foundation.
IndentedHelpFormatter

References

Python's optparse library, which this package is based on, is described here: https://docs.python.org/3/library/optparse.html

See Also

g getopt

Examples

```r
example_file <- system.file("exec", "example.R", package = "optparse")
example_file_2 <- system.file("exec", "display_file.R", package = "optparse")
## Not run:
  readLines(example_file)
  readLines(example_file_2)
## End(Not run)
```

Description

IndentedHelpFormatter() is the default help text formatter. TitledHelpFormatter() is an alternative help text formatter.

Usage

```
IndentedHelpFormatter(object)
TitledHelpFormatter(object)
```

Arguments

```
object An OptionParser() object.
```

Value

NULL invisibly. As a side effect prints out help text.
make_option

Functions to enable our OptionParser to recognize specific command line options.

Description

add_option adds an option to a pre-existing OptionParser instance whereas make_option is used to create a list of OptionParserOption instances that will be used in the option_list argument of the OptionParser function to create a new OptionParser instance.

Usage

make_option(
    opt_str,
    action = NULL,
    type = NULL,
    dest = NULL,
    default = NULL,
    help = "",
    metavar = NULL,
    callback = NULL,
    callback_args = NULL
)

add_option(
    object,
    opt_str,
    action = NULL,
    type = NULL,
    dest = NULL,
    default = NULL,
    help = "",
    metavar = NULL,
    callback = NULL,
    callback_args = NULL
)
**Arguments**

- **opt_str**: A character vector containing the string of the desired long flag comprised of “-” followed by a letter and then a sequence of alphanumeric characters and optionally a string of the desired short flag comprised of the “-” followed by a letter.

- **action**: A character string that describes the action optparse should take when it encounters an option, either “store”, “store_true”, “store_false”, or “callback”. An action of “store” signifies that optparse should store the specified following value if the option is found on the command string. “store_true” stores TRUE if the option is found and “store_false” stores FALSE if the option is found. “callback” stores the return value produced by the function specified in the callback argument. If callback is not NULL then the default is “callback” else “store”.

- **type**: A character string that describes which data type should be stored, either “logical”, “integer”, “double”, “complex”, or “character”. Default is “logical” if action %in% c(“store_true”, “store_false”), typeof(default) if action == ”store” and default is not NULL and “character” if action == ”store” and default is NULL. “numeric” will be converted to “double”.

- **dest**: A character string that specifies what field in the list returned by parse_args should optparse store option values. Default is derived from the long flag in opt_str.

- **default**: The default value optparse should use if it does not find the option on the command line.

- **help**: A character string describing the option to be used by print_help in generating a usage message. %default will be substituted by the value of default.

- **metavar**: A character string that stands in for the option argument when printing help text. Default is the value of dest.

- **callback**: A function that executes after the each option value is fully parsed. It’s value is assigned to the option and its arguments are the option S4 object, the long flag string, the value of the option, the parser S4 object, and ....

- **callback_args**: A list of additional arguments passed to callback function (via do.call).

- **object**: An instance of the OptionParser class

**Value**

Both make_option and add_option return instances of class OptionParserOption.

**Author(s)**

Trevor Davis.

**References**

Python’s optparse library, which inspires this package, is described here: [https://docs.python.org/3/library/optparse.html](https://docs.python.org/3/library/optparse.html)
See Also

parse_args OptionParser

Examples

```r
make_option("--longflag")
make_option(c("-l", "--longflag"))
make_option("--integer", type = "integer", default = 5)
make_option("--integer", default = as.integer(5)) # same as previous

# examples from package vignette
make_option(c("-v", "--verbose"), action = "store_true", default = TRUE,
    help = "Print extra output [default"])
make_option(c("-q", "--quietly"), action = "store_false",
    dest = "verbose", help = "Print little output")
make_option(c("-c", "--count"), type = "integer", default = 5,
    help = "Number of random normals to generate [default %default"],
    metavar = "number")
make_option("--generator", default = "rnorm",
    help = "Function to generate random deviates [default "%default"]")
make_option("--mean", default = 0,
    help = "Mean if generator == \"rnorm\" [default %default"]")
make_option("--sd", default = 1, metavar = "standard deviation",
    help = "Standard deviation if generator == \"rnorm\" [default %default"])
```

OptionParser

A function to create an instance of a parser object

Description

This function is used to create an instance of a parser object which when combined with the `parse_args`, `make_option`, and `add_option` methods is very useful for parsing options from the command line.

Usage

```r
OptionParser(
    usage = "usage: %prog [options]",
    option_list = list(),
    add_help_option = TRUE,
    prog = NULL,
    description = "",
    epilogue = "",
    formatter = IndentedHelpFormatter
)
```
**Arguments**

- **usage**: The program usage message that will printed out if `parse_args` finds a help option, `%prog` is substituted with the value of the `prog` argument.
- **option_list**: A list of of `OptionParserOption` instances that will define how `parse_args` reacts to command line options. `OptionParserOption` instances are usually created by `make_option` and can also be added to an existing `OptionParser` instance via the `add_option` function.
- **add_help_option**: Whether a standard help option should be automatically added to the `OptionParser` instance.
- **prog**: Program name to be substituted for `%prog` in the usage message (including description and epilogue if present), the default is to use the actual Rscript file name if called by an Rscript file and otherwise keep `%prog`.
- **description**: Additional text for `print_help` to print out between usage statement and options statement.
- **epilogue**: Additional text for `print_help` to print out after the options statement.
- **formatter**: A function that formats usage text. The function should take only one argument (an `OptionParser()` object). Default is `IndentedHelpFormatter()`. The other built-in formatter provided by this package is `TitledHelpFormatter()`.

**Value**

An instance of the `OptionParser` class.

**Author(s)**

Trevor Davis.

**References**

Python’s optparse library, which inspired this package, is described here: [https://docs.python.org/3/library/optparse.html](https://docs.python.org/3/library/optparse.html)

**See Also**

- `parse_args`
- `make_option`
- `add_option`

---

**Description**

Option Parser
OptionParserOption-class

Slots

usage  The program usage message that will printed out if parse_args finds a help option, %prog
is substituted with the value of the prog argument.

options A list of of OptionParserOption instances that will define how parse_args reacts to
command line options. OptionParserOption instances are usually created by make_option
and can also be added to an existing OptionParser instance via the add_option function.

description Additional text for print_help to print out between usage statement and options
statement

epilogue  Additional text for print_help to print out after the options statement

formatter  A function that print_help will use to print out after the options statement. Default is
IndentedHelpFormatter(). This package also provides the builtin formatter TitledHelpFormatter().

Author(s)

Trevor Davis.

See Also

OptionParserOption

OptionParserOption-class

Class to hold information about command-line options

Description

Class to hold information about command-line options

Slots

short_flag  String of the desired short flag comprised of the “-” followed by a letter.

long_flag  String of the desired long flag comprised of “–” followed by a letter and then a sequence
of alphanumeric characters.

action  A character string that describes the action optparse should take when it encounters an
option, either “store”, “store_true”, or “store_false”. The default is “store” which signifies that
optparse should store the specified following value if the option is found on the command
string. “store_true” stores TRUE if the option is found and “store_false” stores FALSE if the
option is found.

type  A character string that describes specifies which data type should be stored, either “logical”,
“integer”, “double”, “complex”, or “character”. Default is “logical” if action %in% c(“store_true”,
“store_false”), typeof(default) if action == ”store” and default is not NULL and “character” if action == ”store” and default is NULL. “numeric” will be con-
verted to “double”.

dest  A character string that specifies what field in the list returned by parse_args should optparse
store option values. Default is derived from the long flag in opt_str.
**parse_args**

Parse command line options.

**Description**

`parse_args` parses command line options using an OptionParser instance for guidance. `parse_args2` is a wrapper to `parse_args` setting the options `positional_arguments` and `convert_hyphens_to_underscores` to `TRUE`.

**Usage**

```r
parse_args(
  object,
  args = commandArgs(trailingOnly = TRUE),
  print_help_and_exit = TRUE,
  positional_arguments = FALSE,
  convert_hyphens_to_underscores = FALSE
)
```

```r
parse_args2(
  object,
  args = commandArgs(trailingOnly = TRUE),
  print_help_and_exit = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**
  - An OptionParser instance.
- **args**
  - A character vector containing command line options to be parsed. Default is everything after the Rscript program in the command line. If `positional_arguments` is not `FALSE` then `parse_args` will look for positional arguments at the end of this vector.

**See Also**

`make_option`
print_help_and_exit
Whether `parse_args` should call `print_help` to print out a usage message and exit the program. Default is TRUE.

positional_arguments
Number of positional arguments. A numeric denoting the exact number of supported arguments, or a numeric vector of length two denoting the minimum and maximum number of arguments (Inf for no limit). The value TRUE is equivalent to c(0, Inf). The default FALSE is supported for backward compatibility only, as it alters the format of the return value.

convert_hyphens_to_underscores
If the names in the returned list of options contains hyphens then convert them to underscores. The default FALSE is supported for backward compatibility reasons as it alters the format of the return value.

Value
Returns a list with field options containing our option values as well as another field args which contains a vector of positional arguments. For backward compatibility, if and only if positional_arguments is FALSE, returns a list containing option values.

Acknowledgement
A big thanks to Steve Lianoglou for a bug report and patch; Juan Carlos Borrás for a bug report; Jim Nikelski for a bug report and patch; Ino de Brujin and Benjamin Tyner for a bug report; Jonas Zimmermann for bug report; Miroslav Posta for bug reports; Stefan Seemayer for bug report and patch; Kirill Müller for patches; Steve Humburg for patch.

Author(s)
Trevor Davis.

References
Python’s optparse library, which inspired this package, is described here: https://docs.python.org/3/library/optparse.html

See Also
OptionParser print_help

Examples
# example from vignette
option_list <- list(
  make_option(c("-v", "--verbose"), action = "store_true", default = TRUE,
              help = "Print extra output [default]"),
  make_option(c("-q", "--quietly"), action = "store_false",
              dest = "verbose", help = "Print little output"),
  make_option(c("-c", "--count"), type = "integer", default = 5,
              help = "Number of random normals to generate [default %default]",
              metavar = "number"),
make_option("--generator", default = "rnorm",
    help = "Function to generate random deviates [default \"%default\"]"),
make_option("--mean", default = 0,
    help = "Mean if generator == \"rnorm\" [default %default]")
make_option("--sd", default = 1, metavar = "standard deviation",
    help = "Standard deviation if generator == \"rnorm\" [default %default]"
)
parse_args(OptionParser(option_list = option_list), args = c("--sd=3", "--quietly"))

parse_args(OptionParser(option_list = option_list), args = c("--sd=3", "--quietly"))

# example from vignette using positional arguments
option_list2 <- list(
    make_option(c("-n", "--add-numbers"), action = "store_true", default = FALSE,
        help = "Print line number at the beginning of each line [default]"
    )
)
parser <- OptionParser(usage = "%prog [options] file", option_list = option_list2)
parse_args(parser, args = c("--add-numbers", "example.txt"), positional_arguments = TRUE)
parse_args(parser, args = c("--add-numbers", "example.txt"), positional_arguments = TRUE,
        convert_hyphens_to_underscores = TRUE)
parse_args2(parser, args = c("--add-numbers", "example.txt"))

---

**print_help**

**Printing an usage message from an OptionParser object**

**Description**

`print_help` print an usage message from an OptionParser object, usually called by `parse_args` when it encounters a help option.

**Usage**

`print_help(object)`

**Arguments**

- **object** A OptionParser instance.

**Value**

`print_help` uses the `cat` function to print out a usage message. It returns `invisible(NULL)`.

**Author(s)**

Trevor Davis.
References

Python’s optparse library, which inspired this package, is described here: https://docs.python.org/3/library/optparse.html

See Also

{parse_args}{OptionParser}
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