

Package ‘regtest’

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Type Package

Title Regression testing

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Description Functions for unary and binary regression tests

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R topics documented:

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binregtest	<i>Binary regression test</i>
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Description

This function compares to parallel implementations of the same function for equality with respect to all (defined) parameter combinations.

Usage

```
binregtest(FUN1, FUN2, ..., PARS = NULL, PAR1 = NULL, PAR2 = NULL, WHICH = sample(1:n), TRYALL = TRUE,
```

Arguments

FUN1	first function
FUN2	second function
...	common arguments, each specified as a list
PARS	list of common arguments, each specified as a list, helps to use argument names that are used by binregtest itself
PAR1	optional parameters only handed over to FUN1 (default NULL)
PAR2	optional parameters only handed over to FUN2 (default NULL)
WHICH	optional integer vector defining a subset of the possible parameter combinations
TRYALL	FALSE to interrupt testing once an error has been found (default TRUE tests everything)
COMP	function to compare results (default is.all.equal)
NAME	character scalar describing this regression test
VERBOSE	TRUE to verbose all tests (default FALSE)

Value

TRUE if all tests were successful, FALSE otherwise

Author(s)

Jens Oehlschlägel

See Also

[try](#), [is.all.equal](#)

Examples

```
wronglog <- function(x, base=exp(1)){
  if (x>0)
    log(x, base=base)
  else
    NA
}
binregtest(wronglog, log, x=as.list(0:3), base=list(2, exp(1), 10))
```

is.all.equal	<i>wrapper for all.equal</i>
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Description

like all.equal but always returns logical

Usage

```
is.all.equal(a, b, ...)
```

Arguments

a	expression to compare
b	expression to compare
...	further arguments to all.equal

Value

TRUE or FALSE

Author(s)

Jens Oehlschlägel

See Also

[all.equal](#), [identical](#), [binregtest](#)

Examples

```
all.equal(1,2)
is.all.equal(1,2)
```

timefactor	<i>compare timing of two expressions</i>
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Description

Compare timings of two expressions, expressions that do not take enough time to be measured can be repeated often enough to be measured.

Usage

```
timefactor(nom, denom, repnom = 1, repdenom = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>nom</code>	nominator expression
<code>denom</code>	denominator expression
<code>repnom</code>	no. of repetitions of nominator
<code>repdenom</code>	no. of repetitions of denominator

Value

matrix with absolute and relative timings

Author(s)

Jens Oehlschlägel

See Also

[system.time](#), [Sys.sleep](#)

Examples

```
timefactor(Sys.sleep(0.1), Sys.sleep(1), 10, 1)
```

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