Package ‘xfun’

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Author   Yihui Xie [aut, cre, cph] (https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0645-5666),
          Daijiang Li [ctb],
          Xianying Tan [ctb],
          Salim Brüggemann [ctb] (https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5329-5987)
Maintainer Yihui Xie <xie@yihui.name>
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Obtain an attribute of an object without partial matching

An abbreviation of base::\texttt{attr(exact = TRUE)}.

\texttt{attr(...)}
cache_rds

Arguments

... Passed to base::attr() (without the exact argument).

Examples

z = structure(list(a = 1), foo = 2)
base::attr(z, "f")  # 2
xfun::attr(z, "f")  # NULL
xfun::attr(z, "foo")  # 2

cache_rds  Cache the value of an R expression to an RDS file

Description

Save the value of an expression to a cache file (of the RDS format). Next time the value is loaded from the file if it exists. To invalidate the cache, you can either delete the file, or use the argument rerun = TRUE.

Usage

cache_rds(expr = {
}, rerun = FALSE, file = "cache.rds", dir = "cache/", ...)

Arguments

expr  An R expression.
rerun  Whether to delete the RDS file, rerun the expression, and save the result again (i.e., invalidate the cache).
file  The cache filename under the directory specified by the dir argument. If not specified and this function is called inside a code chunk of a knitr document (e.g., an R Markdown document), the filename is the current chunk label with the extension '.rds'.
dir  The path of the RDS file is determined by paste0(dir, file). If not specified and the knitr package is available, the default value of dir is the knitr chunk option cache.path (so if you are compiling a knitr document, you do not need to provide this dir argument explicitly), otherwise the default is 'cache/'. If you do not want to provide a dir but simply a valid path to the file argument, you may use dir = "".
...  Other arguments to be passed to saveRDS().

Value

If the cache file does not exist, run the expression and save the result to the file, otherwise read the cache file and return the value.
Note

When this function is called in a code chunk of a **knitr** document, you may not want to provide the filename or directory of the cache file, because they have reasonable defaults.

Examples

```r
f = tempfile()  # the cache file
compute = function(...) {
  res = xfun::cache_rds({
    Sys.sleep(2)
    1:10
  }, file = f, dir = "", ...)
  res
}
compute()  # takes two seconds
compute()  # returns 1:10 immediately
compute()  # fast again
compute(rerun = TRUE)  # two seconds to rerun
compute()
file.remove(f)
```

---

**download_file**  
*Try various methods to download a file*

Description

Try all possible methods in **download.file** (e.g., libcurl, curl, wget, and wininet) and see if any method can succeed. The reason to enumerate all methods is that sometimes the default method does not work, e.g., [https://stat.ethz.ch/pipermail/r-devel/2016-June/072852.html](https://stat.ethz.ch/pipermail/r-devel/2016-June/072852.html).

Usage

```r
download_file(url, output = basename(url), ...)
```

Arguments

- `url`  
The URL of the file.
- `output`  
Path to the output file. If not provided, the base name of the URL will be used (query parameters and hash in the URL will be removed).
- `...`  
Other arguments to be passed to **download.file** (except `method`).

Value

The integer code 0 for success, or an error if none of the methods work.
Description

For a file, first encode it into base64 data (a character string). Then generate a hyperlink of the form `<a href="base64 data" download="filename">Download filename</a>`. The file can be downloaded when the link is clicked in modern web browsers. For a directory, it will be compressed as a zip archive first, and the zip file is passed to `embed_file()`. For multiple files, they are also compressed to a zip file first.

Usage

```r
embed_file(path, name = basename(path), text = paste("Download", name), ...)
embed_dir(path, name = paste0(normalize_path(path), ".zip"), ...)
embed_files(path, name = with_ext(basename(path[1]), ".zip"), ...)
```

Arguments

- `path`: Path to the file(s) or directory.
- `name`: The default filename to use when downloading the file. Note that for `embed_dir()`, only the base name (of the zip filename) will be used.
- `text`: The text for the hyperlink.
- `...`: For `embed_file()`, additional arguments to be passed to `htmltools::a()` (e.g., `class = 'foo'`). For `embed_dir()` and `embed_files()`, arguments passed to `embed_file()`.

Details

These functions can be called in R code chunks in R Markdown documents with HTML output formats. You may embed an arbitrary file or directory in the HTML output file, so that readers of the HTML page can download it from the browser. A common use case is to embed data files for readers to download.

Value

An HTML tag `<a>` with the appropriate attributes.

Note

Windows users may need to install Rtools to obtain the `zip` command to use `embed_dir()` and `embed_files()`.

These functions require R packages `mime`, `base64enc`, and `htmltools`. If you have installed the `rmarkdown` package, these packages should be available, otherwise you need to install them separately.
Currently Internet Explorer does not support downloading embedded files (https://caniuse.com/#feat=download).

Examples

```r
logo = file.path(R.home("doc"), "html", "logo.jpg")
link = xfun::embed_file(logo, "R-logo.jpg", "Download R logo")
link
if (interactive()) htmltools::browsable(link)
```

---

### file_ext

**Manipulate filename extensions**

**Description**

Functions to obtain (`file_ext()`), remove (`sans_ext()`), and change (`with_ext()`) extensions in filenames.

**Usage**

```r
file_ext(x)
sans_ext(x)
with_ext(x, ext)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A character of file paths.
- `ext` A vector of new extensions.

**Details**

`file_ext()` is a wrapper of `tools::file_ext()`. `sans_ext()` is a wrapper of `tools::file_path_sans_ext()`.

**Value**

A character vector of the same length as `x`.

**Examples**

```r
library(xfun)
p = c("abc.doc", "def123.tex", "path/to/foo.Rmd")
file_ext(p)
sans_ext(p)
with_ext(p, ".txt")
with_ext(p, c(".ppt", ".sty", ".Rnw"))
with_ext(p, "html")
```
## file_string

Read a text file and concatenate the lines by `'\n'`.

### Description

The source code of this function should be self-explanatory.

### Usage

```r
gsub_file(file)
```

### Arguments

- **file**: Path to a text file (should be encoded in UTF-8).

### Value

A character string of text lines concatenated by `'\n'`.

### Examples

```r
xfun::file_string(system.file("DESCRIPTION", package = "xfun"))
```

## gsub_file

Search and replace strings in files

### Description

These functions provide the "file" version of `gsub()`, i.e., they perform searching and replacement in files via `gsub()`.

### Usage

```r
sgub_file(file, ..., rw_error = TRUE)
sgub_files(files, ...)
sgub_dir(..., dir = ".", recursive = TRUE, ext = NULL, mimetype = ".*")
sgub_ext(ext, ..., dir = ".", recursive = TRUE)
```
Arguments

file  Path of a single file.
...
For gsub_file(), arguments passed to gsub(). For other functions, arguments passed to gsub_file(). Note that the argument x of gsub() is the content of the file.

rw_error  Whether to signal an error if the file cannot be read or written. If FALSE, the file will be ignored (with a warning).

files  A vector of file paths.

dir  Path to a directory (all files under this directory will be replaced).

recursive  Whether to find files recursively under a directory.

ext  A vector of filename extensions (without the leading periods).

mimetype  A regular expression to filter files based on their MIME types, e.g., '^text/' for plain text files. This requires the mime package.

Note

These functions perform in-place replacement, i.e., the files will be overwritten. Make sure you backup your files in advance, or use version control!

Examples

library(xfun)
f = tempfile()
writeLines(c("hello", "world"), f)
gsub_file(f, "world", "woRld", fixed = TRUE)
readLines(f)

install_dir  Install a source package from a directory

Description

Run R CMD build to build a tarball from a source directory, and run R CMD INSTALL to install it.

Usage

install_dir(src, build = TRUE, build_opts = NULL, install_opts = NULL)

Arguments

src  The package source directory.

build  Whether to build a tarball from the source directory. If FALSE, run R CMD INSTALL on the directory directly (note that vignettes will not be automatically built).

build_opts  The options for R CMD build.

install_opts  The options for R CMD INSTALL.
install_github

Value
Invisible status from R CMD INSTALL.

install_github An alias of remotes::install_github()

Description
This alias is to make autocomplete faster via xfun::install_github, because most remotes::install_*
functions are never what I want. I only use install_github and it is inconvenient to autocomplete
it, e.g. install_git always comes before install_github, but I never use it. In RStudio, I only
need to type xfun::ig to get xfun::install_github.

Usage
install_github(...)

Arguments
...

Arguments to be passed to remotes::install_github().

in_dir Evaluate an expression under a specified working directory

Description
Change the working directory, evaluate the expression, and restore the working directory.

Usage
in_dir(dir, expr)

Arguments
dir Path to a directory.
expr An R expression.

Examples
library(xfun)
in_dir(tempdir(), {
  print(getwd())
  list.files()
})
isFALSE \hspace{1cm} \textit{Test if an object is identical to FALSE}

**Description**

A simple abbreviation of identical(x,FALSE).

**Usage**

\[
\text{isFALSE}(x)
\]

**Arguments**

- **x**: An R object.

**Examples**

```r
library(xfun)
isFALSE(TRUE) \ # false
isFALSE(FALSE) \ # true
isFALSE(c(FALSE, FALSE)) \ # false
```

---

is_ascii \hspace{1cm} \textit{Check if a character vector consists of entirely ASCII characters}

**Description**

Converts the encoding of a character vector to `ascii`, and check if the result is NA.

**Usage**

\[
\text{is_ascii}(x)
\]

**Arguments**

- **x**: A character vector.

**Value**

A logical vector indicating whether each element of the character vector is ASCII.

**Examples**

```r
library(xfun)
is_ascii(letters) \ # yes
is_ascii(intToUtf8(8212)) \ # no
```
**is_windows**

*Test for types of operating systems*

**Description**

Functions based on `.Platform$OS.type` and `Sys.info()` to test if the current operating system is Windows, macOS, Unix, or Linux.

**Usage**

```r
is_windows()

is_unix()

is_macos()

is_linux()
```

**Examples**

```r
test <- c("test", "tests", "test")
is_windows()
is_unix() && is_macos()
is_linux()
```

**native_encode**

*Try to use the system native encoding to represent a character vector*

**Description**

Apply `enc2native()` to the character vector, and check if `enc2utf8()` can convert it back without a loss. If it does, return `enc2native(x)`, otherwise return the original vector with a warning.

**Usage**

```r
native_encode(x, windows_only = is_windows())
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A character vector.
- `windows_only` Whether to make the attempt on Windows only. On Unix, characters are typically encoded in the native encoding (UTF-8), so there is no need to do the conversion.
Examples

```r
library(xfun)
s = intToUtf8(c(20320, 22909))
Encoding(s)

s2 = native_encode(s)
Encoding(s2)
```

---

**normalize_path**

*Normalize paths*

Description

A wrapper function of `normalizePath()` with different defaults.

Usage

```r
normalize_path(path, winslash = "/", must_work = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `path, winslash, must_work`
  - Arguments passed to `normalizePath()`.

Examples

```r
library(xfun)
normalize_path("~")
```

---

**numbers_to_words**

*Convert numbers to English words*

Description

This can be helpful when writing reports with **knitr/rmarkdown** if we want to print numbers as English words in the output. The function `n2w()` is an alias of `numbers_to_words()`.

Usage

```r
numbers_to_words(x, cap = FALSE, hyphen = TRUE, and = FALSE)
n2w(x, cap = FALSE, hyphen = TRUE, and = FALSE)
```
Arguments

- **x**: A numeric vector. Values should be integers. The absolute values should be less than 1e15.
- **cap**: Whether to capitalize the first letter of the word. This can be useful when the word is at the beginning of a sentence. Default is FALSE.
- **hyphen**: Whether to insert hyphen (-) when the number is between 21 and 99 (except 30, 40, etc.).
- **and**: Whether to insert and between hundreds and tens, e.g., write 110 as “one hundred and ten” if TRUE instead of “one hundred ten”.

Value

A character vector.

Author(s)

Daijiang Li

Examples

```r
library(xfun)
n2w(0, cap = TRUE)
n2w(0:121, and = TRUE)
n2w(1e+06)
n2w(1e+11 + 12345678)
n2w(-987654321)
n2w(1e+15 - 1)
```

---

optipng

*Run OptiPNG on all PNG files under a directory*

Description

Calls the command `optipng` to optimize all PNG files under a directory.

Usage

```r
optipng(dir = ".")
```

Arguments

- **dir**: Path to a directory.

References

OptiPNG: [http://optipng.sourceforge.net](http://optipng.sourceforge.net)
parse_only

Parse R code and do not keep the source

Description

An abbreviation of `parse(keep.source = FALSE)`.

Usage

```r
parse_only(code)
```

Arguments

code A character vector of the R source code.

Value

R expressions.

Examples

```r
library(xfun)
pkg_attach()
pkg_load()
```

pkg_attach

Attach or load packages, and automatically install missing packages if requested

Description

`pkg_attach()` is a vectorized version of `library()` over the package argument to attach multiple packages in a single function call. `pkg_load()` is a vectorized version of `requireNamespace()` to load packages (without attaching them). The functions `pkg_attach2()` and `pkg_load2()` are wrappers of `pkg_attach(install = TRUE)` and `pkg_load(install = TRUE)`, respectively. `loadable()` is an abbreviation of `requireNamespace(quietly = TRUE)`.

Usage

```r
pkg_attach(
  ...,
  install = FALSE,
  message = getOption("xfun.pkg_attach.message", TRUE)
)
```
pkg_load(..., error = TRUE, install = FALSE)
loadable(pkg, strict = TRUE, new_session = FALSE)
pkg_attach2(...)
pkg_load2(...)

Arguments

... Package names (character vectors, and must always be quoted).
install Whether to automatically install packages that are not available using install.packages().
You are recommended to set a CRAN mirror in the global option repos via options() if you want to automatically install packages.
message Whether to show the package startup messages (if any startup messages are provided in a package).
error Whether to signal an error when certain packages cannot be loaded.
pkg A single package name.
strict If TRUE, use requireNamespace() to test if a package is loadable; otherwise only check if the package is in .packages(TRUE) (this does not really load the package, so it is less rigorous but on the other hand, it can keep the current R session clean).
new_session Whether to test if a package is loadable in a new R session. Note that new_session = TRUE implies strict = TRUE.

Details

These are convenience functions that aim to solve these common problems: (1) We often need to attach or load multiple packages, and it is tedious to type several library() calls; (2) We are likely to want to install the packages when attaching/loading them but they have not been installed.

Value

pkg_attach() returns NULL invisibly. pkg_load() returns a logical vector, indicating whether the packages can be loaded.

Examples

library(xfun)
pkg_attach("stats", "graphics")
# pkg_attach2('servr') # automatically install servr if it is not installed
(pkg_load("stats", "graphics"))
prose_index  Find the indices of lines in Markdown that are prose (not code blocks)

Description
Filter out the indices of lines between code block fences such as ``` (could be three or four or more backticks).

Usage
prose_index(x, warn = TRUE)

Arguments
x
A character vector of text in Markdown.
warn
Whether to emit a warning when code fences are not balanced.

Value
An integer vector of indices of lines that are prose in Markdown.

Note
If the code fences are not balanced (e.g., a starting fence without an ending fence), this function will treat all lines as prose.

Examples
library(xfun)
prose_index(c("a", "\``\``", "b", "\``\``", "c"))
prose_index(c("a", "\``\``", "\``\``\``", "1+1", "\``\``", "\``\``", "\``\``", "c"))

protect_math  Protect math expressions in pairs of backticks in Markdown

Description
For Markdown renderers that do not support LaTeX math, we need to protect math expressions as verbatim code (in a pair of backticks), because some characters in the math expressions may be interpreted as Markdown syntax (e.g., a pair of underscores may make text italic). This function detects math expressions in Markdown (by heuristics), and wrap them in backticks.

Usage
protect_math(x)
Arguments

x A character vector of text in Markdown.

Details

Expressions in pairs of dollar signs or double dollar signs are treated as math, if there are no spaces after the starting dollar sign, or before the ending dollar sign. There should be spaces before the starting dollar sign, unless the math expression starts from the very beginning of a line. For a pair of single dollar signs, the ending dollar sign should not be followed by a number. With these assumptions, there should not be too many false positives when detecting math expressions.

Besides, LaTeX environments (\begin{*} and \end{*}) are also protected in backticks.

Value

A character vector with math expressions in backticks.

Note

If you are using Pandoc or the rmarkdown package, there is no need to use this function, because Pandoc’s Markdown can recognize math expressions.

Examples

library(xfun)
protect_math(c("hi $a+b$", "hello $$\alpha$$", "no math here: $x is $10 dollars"))
protect_math(c("hi $$", \begin{equation}, "x + y = z", \end{equation}"))

raw_string  Print a character vector in its raw form

Description

The function raw_string() assigns the class xfun_raw_string to the character vector, and the corresponding printing function print.xfun_raw_string() uses cat(x, sep = \"\n\") to write the character vector to the console, which will suppress the leading indices (such as [1]) and double quotes, and it may be easier to read the characters in the raw form (especially when there are escape sequences).

Usage

raw_string(x)

## S3 method for class 'xfun_raw_string'
print(x, ...)
Arguments

- `x` For `raw_string()`, a character vector. For the print method, the `raw_string()` object.
- `...` Other arguments (currently ignored).

Examples

```r
library(xfun)
raw_string(head(LETTERS))
raw_string(c("a \"b\", "hello\twoorld!"))
```

---

**read_utf8**

*Read / write files encoded in UTF-8*

**Description**

Read or write files, assuming they are encoded in UTF-8. `read_utf8()` is roughly `readLines(encoding = 'UTF-8')` (a warning will be issued if non-UTF8 lines are found), and `write_utf8()` calls `writeLines(enc2utf8(text), useBytes = TRUE)`.

**Usage**

```r
read_utf8(con, error = FALSE)
write_utf8(text, con, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `con` A connection or a file path.
- `error` Whether to signal an error when non-UTF8 characters are detected (if FALSE, only a warning message is issued).
- `text` A character vector (will be converted to UTF-8 via `enc2utf8()`).
- `...` Other arguments passed to `writeLines()` (except `useBytes`, which is TRUE in `write_utf8()`).
rename_seq

Description

Rename files with a sequential numeric prefix

Rename a series of files and add an incremental numeric prefix to the filenames. For example, files ‘a.txt’, ‘b.txt’, and ‘c.txt’ can be renamed to ‘1-a.txt’, ‘2-b.txt’, and ‘3-c.txt’.

Usage

```
rename_seq(
    pattern = "^[0-9]+-.+[.].Rmd$",
    format = "auto",
    replace = TRUE,
    start = 1,
    dry_run = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- **pattern**: A regular expression for `list.files()` to obtain the files to be renamed. For example, to rename .jpeg files, use pattern = "[.]jpeg$".

- **format**: The format for the numeric prefix. This is passed to `sprintf()`. The default format is "%0Nd" where \( N = \text{floor}(\log_{10}(n)) + 1 \) and \( n \) is the number of files, which means the prefix may be padded with zeros. For example, if there are 150 files to be renamed, the format will be "%03d" and the prefixes will be 001, 002, ..., 150.

- **replace**: Whether to remove existing numeric prefixes in filenames.

- **start**: The starting number for the prefix (it can start from 0).

- **dry_run**: Whether to not really rename files. To be safe, the default is TRUE. If you have looked at the new filenames and are sure the new names are what you want, you may rerun `rename_seq()` with `dry_run = FALSE` to actually rename files.

Value

A named character vector. The names are original filenames, and the vector itself is the new filenames.

Examples

```
xfun::rename_seq()
xfun::rename_seq("[.]\(jpeg\|png\)$", format = "%04d")
```
**rev_check**

*Run R CMD check on the reverse dependencies of a package*

**Description**

Install the source package, figure out the reverse dependencies on CRAN, download all of their source packages, and run R CMD check on them in parallel.

**Usage**

```r
rev_check(
  pkg,
  which = "all",
  recheck = NULL,
  ignore = NULL,
  update = TRUE,
  src = file.path(src_dir, pkg),
  src_dir = getOption("xfun.rev_check.src_dir")
)
```

```r
compare_Rcheck(status_only = FALSE, output = "00check_diffs.md")
```

**Arguments**

- **pkg** The package name.
- **which** Which types of reverse dependencies to check. See `tools::package_dependencies()` for possible values. The special value ‘hard’ means the hard dependencies, i.e., `c("Depends","Imports","LinkingTo")`.
- **recheck** A vector of package names to be (re)checked. If not provided and there are any ‘*.Rcheck’ directories left by certain packages (this often means these packages failed the last time), `recheck` will be these packages; if there are no ‘*.Rcheck’ directories but a text file ‘recheck’ exists, `recheck` will be the character vector read from this file. This provides a way for you to manually specify the packages to be checked. If there are no packages to be rechecked, all reverse dependencies will be checked.
- **ignore** A vector of package names to be ignored in R CMD check. If this argument is missing and a file ‘00ignore’ exists, the file will be read as a character vector and passed to this argument.
- **update** Whether to update all packages before the check.
- **src** The path of the source package directory.
- **src_dir** The parent directory of the source package directory. This can be set in a global option if all your source packages are under a common parent directory.
- **status_only** If TRUE, only compare the final statuses of the checks (the last line of ‘00check.log’), and delete ‘*.Rcheck’ and ‘*.Rcheck2’ if the statuses are identical, otherwise write out the full diffs of the logs. If FALSE, compare the full logs under ‘*.Rcheck’ and ‘*.Rcheck2’.
The output Markdown file to which the diffs in check logs will be written. If the `markdown` package is available, the Markdown file will be converted to HTML, so you can see the diffs more clearly.

**Details**

Everything occurs under the current working directory, and you are recommended to call this function under a designated directory, especially when the number of reverse dependencies is large, because all source packages will be downloaded to this directory, and all ‘*.Rcheck’ directories will be generated under this directory, too.

If a source tarball of the expected version has been downloaded before (under the ‘tarball’ directory), it will not be downloaded again (to save time and bandwidth).

After a package has been checked, the associated ‘*.Rcheck’ directory will be deleted if the check was successful (no warnings or errors or notes), which means if you see a ‘*.Rcheck’ directory, it means the check failed, and you need to take a look at the log files under that directory.

The time to finish the check is recorded for each package. As the check goes on, the total remaining time will be roughly estimated via \( n \times \text{mean}(\text{times}) \), where \( n \) is the number of packages remaining to be checked, and \( \text{times} \) is a vector of elapsed time of packages that have been checked.

If a check on a reverse dependency failed, its ‘*.Rcheck’ directory will be renamed to ‘*.Rcheck2’, and another check will be run against the CRAN version of the package. If the logs of the two checks are the same, it means no new problems were introduced in the package, and you can probably ignore this particular reverse dependency. The function `compare.Rcheck()` can be used to create a summary of all the differences in the check logs under ‘*.Rcheck’ and ‘*.Rcheck2’. This will be done automatically if `options(xfun.rev_check.summary = TRUE)` has been set.

A recommended workflow is to use a special directory to run `rev_check()`, set the global `options xfun.rev_check.src_dir` and `repos` in the R startup (see `?Startup` profile file .Rprofile under this directory, and (optionally) set `R_LIBS_USER` in `.Renviron` to use a special library path (so that your usual library will not be cluttered). Then run `xfun::rev_check(pkg)` once, investigate and fix the problems or (if you believe it was not your fault) ignore broken packages in the file ‘00ignore’, and run `xfun::rev_check(pkg)` again to recheck the failed packages. Repeat this process until all ‘*.Rcheck’ directories are gone.

As an example, I set `options(repos = c(CRAN = 'https://cran.rstudio.com'), xfun.rev_check.src_dir = '~/Dropbox/repo')` in `.Rprofile`, and `R_LIBS_USER=~/R-tmp` in `.Renviron`. Then I can run, for example, `xfun::rev_check("knitr")` repeatedly under a special directory ‘~/Downloads/revcheck’. Reverse dependencies and their dependencies will be installed to ‘~/R-tmp’, and `knitr` will be installed from ‘~/Dropbox/repo/knitr’.

**See Also**

`devtools::revdep_check()` is more sophisticated, but currently has a few major issues that affect me: (1) It always deletes the ‘*.Rcheck’ directories (https://github.com/hadley/devtools/issues/1395), which makes it difficult to know more information about the failures; (2) It does not fully install the source package before checking its reverse dependencies (https://github.com/hadley/devtools/pull/1397); (3) I feel it is fairly difficult to iterate the check (ignore the successful packages and only check the failed packages); by comparison, `xfun::rev_check()` only requires you to run a short command repeatedly (failed packages are indicated by the existing ‘*.Rcheck’ directories, and automatically checked again the next time).
xfun::rev_check() borrowed a very nice feature from devtools::revdep_check(): estimating and displaying the remaining time. This is particularly useful for packages with huge numbers of reverse dependencies.

---

### Rscript

Run the commands `Rscript` and `R CMD`.

#### Description

Wrapper functions to run the commands `Rscript` and `R CMD`.

#### Usage

- `Rscript(args, ...)
- `Rcmd(args, ...)`

#### Arguments

- `args`: A character vector of command-line arguments.
- `...`: Other arguments to be passed to `system2()`.

#### Value

A value returned by `system2()`.

#### Examples

```r
library(xfun)
Rscript(c("-e", "1+1"))
Rcmd(c("build", "--help"))
```

---

### Rscript_call

Call a function in a new R session via `Rscript()`.

#### Description

Save the argument values of a function in a temporary RDS file, open a new R session via `Rscript()`, read the argument values, call the function, and read the returned value back to the current R session.

#### Usage

- `Rscript_call(fun, args = list())`
**Arguments**

- **fun**: A function, or a character string that can be parsed and evaluated to a function.
- **args**: A list of argument values.

**Value**

The returned value of the function in the new R session.

**Examples**

```r
defactorial(10)
# should return the same value
xfun::Rscript_call("factorial", list(10))

# the first argument can be either a character string or a function
xfun::Rscript_call(factorial, list(10))
```

**Description**

Use the `rstudioapi` package to insert characters one by one into the RStudio source editor, as if they were typed by a human.

**Usage**

```r
rstudio_type(x, pause = function() 0.1, mistake = 0, save = 0)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: A character vector.
- **pause**: A function to return a number in seconds to pause after typing each character.
- **mistake**: The probability of making random mistakes when typing the next character. A random mistake is a random string typed into the editor and deleted immediately.
- **save**: The probability of saving the document after typing each character. Note that if a document is not opened from a file, it will never be saved.

**Examples**

```r
library(xfun)
if (loadable("rstudioapi") &\ rstudioapi::isAvailable()) {
  rstudio_type("Hello, RStudio! xfun::rstudio_type() looks pretty cool!",
              pause = function() runif(1, 0, 0.5), mistake = 0.1)
}
```
same_path

Test if two paths are the same after they are normalized

**Description**

Compare two paths after normalizing them with the same separator (/).

**Usage**

```r
same_path(p1, p2, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `p1, p2` Two vectors of paths.
- `...` Arguments to be passed to `normalize_path()`.

**Examples**

```r
library(xfun)
same_path("~/foo", file.path(Sys.getenv("HOME"), "foo"))
```

session_info

An alternative to `sessionInfo()` to print session information

**Description**

This function tweaks the output of `sessionInfo()`: (1) It adds the RStudio version information if running in the RStudio IDE; (2) It removes the information about matrix products, BLAS, and LAPACK; (3) It removes the names of base R packages; (4) It prints out package versions in a single group, and does not differentiate between loaded and attached packages.

**Usage**

```r
session_info(packages = NULL, dependencies = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `packages` A character vector of package names, of which the versions will be printed. If not specified, it means all loaded and attached packages in the current R session.
- `dependencies` Whether to print out the versions of the recursive dependencies of packages.
Details

It also allows you to only print out the versions of specified packages (via the `packages` argument) and optionally their recursive dependencies. For these specified packages (if provided), if a function `xfun_session_info()` exists in a package, it will be called and expected to return a character vector to be appended to the output of `session_info()`. This provides a mechanism for other packages to inject more information into the `session_info` output. For example, `rmarkdown` (≥ 1.20.2) has a function `xfun_session_info()` that returns the version of Pandoc, which can be very useful information for diagnostics.

Value

A character vector of the session information marked as `raw_string()`.

Examples

```r
xfun::session_info()
if (loadable("MASS")) xfun::session_info("MASS")
```

---

**split_lines**

*Split a character vector by line breaks*

Description

Call `unlist(strsplit(x,'\n'))` on the character vector `x` and make sure it works in a few edge cases: `split_lines('')` returns `''` instead of `character(0)` (which is the returned value of `strsplit('','\n')`); `split_lines('a\n')` returns `c('a','')` instead of `c('a')` (which is the returned value of `strsplit('a\n','\n')`).

Usage

`split_lines(x)`

Arguments

`x`  
A character vector.

Value

All elements of the character vector are split by `\n` into lines.

Examples

```r
xfun::split_lines(c("a", "b\nc"))
```
strict_list  

Strict lists

Description

A strict list is essentially a normal `list()` but it does not allow partial matching with `$`.

Usage

```r
strict_list(...)  

as_strict_list(x)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'xfun_strict_list'
x$name
```

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

Arguments

- `...`  
  Objects (list elements), possibly named. Ignored in the `print()` method.
- `x`  
  For `as_strict_list()`, the object to be coerced to a strict list.  
  For `print()`, a strict list.
- `name`  
  The name (a character string) of the list element.

Details

To me, partial matching is often more annoying and surprising than convenient. It can lead to bugs that are very hard to discover, and I have been bitten by it many times. When I write `x$name`, I always mean precisely `name`. You should use a modern code editor to autocomplete the `name` if it is too long to type, instead of using partial names.

Value

Both `strict_list()` and `as_strict_list()` return a list with the class `xfun_strict_list`. Whereas `as_strict_list()` attempts to coerce its argument `x` to a list if necessary, `strict_list()` just wraps its argument `...` in a list, i.e., it will add another list level regardless if `...` already is of type list.

Examples

```r
library(xfun)
(z = strict_list(aaa = "I am aaa", b = 1:5))
z$a  # NULL!
z$aaa  # I am aaa
z$b
```
stringsAsStrings

Set the global option
\[ \text{options(stringsAsFactors = FALSE)} \text{ inside a} \]

\[ \text{parent function and restore the option after the parent function exits} \]

---

**Description**

This is a shorthand of
\[
\text{opts = options(stringsAsFactors = FALSE); on.exit(options(opts), add = TRUE); strings_please()} \text{ is an alias of stringsAsStrings()}.
\]

**Usage**

stringsAsStrings()

strings_please()

**Examples**

```r
f = function() {
  xfun::strings_please()
  data.frame(x = letters[1:4], y = factor(letters[1:4]))
}
str(f())  # the first column should be character
```

---

**tojson**

A simple JSON serializer

---

**Description**

A JSON serializer that only works on a limited types of R data (NULL, lists, logical scalars, character/numeric vectors). A character string of the class JS_EVAL is treated as raw JavaScript, so will not be quoted. The function \text{json_vector()} \ converts an atomic R vector to JSON.

**Usage**

```r
tojson(x)

json_vector(x, to_array = FALSE, quote = TRUE)
```
try_silent

Arguments

x  An R object.
to_array Whether to convert a vector to a JSON array (use []).
quote Whether to double quote the elements.

Value

A character string.

See Also

The jsonlite package provides a full JSON serializer.

Examples

library(xfun)
tojson(NULL)
tojson(1:10)
tojson(TRUE)
tojson(FALSE)
cat(tojson(list(a = 1, b = list(c = 1:3, d = "abc"))))
cat(tojson(list(c("a", "b"), 1:5, TRUE)))

# the class JS_EVAL is originally from htmlwidgets::JS()
JS = function(x) structure(x, class = "JS_EVAL")
cat(tojson(list(a = 1:5, b = JS("function() {return true;}"))))

try_silent  Try to evaluate an expression silently

Description

An abbreviation of try(silent = TRUE).

Usage

try_silent(expr)

Arguments

expr  An R expression.

Examples

library(xfun)
z = try_silent(stop("Wrong!"))
inherits(z, "try-error")
Description

Run the command `curl -T file server` to upload a file to an FTP server. These functions require the system package (not the R package) `curl` to be installed (which should be available on macOS by default). The function `upload_win_builder()` uses `upload_ftp()` to upload packages to the win-builder server.

Usage

```r
upload_ftp(file, server, dir = "")

upload_win_builder(
  file,
  version = c("R-devel", "R-release", "R-oldrelease", "R-devel_gcc8"),
  server = "ftp://win-builder.r-project.org/")
```

Arguments

- **file**: Path to a local file.
- **server**: The address of the FTP server.
- **dir**: The remote directory to which the file should be uploaded.
- **version**: The R version(s) on win-builder.

Details

These functions were written mainly to save package developers the trouble of going to the win-builder web page and uploading packages there manually. You may also consider using `devtools::check_win_*`, which currently only allows you to upload a package to one folder on win-builder each time, and `xfun::upload_win_builder()` uploads to all three folders, which is more likely to be what you need.

Value

Status code returned from `system2`. 
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