

Package ‘fritools’

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Title Utilities for the Forest Research Institute of the State
Baden-Wuerttemberg

Version 2.3.0

Description Miscellaneous utilities, tools and helper functions for finding and searching files on disk, searching for and removing R objects from the workspace. These are utilities for packages [cleanr](https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=cleanr), [document](https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=document), [fakemake](https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=fakemake), [packager](https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=packager) and [rasciidoc](https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=rasciidoc). Does not import or depend on any third party package, but on core R only (i.e. it may depend on packages with priority 'base').

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URL <https://gitlab.com/fvafrcu/fritools>

Depends R (>= 3.3.0)

Imports methods, stats, utils

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R topics documented:

fritools-package	3
bulk_read_csv	3
bulk_write_csv	4
call_conditionally	5
call_safe	6
compare_vectors	7
convert_umlauts_to_ascii	8
convert_umlauts_to_tex	9
csv	9
csv2csv	10
file_modified_last	11
find_files	12
get_boolean_envvar	14
get_options	15
get_package_version	16
get_rscript_script_path	17
get_run_r_tests	17
get_r_cmd_batch_script_path	18
get_script_name	19
get_script_path	19
get_unique_string	20
golden_ratio	21
index_groups	21
is_batch	22
is_cran	22
is_difftime_less	24
is_false	25
is_files_current	26
is_force	27
is_installed	28
is_not_false	28
is_null_or_true	29
is_of_length_zero	30
is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines	31
is_running_on_gitlab_com	32
is_r_cmd_check	32
is_r_package_installed	33
is_success	34
is_valid_primary_key	35
is_version_sufficient	35
is_windows	36
load_internal_functions	37
memory_hogs	37
paths	38
run_r_tests_for_known_hosts	39
search_files	40

search_rows	41
set_hash	42
set_options	42
set_run_r_tests	43
split_code_file	44
strip_off_attributes	45
subset_sizes	45
summary.filesearch	46
tapply	47
touch	48
un_hash	49
weighted_variance	50
wipe_clean	51
with_dir	52

Index 53

fritools-package *Utilities for the Forest Research Institute of the State Baden-Wuerttemberg*

Description

Miscellaneous utilities, tools and helper functions.

Details

You will find the details in
`vignette("An_Introduction_to_fritools", package = "fritools")`.

bulk_read_csv *Bulk Read Comma Separated Files*

Description

Import a bunch of comma separated files or all comma separated files below a directory using [read_csv](#).

Usage

```
bulk_read_csv(paths, pattern = ".*\\.csv$", is_latin1 = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

paths	A vector of file paths or the directory to find files.
pattern	The pattern to identify comma separated files with. Ignored, if paths is not a directory.
is_latin1	Are the files encoded in "Latin1"?
...	Arguments passed to find_files . Ignored, if paths is not a directory.

Value

A named list, each element holding the contents of one csv file read by [read_csv](#).

See Also

Other CSV functions.: [bulk_write_csv\(\)](#), [csv2csv\(\)](#), [csv](#)

Examples

```

unlink(dir(tempdir(), full.names = TRUE))
data(mtcars)
mt_german <- mtcars
rownames(mt_german)[1] <- "Mazda R\u00f64"
names(mt_german)[1] <- "mg\u00dc"
#% read from directory
for (i in 1:10) {
  f <- file.path(tempdir(), paste0("f", i, ".csv"))
  write.csv(mtcars[1:5, TRUE], file = f)
  f <- file.path(tempdir(), paste0("f", i, "_german.csv"))
  write.csv2(mt_german[1:7, TRUE], file = f, fileEncoding = "Latin1")
}
bulk <- bulk_read_csv(tempdir())

#% pass a path
f <- list.files(tempdir(), pattern = ".*\\.csv$", full.names = TRUE)[1]
bulk <- bulk_read_csv(f)

#% pass multiple path
f <- list.files(tempdir(), pattern = ".*\\.csv$", full.names = TRUE)[2:4]
bulk <- bulk_read_csv(f)

```

bulk_write_csv

Bulk Write Comma Separated Files

Description

Write a bunch of objects to disk using [write_csv](#).

Usage

```
bulk_write_csv(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` A list of objects to be written to csv.
`...` Arguments passed to `write_csv`.

Value

The list holding the return values of `write_csv`.

See Also

Other CSV functions.: `bulk_read_csv()`, `csv2csv()`, `csv`

Examples

```
unlink(dir(tempdir(), full.names = TRUE))
data(mtcars)
mt_german <- mtcars
rownames(mt_german)[1] <- "Mazda R\u00f6f64"
names(mt_german)[1] <- "mg\u00dc"
for (i in 1:10) {
  f <- file.path(tempdir(), paste0("f", i, ".csv"))
  write.csv(mtcars[1:5, TRUE], file = f)
  f <- file.path(tempdir(), paste0("f", i, "_german.csv"))
  write.csv2(mt_german[1:7, TRUE], file = f, fileEncoding = "Latin1")
}
#% read
bulk <- bulk_read_csv(tempdir())

print(mtime <- file.info(list.files(tempdir(), full.names = TRUE))["mtime"])
bulk[["f2"]][3, 5] <- bulk[["f2"]][3, 5] + 2
Sys.sleep(2) # make sure the mtimes would change
result <- bulk_write_csv(bulk)
print(new_times <- file.info(dir(tempdir(), full.names = TRUE))["mtime"])
index_change <- grep("f2\\.csv", rownames(mtime))
if (requireNamespace("digest", quietly = TRUE)) {
  only_f2_changed <- all((mtime == new_times)[-c(index_change)] &&
    (mtime < new_times)[c(index_change)])
  RUnit::checkTrue(only_f2_changed)
} else {
  RUnit::checkTrue(all(mtime < new_times))
}
```

call_conditionally *Call a Function Conditionally*

Description

whoami 1.3.0 uses things like `system("getent passwd $(whoami)", intern = TRUE)` which I can not `tryCatch`, as it gives no error nor warning. So this function returns a fallback if the condition given is not `TRUE`.

Usage

```
call_conditionally(f, condition, fallback, ..., harden = FALSE)
```

Arguments

f	The function passed to <code>do.call</code> .
condition	An expression.
fallback	See <i>Description</i> .
...	arguments passed to <code>do.call</code> .
harden	Set to <code>TRUE</code> to return fallback if <code>do.call</code> fails.

Value

The return value of f or fallback.

See Also

Other call functions.: `call_safe()`

Examples

```
call_conditionally(get_package_version,
  condition = TRUE,
  args = list(x = "fritools"),
  fallback = "0.0")
call_conditionally(get_package_version,
  condition = FALSE,
  args = list(x = "fritools"),
  fallback = "0.0")
call_conditionally(get_package_version,
  condition = TRUE,
  args = list(x = "not_there"),
  harden = TRUE,
  fallback = "0.0")
```

call_safe

Call a Function Given an External Dependency on Non-Windows Systems

Description

Just a specialized version of `call_conditionally`.

Usage

```
call_safe(f, dependency, fallback = "Fallback", ...)
```

Arguments

f	The function passed to do.call .
dependency	The external dependency, see <i>Examples</i> .
fallback	See <i>Description</i> .
...	arguments passed to do.call .

Value

The return value of f or fallback.

See Also

Other call functions.: [call_conditionally\(\)](#)

Examples

```
call_safe(whoami::email_address, dependency = "whoami",
          args = list(fallback = "foobar@nowhere.com"),
          fallback = "nobar@nowhere.com")
call_safe(whoami::email_address, dependency = "this_is_not_installed",
          args = list(fallback = "foobar@nowhere.com"),
          fallback = "nobar@nowhere.com")
```

compare_vectors	<i>Compare Two Vectors</i>
-----------------	----------------------------

Description

Side-by-side comparison of two vectors. The vectors get sorted and are compared element-wise. So the result will be as long as the union of the two vectors plus their number of values unique to one of them.

Usage

```
compare_vectors(x, y)
```

Arguments

x, y	Two vectors of the same mode.
------	-------------------------------

Value

A matrix containing the side-by-side comparison.

See Also

Other searching functions.: [file_modified_last\(\)](#), [find_files\(\)](#), [search_files\(\)](#), [search_rows\(\)](#), [summary.filesearch\(\)](#)

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
cars <- rownames(mtcars)
carz <- cars[-grep("Merc", cars)]
cars <- cars[nchar(cars) < 15]
cars <- c(cars, "foobar")
compare_vectors(cars, carz)
```

convert_umlauts_to_ascii

Convert German umlauts to a more or less suitable ascii representation.

Description

Convert German umlauts to a more or less suitable ascii representation.

Usage

```
convert_umlauts_to_ascii(x)

## S3 method for class 'character'
convert_umlauts_to_ascii(x)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
convert_umlauts_to_ascii(x)
```

Arguments

x A string or data.frame.

Value

x with the umlauts converted to ascii.

See Also

Other German umlaut converters.: [convert_umlauts_to_tex\(\)](#)

Examples

```
string <- paste("this is \u00e4 string")
print(string)
print(convert_umlauts_to_ascii(string))
string <- paste("this is \u00e4 string")
df <- data.frame(v1 = c(string, "foobar"),
                 v2 = c("foobar", string), v3 = 3:4)
names(df)[3] <- "y\u00dfy"
convert_umlauts_to_ascii(df)
```

 convert_umlauts_to_tex

Tex Codes for German Umlauts

Description

Convert German umlauts in a string to their plain TeX representation.

Usage

```
convert_umlauts_to_tex(x)
```

Arguments

x A string.

Value

A string with the umlauts converted to plain TeX.

See Also

Other German umlaut converters.: [convert_umlauts_to_ascii\(\)](#)

Examples

```
string <- paste("this is \u00e4 string")
print(string)
print(convert_umlauts_to_tex(string))
```

 csv

Read and Write a Comma Separated File

Description

Functions to read and write CSV files. The objects returned by these functions are [data.frames](#) with the following attributes:

path The path to the file on disk.

csv The type of CSV: either standard or german.

hash The hash value computed with **digest**'s digest function, if **digest** is installed.

`read_csv` is a wrapper to determine whether to use [utils:read.csv2](#) or [utils:read.csv2](#). It sets the above three arguments.

`write_csv` compares the hash value stored in the object's attribute with the object's current hash value. If they differ, it writes the object to the `file` argument or, if not given, to the path stored in the object's attribute. If no `csv_type` is given, it uses the csv type stored in object's attribute. If **digest** is not installed, the object will (unconditionally) be written to disk.

Usage

```
read_csv(file, ...)
```

```
write_csv(x, file = NULL, csv_type = c(NA, "standard", "german"))
```

Arguments

file	The path to the file to be read or written.
...	Arguments passed to <code>utils::read.csv</code> or <code>utils::read.csv2</code> .
x	The object to write to disk.
csv_type	Which csv type is to be used. If NA, the csv attribute is read from the object.

Value

For `read_csv`: An object read from the file.

For `write_csv`: The object with updated hash (and possibly path and csv) attribute.

See Also

Other CSV functions.: [bulk_read_csv\(\)](#), [bulk_write_csv\(\)](#), [csv2csv\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# read from standard CSV
f <- tempfile()
write.csv(mtcars, file = f)
str(read_csv(f))
f <- tempfile()
write.csv2(mtcars, file = f)
str(read_csv(f))
# write to standard CSV
f <- tempfile()
d <- mtcars
str(d <- write_csv(d, file = f))
file.mtime(f)
Sys.sleep(2) # make sure the mtime would have changed
write_csv(d, file = f)
file.mtime(f)
```

csv2csv

Convert a German Comma Separated File into a Comma Separated File

Description

Convert a German Comma Separated File into a Comma Separated File

Usage

```
csv2csv(file, ...)
```

Arguments

file	Path to the file.
...	Arguments passed to read_csv

Value

[Invisibly](#) the return value of [write_csv](#), but called for its side effect.

See Also

Other CSV functions.: [bulk_read_csv\(\)](#), [bulk_write_csv\(\)](#), [csv](#)

Examples

```
f <- tempfile()
write.csv2(mtcars, file = f)
res <- csv2csv(f)
readLines(get_path(res), n = 1)
write.csv(mtcars, file = f)
readLines(get_path(res), n = 1)
```

file_modified_last *Get the File Modified Last*

Description

I often look for the file modified last under some directory.

Usage

```
file_modified_last(...)
```

Arguments

...	Arguments passed to list.files .
-----	--

Value

The path to the file last modified.

See Also

Other searching functions.: [compare_vectors\(\)](#), [find_files\(\)](#), [search_files\(\)](#), [search_rows\(\)](#), [summary.filesearch\(\)](#)

Other file utilities.: [find_files\(\)](#), [get_unique_string\(\)](#), [is_difftime_less\(\)](#), [paths](#), [search_files\(\)](#), [split_code_file\(\)](#), [touch\(\)](#)

Examples

```
for (suffix in c(".txt", ".ascii"))
  for (f in file.path(tempdir(), letters))
    touch(paste0(f, suffix))
list.files(tempdir())
file_modified_last(path = tempdir(), pattern = "\\..txt$")
dir.create(file.path(tempdir(), "new"))
touch(file.path(tempdir(), "new", "file.txt"))
file_modified_last(path = tempdir(), pattern = "\\..txt$")
file_modified_last(path = tempdir(), pattern = "\\..txt$", recursive = TRUE)
```

find_files

Find Files on Disk

Description

Look for files on disk, either scanning a vector of names or searching for files with [list.files](#) and throw an error if no files are found.

Usage

```
find_files(
  file_names = NA,
  path = ".",
  pattern = ".*\\.[RrSs]$|.*\\.[RrSs]nw$",
  all_files = TRUE,
  recursive = TRUE,
  ignore_case = FALSE,
  find_all = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

file_names	character vector of file names (to be checked if the files exist).
path	see list.files .
pattern	see list.files .
all_files	see list.files , argument <code>all.files</code> .
recursive	see list.files .
ignore_case	see list.files , argument <code>ignore.case</code> .
find_all	Throw an error if not all files (given by <i>file_names</i>) are found?

Details

This is a wrapper to either [file.exists](#) or [list.files](#), that ensures that (some) files exists. This may come handy if you want to perform some kind of file manipulation e.g. with one of the functions listed under

See Also *Other file utilities*:

Value

A character vector of file names.

Note

This is merely a wrapper around [file.exists](#) or [list.files](#), depending on whether *file_names* is given.

See Also

Other searching functions.: [compare_vectors\(\)](#), [file_modified_last\(\)](#), [search_files\(\)](#), [search_rows\(\)](#), [summary.filesearch\(\)](#)

Other file utilities.: [file_modified_last\(\)](#), [get_unique_string\(\)](#), [is_difftime_less\(\)](#), [paths](#), [search_files\(\)](#), [split_code_file\(\)](#), [touch\(\)](#)

Examples

```

#% create some files
files <- unname(sapply(file.path(tempdir()), paste0(sample(letters, 10),
                                                    ".", c("R", "Rnw", "txt"))),
                 touch))

print(files)
print(list.files(tempdir(), full.names = TRUE)) # same as above
#% file names given
find_files(file_names = files[1:3])
### some do not exist:
find_files(file_names = c(files[1:3], replicate(2, tempfile())))
try(find_files(file_names = c(files[1:3], replicate(2, tempfile())),
              find_all = TRUE))

### all do not exist:
try(find_files(file_names = replicate(2, tempfile())))
#% path given
find_files(path = tempdir())
### change pattern
find_files(path = tempdir(),
          pattern = ".*\\.\\.[RrSs]$|.\\.*\\.\\.[RrSs]nw$|.\\.*\\.\\.txt")
### find a specific file by it's basename
find_files(path = tempdir(), pattern = paste0("^", basename(files[1]), "$"))
#% file_names and path given: file_names beats path
try(find_files(file_names = tempfile(), path = tempdir()))

```

get_boolean_envvar *Get a Boolean Environment Variable*

Description

A convenience wrapper to [Sys.getenv](#).

Usage

```
get_boolean_envvar(x, stop_on_failure = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x` The name of the Environment Variable.
`stop_on_failure` Throw an error instead of returning [FALSE](#) if the environment variable is not set or cannot be converted to boolean.

Details

As [Sys.getenv](#) seems to always return a character vector, the [class](#) of the value you set it to does not matter.

Value

The value the environment variable is set to, converted to boolean. [FALSE](#) if the environment variable is not set or cannot be converted to boolean. But see **Arguments**: *stop_on_failure*.

See Also

Other test helpers.: [get_run_r_tests\(\)](#), [is_cran\(\)](#), [is_r_cmd_check\(\)](#), [is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines\(\)](#), [is_running_on_gitlab_com\(\)](#), [run_r_tests_for_known_hosts\(\)](#), [set_run_r_tests\(\)](#)

Other operating system functions.: [get_run_r_tests\(\)](#), [is_installed\(\)](#), [is_r_package_installed\(\)](#), [is_success\(\)](#), [is_windows\(\)](#), [with_dir\(\)](#)

Examples

```
message("See\n example(\"get_run_r_tests\", package = \"fritools\")")
```

get_options	<i>Get Options For Packages</i>
-------------	---------------------------------

Description

A convenience function for [getOption](#).

Usage

```
get_options(  
  ...,  
  package_name = .packages()[1],  
  remove_names = FALSE,  
  flatten_list = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

...	See getOption .
package_name	The package's name.
remove_names	[boolean(1)] Remove the names?
flatten_list	[boolean(1)] Return a vector?

Value

A (possibly named) list or a vector.

See Also

Other option functions.: [is_force\(\)](#), [set_options\(\)](#)

Examples

```
example("set_options", package = "fritools")
```

get_package_version *Query Installed Package Version*

Description

`packageVersion` converts to class `package_version`, which then again would need to be converted for `compareVersion`. So this is a modified copy of `packageVersion` skipping the conversion to `package_version`.

Usage

```
get_package_version(x, lib_loc = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	A character giving the package name.
lib_loc	See argument <code>lib.loc</code> in <code>packageDescription</code> .

Value

A character giving the package version.

See Also

Other version functions.: `is_r_package_installed()`, `is_version_sufficient()`

Other package functions.: `is_r_package_installed()`, `is_version_sufficient()`, `load_internal_functions()`

Examples

```
get_package_version("base")
try(get_package_version("mgcv"))
utils::compareVersion("1000.0.0", get_package_version("base"))
utils::compareVersion("1.0", get_package_version("base"))
# from ?is_version_sufficient:
is_version_sufficient(installed = get_package_version("base"),
                      required = "1.0")
```

`get_rscript_script_path`*Get the Path of the R Code File in Case of an Rscript Run*

Description

Retrieve the path from parsing the command line arguments of a Rscript run.

Usage

```
get_rscript_script_path()
```

Value

A vector of `mode` character giving the name of the R code file. Will be `character(0)` if not in an Rscript run.

See Also

Other script path getter functions.: [get_r_cmd_batch_script_path\(\)](#), [get_script_name\(\)](#), [get_script_path\(\)](#)

Examples

```
get_rscript_script_path()
```

`get_run_r_tests`*Get System Variable RUN_R_TESTS*

Description

A convenience wrapper to [get_boolean_envvar\("RUN_R_TESTS"\)](#).

Usage

```
get_run_r_tests(stop_on_failure = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`stop_on_failure`

Throw an error instead of returning `FALSE` if the environment variable is not set or cannot be converted to boolean.

Value

The value `RUN_R_TESTS` is set to, converted to boolean. `FALSE` if `RUN_R_TESTS` is not set or cannot be converted to boolean.

See Also

Other test helpers.: [get_boolean_envvar\(\)](#), [is_cran\(\)](#), [is_r_cmd_check\(\)](#), [is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines\(\)](#), [is_running_on_gitlab_com\(\)](#), [run_r_tests_for_known_hosts\(\)](#), [set_run_r_tests\(\)](#)

Other operating system functions.: [get_boolean_envvar\(\)](#), [is_installed\(\)](#), [is_r_package_installed\(\)](#), [is_success\(\)](#), [is_windows\(\)](#), [with_dir\(\)](#)

Other logical helpers.: [is_batch\(\)](#), [is_cran\(\)](#), [is_false\(\)](#), [is_force\(\)](#), [is_installed\(\)](#), [is_not_false\(\)](#), [is_null_or_true\(\)](#), [is_of_length_zero\(\)](#), [is_r_cmd_check\(\)](#), [is_r_package_installed\(\)](#), [is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines\(\)](#), [is_running_on_gitlab_com\(\)](#), [is_success\(\)](#), [is_version_sufficient\(\)](#), [is_windows\(\)](#)

Examples

```
set_run_r_tests("", force = TRUE) # make sure it is not set.
get_run_r_tests()
try(get_run_r_tests(stop_on_failure = TRUE))
set_run_r_tests("A", force = TRUE) # "A" is not boolean.
get_run_r_tests()
try(get_run_r_tests(stop_on_failure = TRUE))
set_run_r_tests(4213, force = TRUE) # All numbers apart from 0 are TRUE
get_run_r_tests()
set_run_r_tests("0", force = TRUE) # 0 (and "0") is FALSE
get_run_r_tests()
set_run_r_tests("FALSE", force = TRUE)
get_run_r_tests()
set_run_r_tests(TRUE, force = TRUE)
get_run_r_tests()
```

```
get_r_cmd_batch_script_path
```

Get the Path of the R Code File in Case of an R CMD BATCH Run

Description

Retrieve the path from parsing the command line arguments of a R CMD BATCH run.

Usage

```
get_r_cmd_batch_script_path()
```

Value

A vector of [mode](#) character giving the name of the R code file. Will be character(0) if not in an R CMD BATCH run.

See Also

Other script path getter functions.: [get_rscript_script_path\(\)](#), [get_script_name\(\)](#), [get_script_path\(\)](#)

Examples

```
get_r_cmd_batch_script_path()
```

get_script_name	<i>Get the Name of the R Code File or set it to default</i>
-----------------	---

Description

The code file name is retrieved only for R CMD BATCH and Rscript, if R is used interactively, the name is set to default, even if you're working with code stored in a (named) file on disk.

Usage

```
get_script_name(default = "interactive_R_session")
```

Arguments

default the name to return if R is run interactively.

Value

A vector of [length](#) 1 and [mode](#) character giving the name of the R code file if R was run via R CMD BATCH or Rscript, the given default otherwise.

See Also

Other script path getter functions.: [get_r_cmd_batch_script_path\(\)](#), [get_rscript_script_path\(\)](#), [get_script_path\(\)](#)

Examples

```
get_script_name(default = 'foobar.R')
```

get_script_path	<i>Get the Path of the R Code File</i>
-----------------	--

Description

This is just a wrapper for [get_rscript_script_path](#) and [get_r_cmd_batch_script_path](#).

Usage

```
get_script_path()
```

Value

A vector of `length` 1 and `mode` character giving the name of the R code file if R was run via R CMD BATCH or Rscript.

See Also

Other script path getter functions.: `get_r_cmd_batch_script_path()`, `get_rscript_script_path()`, `get_script_name()`

Examples

```
get_script_path()
```

get_unique_string	<i>Create a Fairly Unique String</i>
-------------------	--------------------------------------

Description

I sometimes need a fairly unique string, mostly for file names, that should start with the current date.

Usage

```
get_unique_string()
```

Value

A fairly unique string.

See Also

Other file utilities.: `file_modified_last()`, `find_files()`, `is_diff_time_less()`, `paths`, `search_files()`, `split_code_file()`, `touch()`

Examples

```
replicate(20, get_unique_string())
```

golden_ratio	<i>Calculate the Golden Ratio</i>
--------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Divide a length using the golden ratio.

Usage

```
golden_ratio(x)
```

Arguments

x The sum of the two quantities to be in the golden ratio.

Value

A numeric vector of length 2, containing the two quantities *a* and *b*, *a* being the larger.

See Also

Other bits and pieces.: [strip_off_attributes\(\)](#), [tapply\(\)](#), [weighted_variance\(\)](#)

Examples

```
golden_ratio(10)
```

index_groups	<i>Determine Indices and Sizes of Subsets</i>
--------------	---

Description

Create starting and stopping indices for subsets defined by [subset_sizes](#).

Usage

```
index_groups(n, k)
```

Arguments

n The size of the set.
k The number of subsets.

Value

A matrix with starting index, size, and stopping index for each subset.

See Also

Other subsetting functions.: [subset_sizes\(\)](#)

Examples

```
index_groups(n = 100, k = 6)
index_groups(n = 2, k = 6)
```

is_batch

Is R Run in Batch Mode (via R CMD BATCH or Rscript)?

Description

Just a wrapper to [interactive](#).

Usage

```
is_batch()
```

Value

`TRUE` on success, `FALSE` otherwise.

See Also

Other logical helpers.: [get_run_r_tests\(\)](#), [is_cran\(\)](#), [is_false\(\)](#), [is_force\(\)](#), [is_installed\(\)](#), [is_not_false\(\)](#), [is_null_or_true\(\)](#), [is_of_length_zero\(\)](#), [is_r_cmd_check\(\)](#), [is_r_package_installed\(\)](#), [is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines\(\)](#), [is_running_on_gitlab_com\(\)](#), [is_success\(\)](#), [is_version_sufficient\(\)](#), [is_windows\(\)](#)

Examples

```
is_batch()
```

is_cran

Is R Running on CRAN?

Description

*This is a verbatim copy of `fda:::CRAN` of **fda** version 5.1.9.*

Usage

```
is_cran(cran_pattern, n_r_check4cran)
```

Arguments

- `cran_pattern` A regular expressions to apply to the names of `Sys.getenv()` to identify possible CRAN parameters. Defaults to `Sys.getenv('_CRAN_pattern_')` if available and `'^_R_'` if not.
- `n_r_check4cran` Assume this is CRAN if at least `n_R_CHECK4CRAN` elements of `Sys.getenv()` have names matching `x`. Defaults to `Sys.getenv('_n_R_CHECK4CRAN_')` if available and 5 if not.

Details

This function allows package developers to run tests themselves that should not run on CRAN or with

```
R CMD check --as-cran
```

because of compute time constraints with CRAN tests.

The "Writing R Extensions" manual says that R CMD check can be customized "by setting environment variables `_R_CHECK_*_.`, as described in" the Tools section of the "R Internals" manual.

R CMD check was tested with R 3.0.1 under Fedora 18 Linux and with Rtools 3.0 from April 16, 2013 under Windows 7. With the

```
'--as-cran'
```

option, 7 matches were found; without it, only 3 were found. These numbers were unaffected by the presence or absence of the `'-timings'` parameter. On this basis, the default value of `n_R_CHECK4CRAN` was set at 5.

1. `x. <-Sys.getenv()`
2. Fix `CRAN_pattern` and `n_R_CHECK4CRAN` if missing.
3. Let `i` be the indices of `x`. whose names match all the patterns in the vector `x`.
4. Assume this is CRAN if `length(i) >= n_R_CHECK4CRAN`

Value

A logical scalar with attributes `'Sys.getenv'` containing the results of `Sys.getenv()` and `'matches'` containing `i` per step 3 above.

See Also

Other test helpers.: [get_boolean_envvar\(\)](#), [get_run_r_tests\(\)](#), [is_r_cmd_check\(\)](#), [is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines\(\)](#), [is_running_on_gitlab_com\(\)](#), [run_r_tests_for_known_hosts\(\)](#), [set_run_r_tests\(\)](#)

Other logical helpers.: [get_run_r_tests\(\)](#), [is_batch\(\)](#), [is_false\(\)](#), [is_force\(\)](#), [is_installed\(\)](#), [is_not_false\(\)](#), [is_null_or_true\(\)](#), [is_of_length_zero\(\)](#), [is_r_cmd_check\(\)](#), [is_r_package_installed\(\)](#), [is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines\(\)](#), [is_running_on_gitlab_com\(\)](#), [is_success\(\)](#), [is_version_sufficient\(\)](#), [is_windows\(\)](#)

Examples

```
if (!is_cran()) {  
  message("Run your tests here.")  
}
```

is_difftime_less *Check Whether Two Times Differ Less Than A Given Value*

Description

This is just a wrapper to [difftime](#).

Usage

```
is_difftime_less(  
  time1,  
  time2,  
  less_than = 1,  
  units = "days",  
  verbose = FALSE,  
  visible = !verbose,  
  stop_on_error = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

time1	See difftime .
time2	See difftime .
less_than	The number of units that would be too much of a difference.
units	See difftime .
verbose	Be verbose?
visible	Set to FALSE to return invisible .
stop_on_error	Throw an error if the time lag is not less than less_than .

Value

[TRUE](#) if the times do not differ ‘that much’, but see **stop_on_error**.

See Also

Other file utilities.: [file_modified_last\(\)](#), [find_files\(\)](#), [get_unique_string\(\)](#), [paths](#), [search_files\(\)](#), [split_code_file\(\)](#), [touch\(\)](#)

Examples

```
a <- as.POSIXct(0, origin = "1970-01-01", tz = "GMT")
b <- as.POSIXct(60*60*24, origin = "1970-01-01", tz = "GMT")
c <- as.POSIXct(60*60*24 - 1, origin = "1970-01-01", tz = "GMT")
is_difftime_less(a, b)
is_difftime_less(a, c)
print(is_difftime_less(a, b, verbose = TRUE))
print(is_difftime_less(a, c, verbose = TRUE))
try(is_difftime_less(a, b, stop_on_error = TRUE))
is_difftime_less(a, c, verbose = TRUE, stop_on_error = TRUE)
```

is_false

Provide isFALSE for R < 3.5.0

Description

I still use R 3.3.3 for testing, `isFALSE()` was introduced in R 3.5.0.

Usage

```
is_false(x)
```

Arguments

x The object to be tested.

Value

`TRUE` if the object is set to `FALSE`, `FALSE` otherwise.

See Also

Other logical helpers.: [get_run_r_tests\(\)](#), [is_batch\(\)](#), [is_cran\(\)](#), [is_force\(\)](#), [is_installed\(\)](#), [is_not_false\(\)](#), [is_null_or_true\(\)](#), [is_of_length_zero\(\)](#), [is_r_cmd_check\(\)](#), [is_r_package_installed\(\)](#), [is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines\(\)](#), [is_running_on_gitlab_com\(\)](#), [is_success\(\)](#), [is_version_sufficient\(\)](#), [is_windows\(\)](#)

Examples

```
is_false("not false")
is_false(FALSE)
```

is_files_current	<i>Check Whether Files are Current</i>
------------------	--

Description

I sometimes produce a couple of files by some kind of process and need to check whether they are fairly current and probably product of the same run. So I need to know whether a bunch of files was modified within the last, say, 7 days *and* that their modification dates do not differ by more than, say, 24 hours.

Usage

```
is_files_current(  
  ...,  
  newer_than = 1,  
  units = "week",  
  within = 1,  
  within_units = "days"  
)
```

Arguments

...	File paths.
newer_than	The number of units the files need to be newer than.
units	The unit of newer_than . See difftime .
within	The number of units the files need to be modified within.
within_units	The unit of within . See difftime .

Value

TRUE on success, **FALSE** otherwise.

Examples

```
p1 <- tempfile()  
p2 <- tempfile()  
p3 <- tempfile()  
touch(p1)  
touch(p2)  
Sys.sleep(3)  
touch(p3)  
is_files_current(p3, newer_than = 1, units = "days",  
                 within = 4, within_units = "secs")  
is_files_current(p1, p2, p3, newer_than = 1, units = "days",  
                 within = 4, within_units = "secs")  
is_files_current(p1, p2, p3, newer_than = 1, units = "days",  
                 within = 1, within_units = "secs")
```

```
is_files_current(p1, p2, p3, newer_than = 1, units = "secs",
                within = 4, within_units = "secs")
```

is_force

Opt-out Via Option

Description

Check whether or not a package option (set via [set_options](#)) *force* is not set or set to [TRUE](#).

Usage

```
is_force(x = .packages()[1])
```

Arguments

x The option under which an element "force" is to be searched for.

Value

[TRUE](#) if option `x[["force"]]` is either [TRUE](#) or [NULL](#) (i.e. not set at all).

See Also

Other option functions.: [get_options\(\)](#), [set_options\(\)](#)

Other logical helpers.: [get_run_r_tests\(\)](#), [is_batch\(\)](#), [is_cran\(\)](#), [is_false\(\)](#), [is_installed\(\)](#), [is_not_false\(\)](#), [is_null_or_true\(\)](#), [is_of_length_zero\(\)](#), [is_r_cmd_check\(\)](#), [is_r_package_installed\(\)](#), [is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines\(\)](#), [is_running_on_gitlab_com\(\)](#), [is_success\(\)](#), [is_version_sufficient\(\)](#), [is_windows\(\)](#)

Examples

```
is_force()
set_options(list(force = FALSE))
get_options(flatten_list = FALSE)
is_force()
```

is_installed	<i>Is an External Program Installed?</i>
--------------	--

Description

Is an external program installed?

Usage

```
is_installed(program)
```

Arguments

program	Name of the program.
---------	----------------------

Value

`TRUE` on success, `FALSE` otherwise.

See Also

Other logical helpers.: `get_run_r_tests()`, `is_batch()`, `is_cran()`, `is_false()`, `is_force()`, `is_not_false()`, `is_null_or_true()`, `is_of_length_zero()`, `is_r_cmd_check()`, `is_r_package_installed()`, `is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines()`, `is_running_on_gitlab_com()`, `is_success()`, `is_version_sufficient()`, `is_windows()`

Other operating system functions.: `get_boolean_envvar()`, `get_run_r_tests()`, `is_r_package_installed()`, `is_success()`, `is_windows()`, `with_dir()`

Examples

```
is_installed("R")
is_installed("probably_not_installed")
```

is_not_false	<i>Is an Object Set and not Set to FALSE?</i>
--------------	---

Description

Sometimes you need to know whether or not an object exists and is not set to `FALSE` (and possibly not `NULL`).

Usage

```
is_not_false(x, null_is_false = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` The object to be tested.
`null_is_false` Should `NULL` be treated as `FALSE`?
`...` Parameters passed to `exists`. See Examples.

Value

`TRUE` if the object is set to something different than `FALSE`, `FALSE` otherwise.

See Also

Other logical helpers: `get_run_r_tests()`, `is_batch()`, `is_cran()`, `is_false()`, `is_force()`, `is_installed()`, `is_null_or_true()`, `is_of_length_zero()`, `is_r_cmd_check()`, `is_r_package_installed()`, `is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines()`, `is_running_on_gitlab_com()`, `is_success()`, `is_version_sufficient()`, `is_windows()`

Examples

```
a <- 1
is_not_false(a)
f <- function() {
  print(a)
  print(is_not_false(a))
}
f()

f <- function() {
  a <- FALSE
  print(a)
  print(is_not_false(a))
}
f()

f <- function() {
  print(a)
  print(is_not_false(a, null_is_false = TRUE,
                        inherits = FALSE))
}
f()
```

is_null_or_true *Is an Object TRUE or NULL?*

Description

Is an object `TRUE` or `NULL`?

Usage

```
is_null_or_true(x)
```

Arguments

x The object to be tested.

Value

TRUE if the object is set to TRUE or NULL, FALSE otherwise.

See Also

Other logical helpers: `get_run_r_tests()`, `is_batch()`, `is_cran()`, `is_false()`, `is_force()`, `is_installed()`, `is_not_false()`, `is_of_length_zero()`, `is_r_cmd_check()`, `is_r_package_installed()`, `is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines()`, `is_running_on_gitlab_com()`, `is_success()`, `is_version_sufficient()`, `is_windows()`

Examples

```
is_null_or_true("true") # FALSE
is_null_or_true(TRUE) # TRUE
is_null_or_true(NULL) # TRUE
suppressWarnings(rm("not_defined"))
try(is_null_or_true(not_defined)) # error
```

is_of_length_zero *Is an Object of Length Zero?*

Description

Some expressions evaluate to `integer(0)` or the like.

Usage

```
is_of_length_zero(x, class = NULL)
```

Arguments

x The object.
class An optional character vector of length 1 giving the class. See *examples*.

Value

TRUE on success, FALSE otherwise.

See Also

Other logical helpers.: [get_run_r_tests\(\)](#), [is_batch\(\)](#), [is_cran\(\)](#), [is_false\(\)](#), [is_force\(\)](#), [is_installed\(\)](#), [is_not_false\(\)](#), [is_null_or_true\(\)](#), [is_r_cmd_check\(\)](#), [is_r_package_installed\(\)](#), [is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines\(\)](#), [is_running_on_gitlab_com\(\)](#), [is_success\(\)](#), [is_version_sufficient\(\)](#), [is_windows\(\)](#)

Examples

```
x <- ""; length(x); is_of_length_zero(x)
x <- grep(" ", "")
print(x)
is_of_length_zero(x)
is_of_length_zero(x, "character")
is_of_length_zero(x, "numeric")
is_of_length_zero(x, "integer")
```

is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines

Is the Machine Running the Current R Process Owned by FVAFRCU?

Description

Is the machine running the current R process known to me?

Usage

```
is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines()
```

Value

`TRUE` on success, `FALSE` otherwise.

See Also

Other test helpers.: [get_boolean_envvar\(\)](#), [get_run_r_tests\(\)](#), [is_cran\(\)](#), [is_r_cmd_check\(\)](#), [is_running_on_gitlab_com\(\)](#), [run_r_tests_for_known_hosts\(\)](#), [set_run_r_tests\(\)](#)

Other logical helpers.: [get_run_r_tests\(\)](#), [is_batch\(\)](#), [is_cran\(\)](#), [is_false\(\)](#), [is_force\(\)](#), [is_installed\(\)](#), [is_not_false\(\)](#), [is_null_or_true\(\)](#), [is_of_length_zero\(\)](#), [is_r_cmd_check\(\)](#), [is_r_package_installed\(\)](#), [is_running_on_gitlab_com\(\)](#), [is_success\(\)](#), [is_version_sufficient\(\)](#), [is_windows\(\)](#)

Examples

```
is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines()
```

```
is_running_on_gitlab_com
```

Is the Current Machine Owned by <https://about.gitlab.com/>?

Description

Check whether the current machine is located on https://about.gitlab.com. This check is an approximation only.

Usage

```
is_running_on_gitlab_com(verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

verbose Be verbose?

Value

TRUE on success, FALSE otherwise.

See Also

Other logical helpers.: [get_run_r_tests\(\)](#), [is_batch\(\)](#), [is_cran\(\)](#), [is_false\(\)](#), [is_force\(\)](#), [is_installed\(\)](#), [is_not_false\(\)](#), [is_null_or_true\(\)](#), [is_of_length_zero\(\)](#), [is_r_cmd_check\(\)](#), [is_r_package_installed\(\)](#), [is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines\(\)](#), [is_success\(\)](#), [is_version_sufficient\(\)](#), [is_windows\(\)](#)

Other test helpers.: [get_boolean_envvar\(\)](#), [get_run_r_tests\(\)](#), [is_cran\(\)](#), [is_r_cmd_check\(\)](#), [is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines\(\)](#), [run_r_tests_for_known_hosts\(\)](#), [set_run_r_tests\(\)](#)

Examples

```
is_running_on_gitlab_com()
```

```
is_r_cmd_check
```

Is the Current R Process an R CMD check?

Description

Check for system variables to guess whether or not this is an R CMD check.

Usage

```
is_r_cmd_check()
```


Value

`TRUE` on success, `FALSE` otherwise.

See Also

Other logical helpers.: `get_run_r_tests()`, `is_batch()`, `is_cran()`, `is_false()`, `is_force()`, `is_installed()`, `is_not_false()`, `is_null_or_true()`, `is_of_length_zero()`, `is_r_package_installed()`, `is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines()`, `is_running_on_gitlab_com()`, `is_success()`, `is_version_sufficient()`, `is_windows()`

Other test helpers.: `get_boolean_envvar()`, `get_run_r_tests()`, `is_cran()`, `is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines()`, `is_running_on_gitlab_com()`, `run_r_tests_for_known_hosts()`, `set_run_r_tests()`

is_r_package_installed

Is an R Package Installed?

Description

Is an R package installed?

Usage

```
is_r_package_installed(x, version = "0")
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Name of the package as character string.
<code>version</code>	Required minimum version of the package as character string.

Value

`TRUE` on success, `FALSE` otherwise.

See Also

Other logical helpers.: `get_run_r_tests()`, `is_batch()`, `is_cran()`, `is_false()`, `is_force()`, `is_installed()`, `is_not_false()`, `is_null_or_true()`, `is_of_length_zero()`, `is_r_cmd_check()`, `is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines()`, `is_running_on_gitlab_com()`, `is_success()`, `is_version_sufficient()`, `is_windows()`

Other operating system functions.: `get_boolean_envvar()`, `get_run_r_tests()`, `is_installed()`, `is_success()`, `is_windows()`, `with_dir()`

Other package functions.: `get_package_version()`, `is_version_sufficient()`, `load_internal_functions()`

Other version functions.: `get_package_version()`, `is_version_sufficient()`

Examples

```
is_r_package_installed("base", "300.0.0")
is_r_package_installed("fritools", "1.0.0")
```

is_success

Does the Return Value of a Command Signal Success?

Description

This is just a wrapper to ease the evaluation of return values from external commands: External commands return 0 on success, which is `FALSE`, when converted to logical.

Usage

```
is_success(x)
```

Arguments

x The external commands return value.

Value

`TRUE` on success, `FALSE` otherwise.

See Also

Other logical helpers.: `get_run_r_tests()`, `is_batch()`, `is_cran()`, `is_false()`, `is_force()`, `is_installed()`, `is_not_false()`, `is_null_or_true()`, `is_of_length_zero()`, `is_r_cmd_check()`, `is_r_package_installed()`, `is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines()`, `is_running_on_gitlab_com()`, `is_version_sufficient()`, `is_windows()`

Other operating system functions.: `get_boolean_envvar()`, `get_run_r_tests()`, `is_installed()`, `is_r_package_installed()`, `is_windows()`, `with_dir()`

Examples

```
is_success(0)
is_success(1)
is_success(-1)
```

is_valid_primary_key *Is a Key a Valid Potential Primary Key for a data.frame?*

Description

I sometimes see tables with obscure structure so I try to guess their primary keys.

Usage

```
is_valid_primary_key(data, key, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	The data.frame for which you want to find valid potential primary key.
key	Character vector containing a subset of the columns names of data.
verbose	Be verbose?

Value

TRUE, if key is a valid primary key, **FALSE** otherwise.

Examples

```
is_valid_primary_key(mtcars, "qsec")
is_valid_primary_key(mtcars, "carb")
is_valid_primary_key(mtcars, c("qsec", "gear"))
is_valid_primary_key(mtcars, c("qsec", "carb"))
cars <- mtcars
cars$id <- seq_len(nrow(cars))
is_valid_primary_key(cars, "id")
```

is_version_sufficient *Is a Version Requirement Met?*

Description

Just a wrapper to [compareVersion](#), I regularly forget how to use it.

Usage

```
is_version_sufficient(installed, required)
```

Arguments

installed	The version available.
required	The version required.

Value

TRUE, if so, FALSE otherwise.

See Also

Other logical helpers.: [get_run_r_tests\(\)](#), [is_batch\(\)](#), [is_cran\(\)](#), [is_false\(\)](#), [is_force\(\)](#), [is_installed\(\)](#), [is_not_false\(\)](#), [is_null_or_true\(\)](#), [is_of_length_zero\(\)](#), [is_r_cmd_check\(\)](#), [is_r_package_installed\(\)](#), [is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines\(\)](#), [is_running_on_gitlab_com\(\)](#), [is_success\(\)](#), [is_windows\(\)](#)

Other package functions.: [get_package_version\(\)](#), [is_r_package_installed\(\)](#), [load_internal_functions\(\)](#)

Other version functions.: [get_package_version\(\)](#), [is_r_package_installed\(\)](#)

Examples

```
is_version_sufficient(installed = "1.0.0", required = "2.0.0")
is_version_sufficient(installed = "1.0.0", required = "1.0.0")
is_version_sufficient(installed = get_package_version("base"),
                      required = "3.5.2")
```

is_windows

Is the System Running a Windows Machine?

Description

Is the system running a windows machine?

Usage

```
is_windows()
```

Value

TRUE if so, FALSE otherwise.

See Also

Other logical helpers.: [get_run_r_tests\(\)](#), [is_batch\(\)](#), [is_cran\(\)](#), [is_false\(\)](#), [is_force\(\)](#), [is_installed\(\)](#), [is_not_false\(\)](#), [is_null_or_true\(\)](#), [is_of_length_zero\(\)](#), [is_r_cmd_check\(\)](#), [is_r_package_installed\(\)](#), [is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines\(\)](#), [is_running_on_gitlab_com\(\)](#), [is_success\(\)](#), [is_version_sufficient\(\)](#)

Other operating system functions.: [get_boolean_envvar\(\)](#), [get_run_r_tests\(\)](#), [is_installed\(\)](#), [is_r_package_installed\(\)](#), [is_success\(\)](#), [with_dir\(\)](#)

Examples

```
is_windows()
```

load_internal_functions
Load a Package's Internals

Description

Load objects not exported from a package's namespace.

Usage

```
load_internal_functions(package, ...)
```

Arguments

package The name of the package as a string.
... Arguments passed to `ls`, `all.names = TRUE` could be a good idea.

Value

Invisibly TRUE.

See Also

`codetools::checkUsageEnv`.

Other package functions.: `get_package_version()`, `is_r_package_installed()`, `is_version_sufficient()`

Examples

```
load_internal_functions("fritools")
```

memory_hogs *Find Memory Hogs*

Description

List objects in an R environment by size.

Usage

```
memory_hogs(  
  unit = c("b", "Kb", "Mb", "Gb", "Tb", "Pb"),  
  return_numeric = TRUE,  
  ...,  
  envir = .GlobalEnv  
)
```

Arguments

unit	The unit to use.
return_numeric	Return a numeric vector? If set to <code>FALSE</code> , a character vector including the unit will be returned, which might be less usable but easier to read.
...	Arguments passed to <code>order</code> , defaults to <code>decreasing = FALSE</code> .
envir	The environment where to look for objects.

Value

A named vector of memory usages.

See Also

Other R memory functions.: `wipe_clean()`

Examples

```
va <- rep(mtcars, 1)
vb <- rep(mtcars, 1000)
vc <- rep(mtcars, 2000)
vd <- rep(mtcars, 100)
memory_hogs()
memory_hogs(unit = "Mb", decreasing = TRUE)
memory_hogs(unit = "Mb", decreasing = TRUE, return_numeric = FALSE)
## Not run:
# remove the two largest objects:
rm(list = names(tail(memory_hogs(decreasing = FALSE), n = 2)))
memory_hogs(unit = "Mb")

## End(Not run)
```

paths

Set or Get the path Attribute to or from an Object

Description

We set paths on some objects, these are convenience wrappers to `attr`.

Usage

```
get_path(x)

set_path(x, path, overwrite = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An object.
path	The path to be set.
overwrite	Overwrite an existing <i>path</i> attribute instead of throwing an error?

Value

For `get_path` the value of `attr(x, "path")`.

For `set_path` the modified object.

See Also

Other file utilities.: [file_modified_last\(\)](#), [find_files\(\)](#), [get_unique_string\(\)](#), [is_difftime_less\(\)](#), [search_files\(\)](#), [split_code_file\(\)](#), [touch\(\)](#)

Examples

```
x <- 2
path <- tempfile()
touch(path)
x <- set_path(x, path)
get_path(x)
```

run_r_tests_for_known_hosts

Force Testing on Known Hosts

Description

Enforce the environment variable `RUN_R_TESTS` to `TRUE` on known hosts.

Usage

```
run_r_tests_for_known_hosts()
```

Details

This should go into `.onLoad` to force tests on known hosts.

Value

Invisibly `NULL`.

See Also

Other test helpers.: [get_boolean_envvar\(\)](#), [get_run_r_tests\(\)](#), [is_cran\(\)](#), [is_r_cmd_check\(\)](#), [is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines\(\)](#), [is_running_on_gitlab_com\(\)](#), [set_run_r_tests\(\)](#)

Examples

```

get_run_r_tests()
if (isFALSE(get_run_r_tests())) {
  run_r_tests_for_known_hosts()
  get_run_r_tests()
}

```

search_files

Search Files for a Pattern

Description

This is an approximation of unix find and grep.

Usage

```
search_files(what, verbose = TRUE, exclude = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

what	A regex pattern for which to search.
verbose	Be verbose?
exclude	A regular expression for excluding files.
...	Arguments passed to list.files .

Value

[Invisibly](#) a vector of names of files containing the pattern given by what.

See Also

Other searching functions.: [compare_vectors\(\)](#), [file_modified_last\(\)](#), [find_files\(\)](#), [search_rows\(\)](#), [summary.filesearch\(\)](#)

Other file utilities.: [file_modified_last\(\)](#), [find_files\(\)](#), [get_unique_string\(\)](#), [is_difftime_less\(\)](#), [paths](#), [split_code_file\(\)](#), [touch\(\)](#)

Examples

```

write.csv(mtcars, file.path(tempdir(), "mtcars.csv"))
for (i in 0:9) {
  write.csv(iris, file.path(tempdir(), paste0("iris", i, ".csv")))
}
search_files(what = "Mazda", path = tempdir(), pattern = "^.*\\.csv$")
search_files(what = "[Ss]etosa", path = tempdir(), pattern = "^.*\\.csv$")
x <- search_files(path = tempdir(),
  pattern = "^.*\\.csv$",
  exclude = "[2-9]\\.csv$",

```



```

        what = "[Ss]etosa")
summary(x)
summary(x, type = "what")
summary(x, type = "matches")
try(search_files(what = "ABC", path = tempdir(), pattern = "^.*\\.csv$"))

```

search_rows

Search All Rows Across Columns of a Matrix-like Structure

Description

I sometimes need to see which rows of a matrix-like structure contain a string matched by a search pattern. This somewhat similar to writing a matrix-like structure to disk and then using [search_files](#) on it.

Usage

```
search_rows(x, pattern = ".*", include_row_names = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	A matrix or data.frame .
pattern	A pattern.
include_row_names	Include row names into the search?

Value

All rows where the pattern was found in at least one column.

See Also

Other searching functions.: [compare_vectors\(\)](#), [file_modified_last\(\)](#), [find_files\(\)](#), [search_files\(\)](#), [summary.filesearch\(\)](#)

Examples

```

p <- "\\<4.0[[:alpha:]]*\\>"
search_rows(x = mtcars, pattern = p)
search_rows(x = mtcars, pattern = p, include_row_names = FALSE)
try(search_rows(x = mtcars, pattern = "ABC"))

```

set_hash	<i>Set a Hash Attribute on an Object</i>
----------	--

Description

Set a Hash Attribute on an Object

Usage

```
set_hash(x)
```

Arguments

x	The object.
---	-------------

Value

The modified object.

See Also

Other hash functions for objects.: [un_hash\(\)](#)

set_options	<i>Set Options For Packages</i>
-------------	---------------------------------

Description

A convenience function for [options](#).

Usage

```
set_options(..., package_name = .packages()[1], overwrite = TRUE)
```

Arguments

...	See options .
package_name	The package's name.
overwrite	[boolean(1)] Overwrite options already set?

Value

[Invisibly TRUE](#).

See Also

Other option functions.: [get_options\(\)](#), [is_force\(\)](#)

Examples

```
options("cleanr" = NULL)
defaults <- list(max_file_width = 80, max_file_length = 300,
                max_lines = 65, max_lines_of_code = 50,
                max_num_arguments = 5, max_nesting_depth = 3,
                max_line_width = 80, check_return = TRUE)

set_options(package_name = "cleanr", defaults)
getOption("cleanr")
set_options(package_name = "cleanr", list(max_line_width = 3,
                max_lines = "This is nonsense!"))
set_options(package_name = "cleanr", check_return = NULL, max_lines = 4000)
get_options(package_name = "cleanr")
```

set_run_r_tests	<i>Set the System Variable RUN_R_TESTS</i>
-----------------	--

Description

A convenience wrapper to [Sys.getenv](#) for setting RUN_R_TESTS.

Usage

```
set_run_r_tests(x, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A logical, typically some function output.
force	Overwrite the variable if already set?

Value

The value RUN_R_TESTS is set to, [NULL](#) if nothing is done.

See Also

Other test helpers.: [get_boolean_envvar\(\)](#), [get_run_r_tests\(\)](#), [is_cran\(\)](#), [is_r_cmd_check\(\)](#), [is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines\(\)](#), [is_running_on_gitlab_com\(\)](#), [run_r_tests_for_known_hosts\(\)](#)

Examples

```
set_run_r_tests(is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines())
get_run_r_tests()
set_run_r_tests(TRUE, force = TRUE)
get_run_r_tests()
```

split_code_file *Split a Code File Into Multiple Files*

Description

I tend to find files with dozens of functions. They don't read well. So I split a code file into multiple files each containing a single function.

Usage

```
split_code_file(  
  file,  
  output_directory = tempdir(),  
  encoding = getOption("encoding"),  
  write_to_disk = getOption("write_to_disk")  
)
```

Arguments

file The code file to be split.
output_directory Where to create the new files.
encoding The encoding passed to [source](#).
write_to_disk Set the output_directory to dirname(file)? Just a shortcut.

Value

[Invisibly](#) a vector of paths to the new files.

See Also

Other file utilities.: [file_modified_last\(\)](#), [find_files\(\)](#), [get_unique_string\(\)](#), [is_difftime_less\(\)](#), [paths](#), [search_files\(\)](#), [touch\(\)](#)

Examples

```
infile <- system.file("files", "test_helpers.R", package = "fritools")  
## Not run:  
  file.show(infile)  
  
## End(Not run)  
paths <- split_code_file(file = infile)  
## Not run:  
  file.show(paths[2])  
  
## End(Not run)
```

strip_off_attributes *Strip Attributes off an Object*

Description

Strip Attributes off an Object

Usage

```
strip_off_attributes(x)
```

Arguments

x An object.

Value

The object.

See Also

[base::unnname](#)

Other bits and pieces.: [golden_ratio\(\)](#), [tapply\(\)](#), [weighted_variance\(\)](#)

Examples

```
y <- stats::setNames(1:3, letters[1:3])
attr(y, "myattr") <- "qwer"
comment(y) <- "qwer"
strip_off_attributes(y)
```

subset_sizes *Determine Subset Sizes Close to Equality*

Description

Determine the sizes of k subsets of a set with n elements in such a way that the sizes are as equal as possible.

Usage

```
subset_sizes(n, k)
```

Arguments

n The size of the set.
k The number of subsets.

Value

A vector of k sizes of the subsets.

See Also

Other subsetting functions.: [index_groups\(\)](#)

Examples

```
subset_sizes(n = 100, k = 6)
subset_sizes(n = 2, k = 6)
```

summary.filesearch *Summarize File Searches*

Description

A custom summary function for objects returned by [search_files](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'filesearch'
summary(object, ..., type = c("file", "what", "matches"))
```

Arguments

object	An object returned by search_files .
...	Needed for compatibility.
type	Type of summary.

Value

A summarized object.

See Also

Other searching functions.: [compare_vectors\(\)](#), [file_modified_last\(\)](#), [find_files\(\)](#), [search_files\(\)](#), [search_rows\(\)](#)

Examples

```

write.csv(mtcars, file.path(tempdir(), "mtcars.csv"))
for (i in 0:9) {
  write.csv(iris, file.path(tempdir(), paste0("iris", i, ".csv")))
}
search_files(what = "Mazda", path = tempdir(), pattern = "^.*\\.csv$")
search_files(what = "[Ss]etosa", path = tempdir(), pattern = "^.*\\.csv$")
x <- search_files(path = tempdir(),
  pattern = "^.*\\.csv$",
  exclude = "[2-9]\\.csv$",
  what = "[Ss]etosa")

summary(x)
summary(x, type = "what")
summary(x, type = "matches")
try(search_files(what = "ABC", path = tempdir(), pattern = "^.*\\.csv$"))

```

tapply

*Apply a Function Over a Ragged Array***Description**

This is a modified version of `base::tapply` to allow for `data.frames` to be passed as X.

Usage

```
tapply(object, index, func = NULL, ..., default = NA, simplify = TRUE)
```

Arguments

object	See <code>base::tapply</code> X.
index	See <code>base::tapply</code> INDEX.
func	See <code>base::tapply</code> FUN.
...	See <code>base::tapply</code> .
default	See <code>base::tapply</code> .
simplify	See <code>base::tapply</code> .

Value

See `base::tapply`.

See Also

Other bits and pieces.: `golden_ratio()`, `strip_off_attributes()`, `weighted_variance()`

Examples

```

result <- fritools::tapply(warpbreaks[["breaks"]], warpbreaks[, -1], sum)
expectation <- base::tapply(warpbreaks[["breaks"]], warpbreaks[, -1], sum)
RUnit::checkIdentical(result, expectation)
data("mtcars")
s <- stats::aggregate(x = mtcars[["mpg"]],
                      by = list(mtcars[["cyl"]], mtcars[["vs"]]),
                      FUN = mean)
t <- base::tapply(X = mtcars[["mpg"]],
                 INDEX = list(mtcars[["cyl"]], mtcars[["vs"]]),
                 FUN = mean)
if (require("reshape", quietly = TRUE)) {
  suppressWarnings(tm <- na.omit(reshape::melt(t)))
  if (RUnit::checkEquals(s, tm, check.attributes = FALSE))
    message("Works!")
}
message("If you don't pass weights, this is equal to:")
w <- base::tapply(X = mtcars[["mpg"]], INDEX = list(mtcars[["cyl"]],
                                                  mtcars[["vs"]]),
                 FUN = stats::weighted.mean)
all.equal(w, t, check.attributes = FALSE)
message("But how do you pass those weights?")
# we define a wrapper to pass the column names for a data.frame:
weighted_mean <- function(df, x, w) {
  stats::weighted.mean(df[[x]], df[[w]])
}
if (RUnit::checkIdentical(stats::weighted.mean(mtcars[["mpg"]],
                                              mtcars[["wt"]]),
                          weighted_mean(mtcars, "mpg", "wt")))
  message("Works!")
message("base::tapply can't deal with data.frames:")
try(base::tapply(X = mtcars, INDEX = list(mtcars[["cyl"]], mtcars[["vs"]]),
                FUN = weighted_mean, x = "mpg", w = "wt"))
wm <- fritools::tapply(object = mtcars, index = list(mtcars[["cyl"]],
                                                  mtcars[["vs"]]),
                      func = weighted_mean, x = "mpg", w = "wt")
subset <- mtcars[mtcars[["cyl"]] == 6 & mtcars[["vs"]] == 0, c("mpg", "wt")]
stats::weighted.mean(subset[["mpg"]], subset[["wt"]]) == wm

```

touch

Mock the Unix touch Utility

Description

Creating a file or ensuring a file's modification time changes.

Usage

touch(path)

Arguments

path Path to the file to be touched.

Value

The Path to the file touched.

See Also

Other file utilities.: [file_modified_last\(\)](#), [find_files\(\)](#), [get_unique_string\(\)](#), [is_difftime_less\(\)](#), [paths](#), [search_files\(\)](#), [split_code_file\(\)](#)

Examples

```
file <- tempfile()
touch(file)
t1 <- file.mtime(file)
touch(file)
t2 <- file.mtime(file)
t1 < t2
file <- file.path(tempfile(), "path", "not", "there.txt")
touch(file)
file.exists(file)
```

un_hash

Separate an Object from its Hash Attribute

Description

We calculate a hash value of an object and store it as an attribute of the objects, the hash value of that object will change. So we need to split the hash value from the object to see whether or not the object changed.

Usage

```
un_hash(x)
```

Arguments

x The object.

Value

A list containing the object and its hash attribute.

See Also

Other hash functions for objects.: [set_hash\(\)](#)

weighted_variance *Calculate a Weighted Variance*

Description

Calculate a weighted variance.

Usage

```
weighted_variance(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
weighted_variance(x, weights, weights_counts = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
weighted_variance(x, var, weight, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector or data.frame .
...	Other arguments ignored.
weights	A vector of weights.
weights_counts	Are the weights counts of the data? If so, we can calculate the unbiased sample variance, otherwise we calculate the biased (maximum likelihood estimator of the) sample variance.
var	The name of the column in x giving the variable of interest.
weight	The name of the column in x giving the weights.

Details

The [data.frame](#) method is meant for use with [tapply](#), see *examples*.

See Also

Other bits and pieces.: [golden_ratio\(\)](#), [strip_off_attributes\(\)](#), [tapply\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## GPA from Siegel 1994
wt <- c(5, 5, 4, 1)/15
x <- c(3.7, 3.3, 3.5, 2.8)
var(x)
weighted_variance(x = x)
weighted_variance(x = x, weights = wt)
weighted_variance(x = x, weights = wt, weights_counts = TRUE)
weights <- c(5, 5, 4, 1)
weighted_variance(x = x, weights = weights)
```

```
weighted_variance(x = x, weights = weights, weights_counts = FALSE)
weighted_variance(x = data.frame(x, wt), var = "x",
                  weight = "wt")
# apply by groups:
fritools::tapply(object = mtcars,
                 index = list(mtcars[["cyl"]], mtcars[["vs"]]),
                 func = weighted_variance, var = "mpg", w = "wt")
```

wipe_clean

Remove All Objects From an Environment

Description

Wipe an environment, typically `.GlobalEnv`, clean.

Usage

```
wipe_clean(environment)
```

Arguments

`environment` The environment that should be wiped clean.

Value

A character vector containing the names of objects removed, but called for its side effect of removing all objects from the environment.

See Also

Other R memory functions.: [memory_hogs\(\)](#)

Examples

```
e <- new.env()
assign("a", 1, envir = e)
assign("b", 1, envir = e)
ls(envir = e)
wipe_clean(envir = e)
ls(envir = e)
RUnit::checkIdentical(length(ls(envir = e)), 0L)
```

with_dir	<i>Execute Code in a Temporary Working Directory</i>
----------	--

Description

This is a verbatim copy of `withr::with_dir` from of **withr**'s version 2.4.1. I often need **withr** only to import `withr::with_dir`, which is a really simple function. So I just hijack `withr::with_dir`.

Usage

```
with_dir(new, code)
```

Arguments

<code>new</code>	The new working directory.
<code>code</code>	Code to execute in the temporary working directory.

Value

The results of the evaluation of the code argument.

See Also

Other operating system functions.: [get_boolean_envvar\(\)](#), [get_run_r_tests\(\)](#), [is_installed\(\)](#), [is_r_package_installed\(\)](#), [is_success\(\)](#), [is_windows\(\)](#)

Examples

```
temp_dir <- file.path(tempfile())
dir.create(temp_dir)
with_dir(temp_dir, getwd())
```

Index

- * **CSV functions.**
 - bulk_read_csv, 3
 - bulk_write_csv, 4
 - csv, 9
 - csv2csv, 10
- * **German umlaut converters.**
 - convert_umlauts_to_ascii, 8
 - convert_umlauts_to_tex, 9
- * **R memory functions.**
 - memory_hogs, 37
 - wipe_clean, 51
- * **bits and pieces.**
 - golden_ratio, 21
 - strip_off_attributes, 45
 - tapply, 47
 - weighted_variance, 50
- * **call functions.**
 - call_conditionally, 5
 - call_safe, 6
- * **file utilities.**
 - file_modified_last, 11
 - find_files, 12
 - get_unique_string, 20
 - is_difftime_less, 24
 - paths, 38
 - search_files, 40
 - split_code_file, 44
 - touch, 48
- * **hash functions for objects.**
 - set_hash, 42
 - un_hash, 49
- * **logical helpers.**
 - get_run_r_tests, 17
 - is_batch, 22
 - is_cran, 22
 - is_false, 25
 - is_force, 27
 - is_installed, 28
 - is_not_false, 28
 - is_null_or_true, 29
 - is_of_length_zero, 30
 - is_r_cmd_check, 32
 - is_r_package_installed, 33
 - is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines, 31
 - is_running_on_gitlab_com, 32
 - is_success, 34
 - is_version_sufficient, 35
 - is_windows, 36
- * **operating system functions.**
 - get_boolean_envvar, 14
 - get_run_r_tests, 17
 - is_installed, 28
 - is_r_package_installed, 33
 - is_success, 34
 - is_windows, 36
 - with_dir, 52
- * **option functions.**
 - get_options, 15
 - is_force, 27
 - set_options, 42
- * **package functions.**
 - get_package_version, 16
 - is_r_package_installed, 33
 - is_version_sufficient, 35
 - load_internal_functions, 37
- * **package**
 - fritools-package, 3
- * **script path getter functions.**
 - get_r_cmd_batch_script_path, 18
 - get_rscript_script_path, 17
 - get_script_name, 19
 - get_script_path, 19
- * **searching functions.**
 - compare_vectors, 7
 - file_modified_last, 11
 - find_files, 12
 - search_files, 40
 - search_rows, 41

- summary.filesearch, 46
- * **subsetting functions.**
 - index_groups, 21
 - subset_sizes, 45
- * **test helpers.**
 - get_boolean_envvar, 14
 - get_run_r_tests, 17
 - is_cran, 22
 - is_r_cmd_check, 32
 - is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines, 31
 - is_running_on_gitlab_com, 32
 - run_r_tests_for_known_hosts, 39
 - set_run_r_tests, 43
- * **version functions.**
 - get_package_version, 16
 - is_r_package_installed, 33
 - is_version_sufficient, 35
- .GlobalEnv, 51
- .onLoad, 39
- attr, 38
- base::tapply, 47
- base::uname, 45
- bulk_read_csv, 3, 5, 10, 11
- bulk_write_csv, 4, 4, 10, 11
- call_conditionally, 5, 6, 7
- call_safe, 6, 6
- class, 14
- codetools::checkUsageEnv, 37
- compare_vectors, 7, 12, 13, 40, 41, 46
- compareVersion, 16, 35
- convert_umlauts_to_ascii, 8, 9
- convert_umlauts_to_tex, 8, 9
- csv, 4, 5, 9, 11
- csv2csv, 4, 5, 10, 10
- data.frame, 9, 41, 47, 50
- difftime, 24, 26
- do.call, 6, 7
- exists, 29
- FALSE, 14, 17, 22, 24–26, 28–36, 38
- file.exists, 13
- file_modified_last, 7, 11, 13, 20, 24, 39–41, 44, 46, 49
- find_files, 4, 7, 12, 12, 20, 24, 39–41, 44, 46, 49
- fritools-package, 3
- get_boolean_envvar, 14, 17, 18, 23, 28, 31–34, 36, 39, 43, 52
- get_options, 15, 27, 43
- get_package_version, 16, 33, 36, 37
- get_path(paths), 38
- get_r_cmd_batch_script_path, 17, 18, 19, 20
- get_rscript_script_path, 17, 18–20
- get_run_r_tests, 14, 17, 22, 23, 25, 27–34, 36, 39, 43, 52
- get_script_name, 17, 18, 19, 20
- get_script_path, 17–19, 19
- get_unique_string, 12, 13, 20, 24, 39, 40, 44, 49
- getOption, 15
- golden_ratio, 21, 45, 47, 50
- index_groups, 21, 46
- integer, 30
- interactive, 22
- invisible, 24
- Invisibly, 11, 37, 39, 40, 42, 44
- is_batch, 18, 22, 23, 25, 27–34, 36
- is_cran, 14, 18, 22, 22, 25, 27–34, 36, 39, 43
- is_difftime_less, 12, 13, 20, 24, 39, 40, 44, 49
- is_false, 18, 22, 23, 25, 27–34, 36
- is_files_current, 26
- is_force, 15, 18, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28–34, 36, 43
- is_installed, 14, 18, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29–34, 36, 52
- is_not_false, 18, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 28, 30–34, 36
- is_null_or_true, 18, 22, 23, 25, 27–29, 29, 31–34, 36
- is_of_length_zero, 18, 22, 23, 25, 27–30, 30, 31–34, 36
- is_r_cmd_check, 14, 18, 22, 23, 25, 27–32, 32, 33, 34, 36, 39, 43
- is_r_package_installed, 14, 16, 18, 22, 23, 25, 27–33, 33, 34, 36, 37, 52
- is_running_on_fvafrcu_machines, 14, 18, 22, 23, 25, 27–31, 31, 32–34, 36, 39, 43
- is_running_on_gitlab_com, 14, 18, 22, 23, 25, 27–31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 39, 43

- is_success, [14](#), [18](#), [22](#), [23](#), [25](#), [27–33](#), [34](#), [36](#), [52](#)
- is_valid_primary_key, [35](#)
- is_version_sufficient, [16](#), [18](#), [22](#), [23](#), [25](#), [27–34](#), [35](#), [36](#), [37](#)
- is_windows, [14](#), [18](#), [22](#), [23](#), [25](#), [27–34](#), [36](#), [36](#), [52](#)

- length, [19](#), [20](#)
- list.files, [11–13](#), [40](#)
- load_internal_functions, [16](#), [33](#), [36](#), [37](#)
- ls, [37](#)

- matrix, [41](#)
- memory_hogs, [37](#), [51](#)
- mode, [17–20](#)

- NULL, [27–30](#), [39](#), [43](#)

- options, [42](#)
- order, [38](#)

- package_version, [16](#)
- packageDescription, [16](#)
- packageVersion, [16](#)
- paths, [12](#), [13](#), [20](#), [24](#), [38](#), [40](#), [44](#), [49](#)

- read_csv, [3](#), [4](#), [11](#)
- read_csv (csv), [9](#)
- run_r_tests_for_known_hosts, [14](#), [18](#), [23](#), [31–33](#), [39](#), [43](#)

- search_files, [7](#), [12](#), [13](#), [20](#), [24](#), [39](#), [40](#), [41](#), [44](#), [46](#), [49](#)
- search_rows, [7](#), [12](#), [13](#), [40](#), [41](#), [46](#)
- set_hash, [42](#), [49](#)
- set_options, [15](#), [27](#), [42](#)
- set_path (paths), [38](#)
- set_run_r_tests, [14](#), [18](#), [23](#), [31–33](#), [39](#), [43](#)
- source, [44](#)
- split_code_file, [12](#), [13](#), [20](#), [24](#), [39](#), [40](#), [44](#), [49](#)
- strip_off_attributes, [21](#), [45](#), [47](#), [50](#)
- subset_sizes, [21](#), [22](#), [45](#)
- summary.filesearch, [7](#), [12](#), [13](#), [40](#), [41](#), [46](#)
- Sys.getenv, [14](#), [43](#)

- tapply, [21](#), [45](#), [47](#), [50](#)
- touch, [12](#), [13](#), [20](#), [24](#), [39](#), [40](#), [44](#), [48](#)
- TRUE, [5](#), [6](#), [22](#), [24–37](#), [42](#)

- tryCatch, [5](#)

- un_hash, [42](#), [49](#)
- utils::read.csv, [10](#)
- utils::read.csv2, [10](#)
- utils:read.csv2, [9](#)

- vector, [50](#)

- weighted_variance, [21](#), [45](#), [47](#), [50](#)
- wipe_clean, [38](#), [51](#)
- with_dir, [14](#), [18](#), [28](#), [33](#), [34](#), [36](#), [52](#)
- write_csv, [4](#), [5](#), [11](#)
- write_csv (csv), [9](#)