# optparse Command Line Option Parsing

optparse is a command line option parser inspired by Python's "optparse" library. Use this with Rscript to write "#!"-shebang scripts that accept short and long flags/options, generate a usage statement, and set default values for options that are not specified on the command line.

In our working directory we have two example R scripts, named "example.R" and "display\_file.R" illustrating the use of the optparse package.

#### bash\$ Is

```
display_file.R
example.R
```

In order for a \*nix system to recognize a "#!"-shebang line you need to mark the file executable with the chmod command, it also helps to add the directory containing your Rscripts to your path:

#### bash\$ chmod ug+x display\_file.R example.R

### bash\$ export PATH=\$PATH:`pwd`

Here is what example. R contains:

#### bash\$ display\_file.R example.R

```
#!/usr/bin/env Rscript
# Copyright 2010-2013 Trevor L Davis <trevor.l.davis@stanford.edu>
# Copyright 2008 Allen Day
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 Free Software Foundation, either version 2 of the License, or (at your
  option) any later version.
  This file is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but
  WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
  MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU
  General Public License for more details.
# You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
# along with this program. If not, see <a href="http://www.gnu.org/licenses/">http://www.gnu.org/licenses/</a>.
suppressPackageStartupMessages(library("optparse"))
# specify our desired options in a list
# by default OptionParser will add an help option equivalent to
# make_option(c("-h", "--help"), action="store_true", default=FALSE,
                help="Show this help message and exit")
option_list <- list(
   make_option(c("-v", "--verbose"), action="store_true", default=TRUE,
        help="Print extra output [default]"),
   make_option(c("-q", "--quietly"), action="store_false",
        dest="verbose", help="Print little output"),
   make_option(c("-c", "--count"), type="integer", default=5,
       help="Number of random normals to generate [default %default]",
        metavar="number"),
   make_option("--generator", default="rnorm",
        help = "Function to generate random deviates [default \"%default\"]"),
   make_option("--mean", default=0,
```

```
help="Mean if generator == \"rnorm\" [default %default]"),
   make_option("--sd", default=1, metavar="standard deviation",
        help="Standard deviation if generator == \"rnorm\" [default %default]")
)

# get command line options, if help option encountered print help and exit,
# otherwise if options not found on command line then set defaults,
   opt <- parse_args(OptionParser(option_list=option_list))

# print some progress messages to stderr if "quietly" wasn't requested
if ( opt$verbose ) {
        write("writing some verbose output to standard error...\n", stderr())
}

# do some operations based on user input
if( opt$generator == "rnorm") {
        cat(paste(rnorm(opt$count, mean=opt$mean, sd=opt$sd), collapse="\n"))
} else {
        cat(paste(do.call(opt$generator, list(opt$count)), collapse="\n"))
}
cat("\n")</pre>
```

By default *optparse* will generate a help message if it encounters <code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code> on the command line. Note how <code>%default</code> in the example program was replaced by the actual default values in the help statement that <code>optparse</code> generated.

#### bash\$ example.R --help

```
Usage: example.R [options]
Options:
    -v, --verbose
            Print extra output [default]
    -q, --quietly
            Print little output
    -c NUMBER, --count=NUMBER
            Number of random normals to generate [default 5]
    --generator=GENERATOR
            Function to generate random deviates [default "rnorm"]
    --mean=MEAN
            Mean if generator == "rnorm" [default 0]
    --sd=STANDARD DEVIATION
            Standard deviation if generator == "rnorm" [default 1]
    -h, --help
            Show this help message and exit
```

If you specify default values when creating your OptionParser then optparse will use them as expected.

# bash\$ example.R

```
writing some verbose output to standard error...

-0.61157481587684

0.451511898827331

0.0200477716583892

0.741031551757836

0.393041422087005
```

Or you can specify your own values.

#### bash\$ example.R --mean=10 --sd=10 --count=3

```
writing some verbose output to standard error...

2.70590079954821
3.0910477475343
10.3483623461563
```

If you remember from the example program that --quiet had action="store\_false" and dest="verbose". This means that --quiet is a switch that turns the verbose option from its default value of TRUE to FALSE. Note how the verbose and quiet options store their value in the exact same variable.

### bash\$ example.R --quiet -c 4 --generator="runif"

```
0.861046597594395
0.829450771212578
0.795955933863297
0.515740535920486
```

If you specify an illegal flag then optparse will throw an error.

### bash\$ example.R --silent -m 5

```
Error in getopt(spec = spec, opt = args) : long flag "silent" is invalid
Calls: parse_args -> getopt
Execution halted
```

If you specify the same option multiple times then optparse will use the value of the last option specified.

# bash\$ example.R -c 100 -c 2 -c 1000 -c 7

```
writing some verbose output to standard error...

0.314178202131868
-0.328393566261927
1.60985065251223
0.178455571298367
1.67452432593511
1.51440498640776
-0.372649129431856
```

optparse can also recognize positional arguments if parse\_args is given the option positional\_arguments = TRUE. Below we give an example program display\_file.R, which is a program that prints out the contents of a single file (the required positional argument, not an optional argument) and which accepts the normal help option as well as an option to add line numbers to the

output. Note that the positional arguments need to be placed after the optional arguments.

## bash\$ display\_file.R --help

## bash\$ display\_file.R --add\_numbers display\_file.R

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env Rscript
2 # Copyright 2010-2013 Trevor L Davis <trevor.l.davis@stanford.edu>
3 #
4 # This file is free software: you may copy, redistribute and/or modify it
5 # under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the
6 # Free Software Foundation, either version 2 of the License, or (at your
7 # option) any later version.
8 #
9 # This file is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but
10 # WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
11 #
     MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU
12 # General Public License for more details.
13 #
14 # You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
15 # along with this program. If not, see <a href="http://www.gnu.org/licenses/">http://www.gnu.org/licenses/</a>.
16 suppressPackageStartupMessages(library("optparse"))
17
18 option_list <- list(</pre>
       make_option(c("-n", "--add numbers"), action="store_true", default=FALSE,
19
20
           help="Print line number at the beginning of each line [default]")
21
22 parser <- OptionParser(usage = "%prog [options] file", option_list=option_list)
24 arguments <- parse_args(parser, positional_arguments = TRUE)
25 opt <- arguments$options
27 if(length(arguments$args) != 1) {
28
       cat("Incorrect number of required positional arguments\n\n")
29
       print_help(parser)
30
       stop()
31 } else {
32
       file <- arguments$args
33 }
34
35 if( file.access(file) == -1) {
       stop(sprintf("Specified file ( %s ) does not exist", file))
37 } else {
       file_text <- readLines(file)</pre>
38
39 }
40
```

```
41 if(opt$add_numbers) {
42    cat(paste(1:length(file_text), file_text), sep = "\n")
43 } else {
44    cat(file_text, sep = "\n")
45 }
```

## bash\$ display\_file.R non\_existent\_file.txt

```
Error: Specified file ( non_existent_file.txt ) does not exist
Execution halted
```

## bash\$ display\_file.R