Package 'RcppOctave'

October 22, 2013

Type Package

Title Seamless Interface to Octave -- and Matlab

Version 0.11.2

Date 2013-09-17

Description Direct interface to Octave. The primary goal is to facilitate the
port of Matlab/Octave scripts to R. The package enables to call any Octave
functions from R and as well as browsing their documentation, passing
variables between R and Octave, using R core RNGs in Octave, which ensures
that stochastic computations are also reproducible.

License GPL (>=2)

URL http://renozao.github.io/RcppOctave/current,
http://github.com/renozao/RcppOctave,
http://r-forge.r-project.org/projects/rcppoctave/

BugReports http://github.com/renozao/RcppOctave/issues

LazyLoad yes

SystemRequirements Octave (>= 3.2.4) and its development files

Depends R (>= 3.0.0),methods,utils,stats,Rcpp (>= 0.10.1),pkgmaker (>= 0.17)

Imports digest,stringr,tools

Suggests RUnit,knitr,bibtex

LinkingTo Rcpp

Collate 'utils.R' 'package.R' 'interface.R' 'Octave-class.R' 'OctaveFunction-class.R' 'base-functions.R'
'eval.R' 'random.R'

VignetteBuilder knitr

1

R **topics documented:**

.CallOctave   *Calling an Octave Function*

Description

.CallOctave calls an Octave function and returns its value.

Usage

```
.CallOctave(.NAME, ..., argout = -1,
  unlist = !is.character(argout), buffer.std = 3L)
```

Arguments

`.NAME`	an Octave function name. The function must be a valid function name in the current Octave session.
`...`	arguments passed to the Octave function
`argout`	the number of output values, or a vector of names to use as output variable names. The names are directly used and applied to the result list in their original order.

The default value `argout=-1` returns:

- all output values when their number can be determined. This would typically be the case for functions defined in .m files. Please do read section *Details* for considerations about the functions that use varargout.
- only the first one otherwise.

`unlist`	a logical that specifies if an output list of length one should be simplified and returned as a single value or kept as a list. The default is to unlist unless output names were passed in `argout`.
`buffer.std`	logical that indicates if Octave stdout or stderr should be buffered. If `TRUE` output/errors/warnings are displayed at the end of the computation. If `FALSE` they are directly displayed by Octave. It is also possible to selectively buffer either one of stdout or stderr, via the following integer codes:

- `0`: no buffering;
- `1` or `-2`: only stdout is buffered;
- `2` or `-1`: only stderr is buffered;
- `3`: both stdout and stderr are buffered.

Value

the value returned by the Octave function – converted into standard R objects.

Examples

```
# data matrix
x <- matrix(1:9, 3)

# call Octave function svd: equivalent to [S] = svd(x). See o_help(svd)
.CallOctave(svd, x)

# call Octave function svd asking for 3 output values: [U, S, V] = svd(x)
.CallOctave(svd, x, argout=3)

# call Octave function svd asking for 3 named output values: [U, S, V] = svd(x)
.CallOctave(svd, x, argout=c(U, S, V))
```

.DollarNames,Octave-method

Auto-completion for Octave *objects*

Description

Auto-completion for Octave objects

Usage

```
   ## S4 method for signature Octave
.DollarNames(x, pattern = "")
```

Arguments

x	An R object for which valid names after "$" are computed and returned.
pattern	A regular expression. Only matching names are returned.

.O *Direct Interface to Octave*

Description

RcppOctave provides a simple interface to Octave via the object .O, an instance of class Octave, that allows for direct access to Octave functions and variables using calls such as: .O$svd(matrix(1:9,3)).

Usage

```
   .O

   ## S4 method for signature Octave
x$name

   ## S4 method for signature Octave
x[[i, exact = TRUE]]

   ## S4 replacement method for signature Octave
x$name <- value
```

Arguments

exact	logical not used.
x	object from which to extract element(s) or in which to replace element(s).
name	A literal character string or a [name](#) (possibly [backtick](#) quoted). For extraction, this is normally (see under 'Environments') partially matched to the [names](#) of the object.
i	indices specifying elements to extract or replace. Indices are numeric or character vectors or empty (missing) or NULL. Numeric values are coerced to integer as by [as.integer](#) (and hence truncated towards zero). Character vectors will be matched to the [names](#) of the object (or for matrices/arrays, the [dimnames](#)): see 'Character indices' below for further details.
	For [-indexing only: i, j, ... can be logical vectors, indicating elements/slices to select. Such vectors are recycled if necessary to match the corresponding extent. i, j, ... can also be negative integers, indicating elements/slices to leave out of the selection.
	When indexing arrays by [a single argument i can be a matrix with as many columns as there are dimensions of x; the result is then a vector with elements corresponding to the sets of indices in each row of i.
	An index value of NULL is treated as if it were integer(0).
value	typically an array-like R object of a similar class as x.

Format

.O is an object of class [Octave](#).

Methods

[[signature(x = "Octave"): The method [[provides an alternative way of retrieving Octave objects, and is equivalent to o_get(name).

$ signature(x = "Octave"): The method $ provides a direct way of calling Octave functions or retrieving variables from Octave base context, via e.g. .O$svd(x) or .O$a. It is equivalent to o_get(name).

$<- signature(x = "Octave"): The method $<- allow to directly assign/set Octave variables via e.g. .O$a <- 10.

See Also

[o_get](#)

[o_get](#)

Examples

```
.O
# assign/get Octave variables
.O$a <- 10
.O$a
```

```
# call Octave functions
.O$help()
.O$svd(matrix(runif(9), 3))
```

---

as.mfile   *M Files*

Description

`as.mfile` converts source code or .m filenames into real paths to .m files that can be sourced with
[o_source](#).

Usage

```
as.mfile(..., pattern = "mfile_", dir = tempdir())
```

Arguments

...	specification of a .m files as character arguments. The elements of the vector can be either file paths or plain Octave/Matlab code, which are then written to disk in – temporary – .m files. Note that the paths do not need to correspond to existing files.
dir	existing directory where to write the .m files generated from the plain code elements of *x*.
pattern	a non-empty character vector giving the initial part of the name.

Examples

```
f <- as.mfile(test.m)
f

# detected code elements are written into temporary files
f <- as.mfile(test.m, "function [y] = myfun()
y = 1;
end
")

## Not run:
file.show(f[2])

## End(Not run)

# remove all files
unlink(f)
```

---

check.equal   *Compare Lists or Environments*

Description

This function compares two lists or environments. It is useful for comparing results obtained in R and Octave.

Usage

```
check.equal(x, y, msg)
```

Arguments

x   a `list` or an `environment`

y   a `list` or an `environment`

msg   a character string used (if not missing) in a message that is printed before the comparison. It is useful for separating multiple sequential comparisons.

Value

No value is returned, but prints out:

- the element/variable names of each input list or environment,
- the result of the comparison of the elements in x and the corresponding element in y – if present.

Examples

```
X <- matrix(1:64, 8)
ref <- svd(X)
res <- .O$svd(X, argout=3)

check.equal(ref, res, "R and Octave function svd")
```

OctaveFunction-class   *Wrapping and Defining Octave Functions from R*

Description

Wrapping and Defining Octave Functions from R

`OctaveFunction` objects can be created from existing Octave function using their name, or directly from their Octave implementation. In this case, the Octave code is parsed to extract and use the name of the first function defined therein.

Usage

```
OctaveFunction(fun, check = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature OctaveFunction
show(object)
```

Arguments

fun	the name of an existing Octave function or, Octave code that defines a function.
check	logical that indicates if the existence of the Octave function should be checked. If function does not exist then, an error or a warning is thrown if check=TRUE or check=FALSE respectively. The existence check can be completly disabled with check=NA.
object	Any R object

Slots

name name of the wrapped Octave function

Examples

```
osvd <- OctaveFunction(svd)
osvd
osvd(matrix(1:9,3))

orand <- OctaveFunction(rand)
orand()
orand(2)
orand(2, 3)

# From source code
myfun <- OctaveFunction(function [Y] = somefun(x)
Y = x * x;
end
)
myfun
myfun(10)
```

---

octave_start   *Low-level Function Interfacing with Octave*

Description

octave_start Initialize an Octave session.

octave_end clears and terminates the current Octave session.

octave_verbose toggles the verbosity of RcppOctave calls: messages tracks any function call, or conversion of objects between R and Octave (e.g. arguments and results).

octave_config uses the `octave-config` system utility that ships with Octave to query details about the local Octave installation. Failure to load Octave configuration is generally due to this Octave binary not being found in the system PATH. Users should ensure that the PATH contains Octave binary directory path. Alternatively one may use option 'octave.path' to specify the directory where to find `octave-config`:

octave_modules add the Octave modules that ship with RcppOctave to Octave loading path.

Usage

```
octave_start(verbose = FALSE, warnings = FALSE,
  force = FALSE)

octave_end()

octave_verbose(value)

octave_config(varname, verbose = FALSE, warn = TRUE,
  mustWork = TRUE, bindir = getOption("octave.path"))

octave_modules(verbose = getOption("verbose"))
```

Arguments

verbose	logical value used as the inital verbosity status.
warnings	logical that indicates if Octave startup warnings
force	logical that indicates if Octave session should be reinitialised, even if one was previously started (not meant to be used by end-users). should be shown.
value	logical value to toggle verbosity
varname	Name (as a character string) of the Octave configuration variable to retrieve. It is used in following system call 'octave-config -p <varname>'. This function is vectorised and returns a character vector of the same length as its argument.
warn	logical that indicates if a warning should be thrown when a variable is returned empty, which generally means that x is not a valid config variable name.
mustWork	logical that indicates if an error should be thrown if failing to load Octave configuration.
bindir	path to Octave bin/ sub-directory where to look for `octave-config`. If NULL or NA, then the system PATH is used.

Details

'options(octave.path =   /absolute/path/to/octave/bin)'

Note that in this case, the system PATH is not used.

See Also

OctaveConfig

---

o_addpath   *Manipulating Octave Search Path*

Description

Adds a directory at the beginning of Octave search path.

o_inpath tells if a directory or files are in Octave path.

Usage

```
o_addpath(DIR1, ..., OPTION = "-begin")

o_inpath(...)
```

Arguments

DIR1   path specification to add to Octave search path. See section *Octave Documenta-tion*.

...   other path specifications

OPTION   option that specifies how the path should be added. Possible values are: -begin, 0, -end, 1.
                See section *Octave Documentation*.

Details

The .oct files present in directories from the search path are looked up when an object or function is requested but not loaded in the current session. The files are watched and automatically reloaded in case modification.

Value

returns invisibly the old value of search path.

Octave Documentation for *addpath*

```
-- Built-in Function:  addpath (DIR1, ...)
-- Built-in Function:  addpath (DIR1, ..., OPTION)
    Add DIR1, ... to the current function search path.  If OPTION is
    "-begin" or 0 (the default), prepend the directory name to the
    current path.  If OPTION is "-end" or 1, append the directory name
    to the current path.  Directories added to the path must exist.

    In addition to accepting individual directory arguments, lists of
    directory names separated by pathsep are also accepted.  For
    example:

        addpath ("dir1:/dir2:~/dir3");
```

> See also: path, rmpath, genpath, pathdef, savepath, pathsep

[Generated from Octave-3.6.4 on 2013-10-22 14:40:52]

See Also

Other Octave_files: o_source

Examples

```
# call an undefined function
try(.CallOctave(fun1))

# add to the path a directory with a .oct file that contains a definition for fun1
o_addpath(system.file(scripts, package=RcppOctave))

# re-call the function
#.CallOctave(fun1)

# change the .oct file
o_addpath(tempdir())
o_inpath(tempdir())
o_inpath(tempfile())
```

---

o_assign   *Assign/Get Octave Variables*

Description

o_assign assigns a variable in Octave. o_assignin is an alias for o_assign.

o_get fetches Octave variables/functions and possibly rename them on the fly with the provided argument names when present. Functions are returned as objects of class OctaveFunction, that can be called subsequently (see the examples).

Usage

```
    o_assign(...)

    o_assignin(...)

    o_get(..., unlist = TRUE, rm.ans = TRUE, pattern)
```

Arguments

`...`	variables to assign in Octave global context for `o_assign` , or object names to retrieve from Octave for `o_get`.
`unlist`	a logical that specifies it single variables should be returned as a single value (default), or as a list.
`rm.ans`	a logical that indicates if the automatic Octave variable ans should be included in the result. Default is not to include it unless otherwise explicitly specified with this argument, or if it is part of the requested variables in `...`. When present, argument `rm.ans` is always honoured.
`pattern`	regular expression used to filter the requested variable names. Only names matching the pattern are returned.

Details

`o_assign` assigns the variables using the arguments' names if present. Variables can also be specified as a single named list or environment. Single variable assignments can also be specified as `o_assign(a, 10)`. See *Examples* for more details.

Value

`o_assign` returns invisibly the names of the assigned variables.

`o_get` returns a list of the retrieved variable/object. If `unlist=TRUE` and a single – not re-named – variable/object is requested then only its value is returned.

Octave Documentation for *assignin*

```
-- Built-in Function:  assignin (CONTEXT, VARNAME, VALUE)
    Assign VALUE to VARNAME in context CONTEXT, which may be either
    "base" or "caller".

    See also: evalin
```

[Generated from Octave-3.6.4 on 2013-10-22 14:40:53]

Note

The function `o_get` is the equivalent of R [get](#) function and is not related to the Octave function get which returns graphics' properties.

Examples

```
## directly assign variables
o_assign(a=1, b=2, c=matrix(1:9, 3))
# retrieve their values
o_get()
```

```
## assign a variable for each element in a list
x <- list(a=10, b=20, c=matrix(101:109, 3))
o_assign(x)
o_get()


## assign the content of an environment
e <- list2env(setNames(x, paste(env, names(x), sep=_)))
o_assign(e)
o_get(pattern="^env_")


# get all currently defined variables
o_get()

# by default, the automatic variable ans is not returned but might be there
# from unstored previous computation
o_eval(svd(rand(3,3)))
o_get()
o_get(rm.ans=FALSE)

# load some variables
x <- list(b=1, c=3, d=matrix(1:9, 3))
o_assign(x)

# re-fetch all variables
o_get()


# only fetch specific variables
o_get(b)
o_get(b, c)
# one can rename variables on the fly
o_get(a=b, c)
o_get(c(othername=b))
o_get(c(othername=b, c))

# fetching using a regular expression
o_assign( setNames(1:3, paste("test", 1:3, sep=_)))
o_get()
o_get(pattern="^test")

# works with functions
f <- o_get(svd)
f
f(matrix(1:9,3))
f(matrix(1:9,3), argout=3)

# an error is thrown in the case of multiple matches (the alternatives are shown)
o_clear()
o_assign(aaa=1, ab=2)
```

```
try(o_get(a))
```

---

o_clear   *Deleting Octave Variables*

Description

Deletes variables from Octave global context.

The function o_rm is an alias to o_clear.

Usage

```
o_clear(..., all = FALSE, options)

o_rm(..., all = FALSE, options)
```

Arguments

`...`	names or pattern of the variables to delete, as character strings.
`all`	a logical indicating whether all user-defined objects should be deleted. See section *Octave Documentation* for details.
`options`	options passed to Octave function `clear`. See section *Octave Documentation*.

Value

None

Octave Documentation for *clear*

```
-- Command:  clear [options] pattern ...
     Delete the names matching the given patterns from the symbol
     table.  The pattern may contain the following special characters:

   ?
        Match any single character.

   *
        Match zero or more characters.

   [ LIST ]
        Match the list of characters specified by LIST.  If the first
        character is ! or ^, match all characters except those
        specified by LIST.  For example, the pattern [a-zA-Z] will
        match all lowercase and uppercase alphabetic characters.

    For example, the command
```

```
       clear foo b*r
```

clears the name foo and all names that begin with the letter b
and end with the letter r.

If clear is called without any arguments, all user-defined
variables (local and global) are cleared from the symbol table. If
clear is called with at least one argument, only the visible
names matching the arguments are cleared. For example, suppose
you have defined a function foo, and then hidden it by
performing the assignment foo = 2. Executing the command clear
foo once will clear the variable definition and restore the
definition of foo as a function. Executing clear foo a second
time will clear the function definition.

 The following options are available in both long and short form
-all, -a
     Clears all local and global user-defined variables and all
     functions from the symbol table.

-exclusive, -x
     Clears the variables that dont match the following pattern.

-functions, -f
     Clears the function names and the built-in symbols names.

-global, -g
     Clears the global symbol names.

-variables, -v
     Clears the local variable names.

-classes, -c
     Clears the class structure table and clears all objects.

-regexp, -r
     The arguments are treated as regular expressions as any
     variables that match will be cleared.
 With the exception of exclusive, all long options can be used
 without the dash as well.

[Generated from Octave-3.6.4 on 2013-10-22 14:40:53]

Examples

```
# Assign a variable in Octave
o_assign(a, 10)
o_who()
```

```
# Clear
o_clear()
o_who()


# Assign other variables in Octave
.O$a <- 10
.O$b <- 100
.O$ba <- 1000
o_who()
o_get()


# Clear variable starting with b
o_clear(b*)
o_who()
```

---

o_eval   *Evaluate an Octave Expression*

Description

Evaluates an Octave expression in the current embedded Octave session. The variables assigned in
the expression are available for subsequent o_eval calls.

Usage

```
o_eval(..., CATCH, unlist = TRUE)
```

Arguments

...	The Octave expression(s) to evaluate, as a character string.
CATCH	The Octave expression(s) to evaluate if the evaluation(s) of ... fails. See section *Octave Documentation* for more details.
unlist	a logical that specifies it single variables should be returned as a single value (default), or as a list.

Value

the result of the evaluation

Octave Documentation for *evalin*

```
-- Built-in Function:  evalin (CONTEXT, TRY)
-- Built-in Function:  evalin (CONTEXT, TRY, CATCH)
     Like eval, except that the expressions are evaluated in the
     context CONTEXT, which may be either "caller" or "base".

     See also: eval, assignin
```

[Generated from Octave-3.6.4 on 2013-10-22 14:40:53]

Examples

```
# assign some variable
o_eval("a=10")

# retrieve its value in a subsequent call
o_eval("a")

o_get(a)

# use its value
o_eval("b = a^2")


# multiple expression can be evaluated
o_eval(a="10^3", singular="svd(rand(4,4))", random="rand(10, 1)")
# or from a list
l <- list(a="10^3", singular="svd(rand(4,4))", random="rand(10, 1)")
o_eval(l)

# if the evaluation fails then an error is thrown
## Not run:  o_eval("a=svd()")

# except if argument CATCH is provided
o_eval("a=svd()", CATCH="a=2")
```

---

o_exist   *Checking Octave Variables*

Description

Checks if an Octave object of a given name exists, using the Octave function `exist`.

Usage

```
o_exist(NAME, ...)
```

Arguments

NAME   name to check existence.

...   extra parameters passed to the Octave function exist.

Octave Documentation for *exist*

```
-- Built-in Function:  exist (NAME, TYPE)
   Return 1 if the name exists as a variable, 2 if the name is an
   absolute file name, an ordinary file in Octaves path, or (after
   appending .m) a function file in Octaves path, 3 if the name
   is a .oct or .mex file in Octaves path, 5 if the name is a
   built-in function, 7 if the name is a directory, or 103 if the
   name is a function not associated with a file (entered on the
   command line).

   Otherwise, return 0.

   This function also returns 2 if a regular file called NAME exists
   in Octaves search path.  If you want information about other
   types of files, you should use some combination of the functions
   file_in_path and stat instead.

   If the optional argument TYPE is supplied, check only for symbols
   of the specified type.  Valid types are

"var"
     Check only for variables.

"builtin"
     Check only for built-in functions.

"file"
     Check only for files.

"dir"
     Check only for directories.

 See also: file_in_loadpath
```

[Generated from Octave-3.6.4 on 2013-10-22 14:40:53]

---

o_help   *Accessing Octave Help and Documentation Pages*

Description

o_help retrieves the Octave help page associated with a given symbol. By default the page is
printed out, but may also be silently retrieved or formatted for direct inclusion in R documentation
files (i.e. Rd files).

o_doc displays documentation for the function FUNCTION_NAME directly from an on-line ver-
sion of the printed manual, using the GNU Info browser. Type 'q' to quit the browser.

Usage

```
o_help(NAME, character.only = FALSE,
  show = interactive(),
  format = c("plain", "rd", "txt", "latex", "HTML"))

o_doc(FUNCTION_NAME)
```

Arguments

NAME   Octave symbol (e.g. command, function, operator) passed to Octave function
                    help to retrieve the related documentation.

character.only a logical indicating whether NAME can be assumed to be a character string (TRUE)
                    or should be substituted with substitute before using them (default).

show   logical that specifies if the help page should be shown using the as R documen-
                    tation file (default), e.g. using a pager, or only returned as a single string. Note
                    that when show=TRUE, the string is still returned but invisibly.

format   a specification of the output format. If TRUE or rd, the result is Rd code that
                    wraps the Octave documentation string and is suitable for inclusion into Rd
                    files. If one of the strings txt, latex or HTML, then the result is formated
                    using the corresponding Rd conversion function from the **tools** package Rd2txt,
                    Rd2latex or Rd2HTML.

FUNCTION_NAME the name of the function from which to show the documentation. See the rele-
                    vant *Octave Documentation* section below.

Value

this function is usually called for its side effect of printing the help page on standard output (argu-
ment show=TRUE), but it invisibly returns the help page as a single character string.

Octave Documentation for *help*

```
 -- Command:  help NAME
 -- Command:  help --list
     Display the help text for NAME.   For example, the command help
     help prints a short message describing the help command.

     Given the single argument --list, list all operators, keywords,
     built-in functions, and loadable functions available in the
     current session of Octave.
```

> If invoked without any arguments, help display instructions on
> how to access help from the command line.
>
> The help command can give you information about operators, but not
> the comma and semicolons that are used as command separators. To
> get help for those, you must type help comma or help semicolon.
>
> See also: doc, lookfor, which

[Generated from Octave-3.6.4 on 2013-10-22 14:40:53]

Octave Documentation for *doc*

> -- Command: doc FUNCTION_NAME
>   Display documentation for the function FUNCTION_NAME directly from
>   an online version of the printed manual, using the GNU Info
>   browser. If invoked without any arguments, the manual is shown
>   from the beginning.
>
>   For example, the command doc rand starts the GNU Info browser at
>   the rand node in the online version of the manual.
>
>   Once the GNU Info browser is running, help for using it is
>   available using the command C-h.
>
>   See also: help

[Generated from Octave-3.6.4 on 2013-10-22 14:40:53]

Examples

```
o_help(print)
o_help(rand)
# or equivalently
o_help(rand)

# to include in Rd files, use argument rd=TRUE in an \Sexpr:
## Not run:
 \Sexpr[results=rd,stage=render]{RcppOctave::o_help(rand, format=rd)}

## End(Not run)

# to see the included Rd code
o_help(rand, format=TRUE)
o_help(rand, format=HTML)
```

```
o_help(rand, format=latex)
o_doc(text)
# or equivalently
o_doc(text)
```

---

o_identity   *Octave Identity Function*

Description

This function calls the Octave function provided by the module shipped with RcppOctave. It Returns its arguments unchanged, and is mainly used to test and check the effect of object conversions between R and Octave.

Usage

```
o_identity(...)
```

Arguments

```
...                any R object supported by RcppOctave.
```

Value

its argument – list – after its conversion from R to Octave and from Octave to R.

Examples

```
o_identity(1L)
o_identity(1:10)
o_identity(matrix(1:10, 2,5))

o_identity(1)
o_identity(runif(10))
o_identity(matrix(runif(10), 2,5))
```

---

o_load   *Loading Variables into Octave*

Description

Loads variables from a file, a list or an environment.

Usage

```
o_load(from, ..., options)
```

Arguments

`from`	a list or an environment from where the objects should be loaded
`...`	names of the variables to load
`options`	argument passed to the Octave function load. See section *Octave Documentation*.

Octave Documentation for *load*

```
-- Command:  load file
-- Command:  load options file
-- Command:  load options file v1 v2 ...
-- Command: S = load ("options", "file", "v1", "v2", ...)
-- Command:  load file options
-- Command:  load file options v1 v2 ...
-- Command: S = load ("file", "options", "v1", "v2", ...)
    Load the named variables V1, V2, ..., from the file FILE.  If no
    variables are specified then all variables found in the file will
    be loaded.  As with save, the list of variables to extract can
    be full names or use a pattern syntax.  The format of the file is
    automatically detected but may be overridden by supplying the
    appropriate option.

    If load is invoked using the functional form

        load ("-option1", ..., "file", "v1", ...)

    then the OPTIONS, FILE, and variable name arguments (V1, ...) must
    be specified as character strings.

    If a variable that is not marked as global is loaded from a file
    when a global symbol with the same name already exists, it is
    loaded in the global symbol table.  Also, if a variable is marked
    as global in a file and a local symbol exists, the local symbol is
    moved to the global symbol table and given the value from the file.

    If invoked with a single output argument, Octave returns data
    instead of inserting variables in the symbol table.  If the data
    file contains only numbers (TAB- or space-delimited columns), a
    matrix of values is returned.  Otherwise, load returns a
    structure with members corresponding to the names of the variables
    in the file.

    The load command can read data stored in Octaves text and
    binary formats, and MATLABs binary format.  If compiled with zlib
    support, it can also load gzip-compressed files.  It will
    automatically detect the type of file and do conversion from
    different floating point formats (currently only IEEE big and
    little endian, though other formats may be added in the future).
```

 Valid options for load are listed in the following table.

-force
     This option is accepted for backward compatibility but is
     ignored. Octave now overwrites variables currently in memory
     with those of the same name found in the file.

-ascii
     Force Octave to assume the file contains columns of numbers
     in text format without any header or other information. Data
     in the file will be loaded as a single numeric matrix with
     the name of the variable derived from the name of the file.

-binary
     Force Octave to assume the file is in Octaves binary format.

-hdf5
     Force Octave to assume the file is in HDF5 format. (HDF5 is
     a free, portable binary format developed by the National
     Center for Supercomputing Applications at the University of
     Illinois.) Note that Octave can read HDF5 files not created
     by itself, but may skip some datasets in formats that it
     cannot support. This format is only available if Octave was
     built with a link to the HDF5 libraries.

-import
     This option is accepted for backward compatibility but is
     ignored. Octave can now support multi-dimensional HDF data
     and automatically modifies variable names if they are invalid
     Octave identifiers.

-mat
-mat-binary
-6
-v6
-7
-v7
     Force Octave to assume the file is in MATLABs version 6 or 7
     binary format.

-mat4-binary
-4
-v4
-V4
     Force Octave to assume the file is in the binary format
     written by MATLAB version 4.

```
    -text
          Force Octave to assume the file is in Octaves text format.


     See also: save, dlmwrite, csvwrite, fwrite
```

[Generated from Octave-3.6.4 on 2013-10-22 14:40:53]

Examples

```
# Loading from a MATLAB/Octave file
#o_load

# Loading from an R list
o_clear()
l <- list(a=1, b=20, c=runif(10), d="this is a string", e=matrix(1:15, 3, 5))
o_load(l)

# Loading from an R environment
o_load( list2env(l) )

# Partial loading
o_clear()
o_load(l, a, b, c)
o_clear()
o_load(list2env(l), d, e)
```

---

o_ls   *Listing Objects from the Current Octave Session*

Description

The function o_ls is an enhanced listing function, which also lists user-defined functions, as opposed to o_who or o_whos, which only list variables. Note that this function works properly on Octave >= 3.6.1, but is known not to list user-defined functions on Octave 3.4.1 (for some unknown reason the Octave function completion_matches does not return the names of user-defined functions).

Usage

```
    o_ls(long = FALSE, rm.ans = TRUE)
```

Arguments

rm.ans	a logical that indicates if the automatic Octave variable ans should be included in the result. Default (TRUE) is not to include it.
long	logical that indicates the desired type of output: if FALSE (default) then only the names of the variables are returned (like dispatched o_who), otherwise a list with more detailed information about each variable is returned (like o_whos.

Value

a character vector or a list depending on the value of argument `long`.

See Also

Other listoct: o_who, o_whos

Examples

```
# only variables
o_assign(list(a=1, b=2, c=5))
o_ls()
# compare with the output of standard Octave functions
o_who() # should be the same output
o_whos()

# variables and user-defined functions
o_clear(all=TRUE) # first clear Octave session
o_source(system.file(scripts/ex_source.m, package=RcppOctave))
o_ls()
o_ls(long=TRUE)
# compare with the output of standard Octave functions
o_who()
o_whos()
```

---

o_rexp   *Drawing from R Exponential Distribution in Octave*

Description

This function wraps a call to the standard Octave function `rande`, which is redefined by `RcppOctave` to call the R base function rexp. This enables to exactly reproduce stochastic computations in R and Octave, without changing the original Octave/Matlab code. See o_runif for more details.

Usage

```
o_rexp(n, p = n)
```

Arguments

n	number of output rows
p	number of output columns (default to n)

Octave Documentation for *rande*

```
USAGE: E = rande( n [, k])

Generates standard-exponential random variatesas R function rexp -- using the current RNG from R.

Possible calls:
rande(n, k)    returns n*k matrix with uncorrelated E(0, 1) deviates drawn in columns
rande(n)       returns n*n matrix with uncorrelated E(0, 1) deviates drawn in columns


NOTE:
This function substitutes Octave original function in calls from RcppOctave
```

[Generated from Octave-3.6.4 on 2013-10-22 14:40:53]

See Also

rexp

Other orandom: o_rgamma, o_rnorm, o_runif

Examples

```
# Draw random exponential values (in vector form)
set.seed(123)
o_rexp(1)
o_rexp(1, 10)

# Draw random normal values (in matrix form)
set.seed(123)
o_rexp(2)
o_rexp(2, 5)
```

---

o_rgamma   *Drawing from R Gamma Distribution in Octave*

Description

This function wraps a call to the standard Octave function randg, which is redefined by RcppOctave
to call the R base function rgamma. This enables to exactly reproduce stochastic computations in R
and Octave, without changing the original Octave/Matlab code. See o_runif for more details.

Usage

```
o_rgamma(n, p = n, shape = 1, scale = 1)
```

Arguments

shape	Mean of the Gamma distribution
scale	Scale of the Gamma distribution
n	number of output rows
p	number of output columns (default to n)

Octave Documentation for *randg*

```
USAGE: E = randg(shape, [n, p, scale])

Generates Gamma random variates as R function rgamma -- using the current RNG from R.

Possible calls:
randg(shape) returns a single draw from G(shape, 1)
randg(shape, n)  returns n*n matrix with uncorrelated G(shape, 1) deviates drawn in columns
randg(shape, n, p)  returns n*p matrix with uncorrelated G(shape, 1) deviates drawn in columns
randg(shape, n, p, scale)  returns n*p matrix with uncorrelated G(shape, scale) deviates drawn in c


NOTE:
This function substitutes Octave original function in calls from RcppOctave
```

[Generated from Octave-3.6.4 on 2013-10-22 14:40:53]

See Also

rgamma

Other orandom: o_rexp, o_rnorm, o_runif

Examples

```
# Draw random gamma values (in vector form)
set.seed(123)
o_rgamma(1)
o_rgamma(1, 10)

# Draw random gamma values (in matrix form)
set.seed(123)
o_rgamma(2)
o_rgamma(2, 5)

# Draw random gamma values with shape and scale parameters
o_rgamma(1, 5, shape=2)
o_rgamma(1, 10, scale=0.5)
```

---

o_rnorm   *Drawing from R Normal Distribution in Octave*

Description

This function wraps a call to the standard Octave function randn, which is redefined by RcppOctave
to call the R base function [rnorm](). This enables to exactly reproduce stochastic computations in R
and Octave, without changing the original Octave/Matlab code. See [o_runif]() for more details.

Usage

```
o_rnorm(n, p = n)
```

Arguments

n   number of output rows

p   number of output columns (default to n)

Octave Documentation for *randn*

```
USAGE: N = randn( n [, k])

Generates standard-normal random variates as R function rnorm -- using the current RNG from R.

Possible calls:
randn(n, k)   returns a n*k matrix with uncorrelated N(0, 1) deviates drawn in columns
randn(n)      returns a n*n matrix with uncorrelated N(0, 1) deviates draw in columns


NOTE:
This function substitutes Octave original function in calls from RcppOctave
```

[Generated from Octave-3.6.4 on 2013-10-22 14:40:53]

See Also

rnorm

Other orandom: [o_rexp](), [o_rgamma](), [o_runif]()

Examples

```
# Draw random normal values (in vector form)
set.seed(123)
o_rnorm(1)
o_rnorm(1, 10)

# Draw random normal values (in matrix form)
```

```
set.seed(123)
o_rnorm(2)
o_rnorm(2, 5)
```

---

o_runif   *Drawing from R Uniform Distribution in Octave*

Description

This function wraps a call to the standard Octave function rand, which is redefined by RcppOctave to call the R base function [runif](#). This enables to exactly reproduce stochastic computations in R and Octave, without changing the original Octave/Matlab code.

Usage

```
o_runif(n, p = n)
```

Arguments

n	number of output rows
p	number of output columns (default to n)

Value

a numeric vector or a matrix

Difference with plain runif

Since calling o_runif or [runif](#) is equivalent, this function may not be really useful for the end user, and is defined for testing purposes essentially. One possible advantage over plain [runif](#) however, is that it can generate random matrices, instead of only vectors (see examples).

Seeding

Because the RNG of R is called used, seeding computations is achieved by a standard call to [set.seed](#).

Octave details

RcppOctave defines a set of functions like rand that shadow Octave built-in functions. These functions are defined in the Octave module Rrng.oct that is stored in the package *modules/* sub-directory. Call OctaveConfig(modules) to see this directory's full path.

Octave Documentation for *rand*

```
USAGE: U = rand( n [, k])

Generates uniform random variates as R function runif -- using the current RNG from R.

Possible calls:
rand(n, k)   returns a n*k matrix with uncorrelated U(0, 1) deviates drawn in columns
rand(n)      returns a n*n matrix with uncorrelated U(0, 1) deviates drawn in columns


NOTE:
This function substitutes Octave original function in calls from RcppOctave
```

[Generated from Octave-3.6.4 on 2013-10-22 14:40:53]

See Also

runif

Other orandom: o_rexp, o_rgamma, o_rnorm

Examples

```
# Draw random uniform values (in vector form)
set.seed(123)
o_runif(1)
o_runif(1, 10)
# The result is identical as calling runif
set.seed(123)
runif(1)
runif(10)

# Draw random uniform values (in matrix form)
set.seed(123)
o_runif(2)
o_runif(2, 5)
```

---

o_source   *Sourcing Octave/Matlab Files*

Description

This function sources an Octave file within the current Octave session. The loaded functions are accessible by subsequent calls of .CallOctave.

Usage

```
o_source(file = "", text = NULL, sep = ";\n")
```

Arguments

`file`	the path to the Octave/Matlab source file – typically with extension ".m".
`text`	a character vector containing *Octave* statements, that are concatenated in a temporary file, which is then sourced. This argument typically enables the evaluation of multiple statements, as opposed to single statement evaluation performed by `o_eval`.
`sep`	single character string added as suffix to each element of `text`. The concatenation of all suffixed element should form a valid *Octave* block.

Value

None

Octave Documentation for *source*

```
-- Built-in Function:  source (FILE)
    Parse and execute the contents of FILE.  This is equivalent to
    executing commands from a script file, but without requiring the
    file to be named FILE.m.
```

[Generated from Octave-3.6.4 on 2013-10-22 14:40:53]

See Also

Other Octave_files: `o_addpath`, `o_inpath`

Examples

```
# source file
mfile <- system.file("scripts/ex_source.m", package=RcppOctave)
o_source(mfile)

# pass multiple statements
o_source(text="a=1;b=3;c=randn(1,5);")
o_get(a,b,c)

# also works with a character vector of statements
o_source(text=c("a=10;b=30;", "c=randn(1,5)", "d=4"))
o_get(a,b,c, d)
```

---

o_version   *Get Octave Version*

Description

Returns the version of Octave currently used by RcppOctave.

Usage

```
o_version(version)
```

Arguments

version   optional reference version to compare with.

Value

Octave version as a single character string or the result of [compareVersion](#) if argument version is
provided.

Examples

```
o_version()
o_version("3.6.2")
o_version("3.4")
```

---

o_who   *Listing Octave Variables*

Description

Lists currently defined variables in Octave global context.

Usage

```
o_who(..., options, rm.ans = FALSE, unique = TRUE)
```

Arguments

...	filtering patterns or extra arguments passed to o_who and o_whos. Only names matching any of the patterns are returned.
rm.ans	a logical that indicates if the automatic Octave variable ans should be included in the result (FALSE) or removed (TRUE).
options	options passed to Octave function who. See section *Octave Documentation*.
unique	a logical that indicates whether unique names should be returned. This argument is relevant in the case multiple patterns are specified in ....

Value

None

Octave Documentation for *who*

```
-- Command:  who
-- Command:  who pattern ...
-- Command:  who option pattern ...
-- Command: C = who ("pattern", ...)
    List currently defined variables matching the given patterns.
    Valid pattern syntax is the same as described for the clear
    command.  If no patterns are supplied, all variables are listed.
    By default, only variables visible in the local scope are
    displayed.

    The following are valid options but may not be combined.

global
      List variables in the global scope rather than the current
      scope.

-regexp
      The patterns are considered to be regular expressions when
      matching the variables to display.  The same pattern syntax
      accepted by the regexp function is used.

-file
      The next argument is treated as a filename.  All variables
      found within the specified file are listed.  No patterns are
      accepted when reading variables from a file.

    If called as a function, return a cell array of defined variable
    names matching the given patterns.

    See also: whos, isglobal, isvarname, exist, regexp
```

[Generated from Octave-3.6.4 on 2013-10-22 14:40:53]

See Also

Other listoct: o_ls, o_whos

Examples

```
o_who()
l <- as.list(setNames(1:10, letters[1:10]))
o_assign(l)
```

```
o_who()


prefnames <- paste(pref, letters[1:10], sep=)
o_assign( setNames(l, prefnames) )
o_who()
o_who(pref*)
```

---

o_whos   *Detailed Listing of Octave Variables*

Description

The function o_whos returns a detailed description of the variables defined in the current Octave session.

Usage

```
o_whos(..., options, rm.ans = FALSE)
```

Arguments

...	filtering patterns or extra arguments passed to o_who and o_whos. Only names matching any of the patterns are returned.
options	options passed to Octave function who. See section *Octave Documentation*.
rm.ans	a logical that indicates if the automatic Octave variable ans should be included in the result (FALSE) or removed (TRUE).

Octave Documentation for *whos*

```
 -- Command:  whos
 -- Command:  whos pattern ...
 -- Command:  whos option pattern ...
 -- Command: S = whos ("pattern", ...)
     Provide detailed information on currently defined variables
     matching the given patterns.  Options and pattern syntax are the
     same as for the who command.  Extended information about each
     variable is summarized in a table with the following default
     entries.

   Attr
         Attributes of the listed variable.  Possible attributes are:
        blank
              Variable in local scope


        a
```

             Automatic variable. An automatic variable is one
             created by the interpreter, for example argn.

      c
             Variable of complex type.

      f
             Formal parameter (function argument).

      g
             Variable with global scope.

      p
             Persistent variable.

   Name
        The name of the variable.

   Size
        The logical size of the variable. A scalar is 1x1, a vector
        is 1xN or Nx1, a 2-D matrix is MxN.

   Bytes
        The amount of memory currently used to store the variable.

   Class
        The class of the variable. Examples include double, single,
        char, uint16, cell, and struct.

 The table can be customized to display more or less information
 through the function whos_line_format.

 If whos is called as a function, return a struct array of defined
 variable names matching the given patterns. Fields in the
 structure describing each variable are: name, size, bytes, class,
 global, sparse, complex, nesting, persistent.

 See also: who, whos_line_format

[Generated from Octave-3.6.4 on 2013-10-22 14:40:53]

See Also

   Other listoct: o_ls, o_who

Examples

```
.O$a <- 1
.O$b <- 10
o_whos()

o_eval("sqrt(2)")
o_whos()
```

RcppOctave   *Interfacing R with Octave*

Description

Interfacing R with Octave.

Details

The primary goal is to facilitate the port of Matlab/Octave scripts to R. The package enables to call any Octave functions from R and as well as browsing their documentation, passing variables between R and Octave, using R core RNGs in Octave, which ensure stochastic computations are also reproducible.

Package:	RcppOctave
Type:	Package
Version:	1.0
Date:	2011-11-01
License:	GPL (>= 2)
LazyLoad:	yes

Author(s)

Renaud Gaujoux <renaud@cbio.uct.ac.za>

Maintainer: Renaud Gaujoux <renaud@cbio.uct.ac.za>

References

Eaton JW (2002). _GNU Octave Manual_. Network Theory Limited. ISBN 0-9541617-2-6, <URL: http://www.octave.org/>.

See Also

See `.CallOctave`, `o_source`, `o_help`

Examples

```
.CallOctave(svd, matrix(1:9, 3))
o_help(svd)
```

show,Octave-method   *Show method for* Octave *objects*

Description

Show method for Octave objects

Usage

```
    ## S4 method for signature Octave
show(object)
```

Arguments

object   Any R object

---

sourceExamples   *Loading Example M-files*

Description

Source an example M-file in the sub-directory "scripts/" of RcppOctave installation.

Usage

```
    sourceExamples(file)
```

Arguments

file   filename of the example script to source. If missing, the function lists all the m-files from the "scripts/" sub-directory.

Examples

```
sourceExamples()
sourceExamples(ex_source.m)
```

---

system.mfile   *Path to Package M-files Standard Location*

Description

system.mfile returns paths to .m files installed with packages.

Usage

```
system.mfile(..., package = "base")
```

Arguments

...	arguments passed to system.file.
package	a character string with the name of a single package. An error occurs if more than one package name is given.

Details

system.mfile is a shortcut for: 'system.file(m-files, ..., package = package)' As such it returns empty strings if the requested file does not exist. If no arguments besides package are passed, it returns the full path to the package's sub-directory *m-files/* – if it exists.

Index