

Package ‘CatMisc’

January 31, 2018

Title Collection of miscellaneous utility methods

Version 0.8.2

Date 2018-01-31

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Description Some helper methods, primarily testing for ``defined" objects and capturing fields from regular expressions.

URL <https://github.com/maptracker/CatMisc>

BugReports <https://github.com/maptracker/CatMisc/issues>

Depends R (>= 3.1)

Imports methods

License GPL-2

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 6.0.1

Suggests testthat

NeedsCompilation no

R topics documented:

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CatMisc	<i>CAT Miscellaneous Functions</i>
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Description

A collection of utility methods frequently used in packages by Charles Tilford (CAT)

Details

- is.empty.field - Test for empty RefClass fields
- is.def - Tests a scalar against a variety of "nothing" values
- is.something - Tests if object is defined, and not zero, "" or FALSE
- parenRegExp - Simplifies capture from regular expression parentheses
- textBlockToVector - Splits a block of text into lines
- .flexFilehandle - Automatically handles .gz files
- methodHelp - Used inside RefClass methods for "self-help"
- file.rename2 - File rename that can cross device boundaries

file.rename2	<i>File Rename II</i>
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Description

Attempts to move/rename files over device boundaries

Usage

```
file.rename2(from, to)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|------|--|
| from | Required, the current path to the file |
| to | Required, the path you wish to rename/move the file to |

Details

At least some implementations of R apparently use a low-level rename library that will refuse to move files across device boundaries. That is, if the file resides at a path that is on a device different from the destination path, the rename will fail with an error message similar to:

```
In file.rename(fromPath, toPath) : cannot rename file '/mnt/deviceX/foobar.txt' to '/mnt/deviceY/f
```

Some (many? all?) systems disallow (or simply cannot?) make *hard links* between devices. However, a move/rename is not a link (at least in outcome), so the error is a bit perplexing. The behavior is not limited to R, problems are also seen in Python where the `os.rename` method fails, but `shutil.move` will work (<https://stackoverflow.com/a/15300474>)

Anyhoo. If renames are failing with cross-device link messages, you're probably running into this issue. This method detects the issue (based on a failure to copy and a grepl to "Invalid cross.device link"), and attempts to solve the problem by a copy-then-delete-source mechanism. Doing this task carefully was more complex than initially anticipated. Source on GitHub has more commentary (which get removed if you just evaluate `file.rename2`) on why the code is the way it is.

Value

A single logical value, TRUE for success, FALSE for failure.

See Also

[file.rename](#)

Examples

```
from <- "/mnt/device1/foo.txt"
to <- "/mnt/device2/foo.txt"
file.rename(from, to) # Fails if /mnt/device1 and /mnt/device2 differ
file.rename2(from, to) # Yay! Works.
```

is.def

Is Defined

Description

Broad test returning false for a variety of "empty" values

Usage

```
is.def(x)
```

Arguments

x The object to be tested

Details

Born out of frustration with diverse possibilities for "not present". The function is NOT vectorized, instead expecting the passed object to be "a single thing".

Value

TRUE if "defined", otherwise FALSE. The following objects are considered "not defined":

- NULL
- Objects that ONLY contain NA
- Matrices with zero columns and zero rows
- Empty fields (TRUE value from [is.empty.field](#))

Examples

```
## TRUE (defined) objects
is.def(FALSE)
is.def(c(""))
noData <- matrix(numeric(), 0, 2,
                 dimnames=list(sample=character(),attr=c("width","weight")))
is.def(noData) # No information, but it has two columns
is.def(c(NA, NA, "b"))

## FALSE (not defined)
is.def(NULL)
is.def(numeric())
is.def(c(NA,NA,NA,NA))
is.def(matrix(numeric(),0,0)) # 0x0 matrix
```

is.empty.field	<i>Is Empty Field</i>
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Description

Tests for ReferenceClass fields that have not been set.

Usage

```
is.empty.field(x, zero.length.empty = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x` The object to be tested

`zero.length.empty` Default FALSE, if true then count a zero-length vector as an empty field (returns TRUE)

Details

Some RefClass fields will be automatically set, even if you try not to. For example, simple fields (numeric, character, logical, etc) will be unavavoidably (?) set to a zero-length vector of the appropriate type.

A field defined as 'ANY', however, can not auto-populate. If left unset, it will be represented as a little Slot object of class "uninitializedField". This function simply tests if the provided object inherits that class

Value

TRUE if `x` inherits class "uninitializedField", otherwise FALSE

Examples

```
## Simple object with two fields, one numeric, the other ANY
foo <- setRefClass("foo", fields = list( x = 'numeric', y = 'ANY' ))
foo$methods( initialize = function(...) {
  ## Don't do anything. This should override (?) the default
  ## $initFields() call.
});

fooObj <- foo()

## $x will be an zero-element numeric vector.
str(fooObj$x)
## It is not considered an empty field:
is.empty.field(fooObj$x)
## ... unless you ask for such cases to test positive:
is.empty.field(fooObj$x, zero.length.empty=TRUE)

## $y will be a small object:
str(fooObj$y)
## And will report as being an empty field:
is.empty.field(fooObj$y)
```

`is.something`*Is Something*

Description

Check if something is defined, and not zero or an empty string

Usage

```
is.something(x)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	The object to be tested
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Details

Primarily designed to deal with parameter checking for user-supplied arguments

Value

TRUE if `x` is "defined" ([is.def](#)) and is neither (numeric) zero nor an empty string.

Examples

```
is.something("")
is.something(0)
is.something(c(0,0)) # -> TRUE
```

`methodHelp`*Method Help*

Description

Mechanism to identify relevant help topics from calling context

Usage

```
methodHelp(mc, cl, inh)
```

Arguments

mc	Required, the result of match.call, called just before entering this function. This should allow automatic determination of the method name, as well as the variable name holding the object
cl	Required, the class() of the object
inh	The inherited packages, taken from .refClassDef@contains

Details

This function is part of an attempt to better document ReferenceClass objects, here focusing on method documentation. The function is designed to be called generically from within a method; See Examples for a fleshed-out illustration. This allows richer documentation to be maintained in Roxygen, and allows objects to be self-documenting if the user passes a help=TRUE flag, eg:

```
myRefClass$methods(
  cube = function( x, help=FALSE ) {
    if (help) return( methodHelp(match.call(), class(.self),
                                names(.refClassDef@contains)) )
    x ^ 3
  })
```

Value

The mysterious 'help_files_with_topic' object R uses for managing internal help (which will be rendered if not captured), or NA if no topic could be found

Examples

```
mrct <- myRefClassThing(5)

# General information on the class as a whole:
?myRefClassThing

# Specific information on the $thingProduct() function
mrct$thingProduct( help=TRUE )
```

myRefClassThing-class *Example Reference Class Object*

Description

A tiny object that multiplies things

Details

This is a toy ReferenceClass (aka 'R5') object used to illustrate the [methodHelp](#) function's use in documenting object methods. It is also utilized by tests for methodHelp.

Fields

x A numeric value

Methods

thingProduct(y = 7, help = FALSE) Multiplies the x field by parameter y

See Also

[methodHelp](#)

Examples

```
# Help at the class level
myRefClassThing( help=TRUE )

x <- myRefClassThing( x=17 )
# Help at the method level
x$thingProduct( help=TRUE )
```

parenRegExp	<i>Paranthenetical Regular Expression</i>
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Description

Extract values from parenthetical capture blocks in regular expressions

Usage

parenRegExp(RegExp, text, ignore.case = TRUE, unlist = TRUE)

Arguments

RegExp	The regular expression to use
text	The string(s) to test
ignore.case	Default TRUE, which will perform matches case insensitively.
unlist	Default TRUE, which will unlist the results. A string that does not match will return a single NA. If more that one capture field is defined, and at least one string fails to match, then the returned, unlisted vector will be ragged. If you are matching multiple strings, set unlist=FALSE.

Details

RegExp in R is not fully fleshed out. This implements a hack suggested in the internal documentation to allow recovery of text from multiple parenthetical captures

Value

A character vector representing matched values, or NA if no match was found. If unlist is set to FALSE, then a list of character vectors, one list element for each value in the submitted text.

Examples

```
codes <- c("Launch code: 0000", "Bro code", "Locker code = 321203")
extractor <- '([A-Z]+).+?(\\d+)'
parenRegExp( extractor, codes, unlist = FALSE )

header <- ">PK139-beta  Alien infection mediator (San Antonio serotype) "
fastaRE <- '^>(\\S+)\\s*(.*?)\\s*$'
parenRegExp( fastaRE, header )
```

relativePath	<i>Relative Path</i>
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Description

Reports the relative file path from a parent directory to a child object

Usage

```
relativePath(parent, child, mustWork = FALSE)
```

Arguments

parent	Required, the file path that presumably is an ancestor of the child in the directory structure. To return a non-NA value, this object presumably needs to resolve to a directory.
child	Required, the file path of the "deeper" object (can be any component of the file system - file, directory, link, etc.
mustWork	Default FALSE. Passed to normalizePath, set to TRUE if you wish to assure that both child and parent exist.

Details

Given 'child' and 'parent' file paths, return the relative path needed to reach the child from the parent, or NA if the child is not a descendant of the parent.

By default, neither child nor parent will be checked for existence, or if they are an appropriate object. Both will have their paths normalized via normalizePath(). If you wish to force existence of both, set mustWork=TRUE.

Value

If either child or parent are any of NULL, NA or an empty string, then NA. If child is the same as parent (after normalization), an empty string. If child is not a descendant of the parent, NA. In all other cases, a single string representing the relative path.

Examples

```
relativePath("/tmp/RtmpaacRRB", "/tmp/RtmpaacRRB/output.txt")
relativePath(file.path(Sys.getenv('HOME'), "data"), "~/data/plots/x.png")
relativePath("/bin/bang/boom", "/bin/etc/etc/etc.txt")
relativePath("/usr/bin", "")
```

textBlockToVector	<i>Text Block to Vector</i>
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Description

Convert a multi-line string to a vector of lines

Usage

```
textBlockToVector(x, split = "[\\n\\r]", trim.white = TRUE,
  skip.empty = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	The block of text to parse
split	Default "[\\n\\r]+", the regular expression used to split out lines
trim.white	Default TRUE, which will cause leading and trailing whitespace to be removed from each line
skip.empty	Default TRUE, which will remove elements that are the empty string ('')

Details

When embedding static lists of text in code I find it sometimes easier to read and maintain the list if it is encoded as a simple block of text. This function will break such a block into a vector

Value

A character vector, each element being a line

Examples

```
myBlock <- "  
A quick brown fox  
  Five golden rings  
Klaatu barada nikto  
"  
  
textBlockToVector(myBlock)
```

thingProduct	<i>Thing Product</i>
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Description

A toy object method used to illustrate [methodHelp](#)

Arguments

y	The second number
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Details

Multiplies the internally-stored value of x by a supplied second number.

Value

A numeric product of $x * y$

Examples

```
mrct <- myRefClassThing(5)  
mrct$thingProduct(11)
```

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