Package 'tinycodet'

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Title R package that adds a few tiny functions to help in your programming etiquette

Version 0.0.0.9

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Description The 'tinycodet' R-
package is a tiny little R package that adds a few functions to help in your coding etiquette.
It primarily focuses on 4 things.
1) Safer decimal (in)equality testing, safer atomic conversions, and other functions for safer coding.
2) A new package import system,
that combines the benefits of aliasing a package with the benefits of attaching a package.
3) Extending the string manipulation capabilities of the `stringi` R package.
4) Reducing repetitive code.
The 'tinycodet' R-package has only one dependency, namely 'stringi'.
Most functions in this R-package are fully vectorized and optimized,
and have been well documented.

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Imports stringi (>= 1.7.12)

URL https://github.com/tony-aw/tinycodet, https://tony-aw.github.io/tinycodet

BugReports https://github.com/tony-aw/tinycodet/issues

R topics documented:

`atomic_conversions` *Safer atomic type casting*

Description

Atomic type casting in R is generally performed using the functions as.logical, as.integer, as.double, as.character.

Converting an object between atomic types using these functions strips the object of its attributes, including attributes such as names and dimensions.

The functions provided here by the `tinycodet` package preserve all attributes - except the "class" attribute.

The functions are as follows:

- `as_bool()`: converts object to class `logical` (`TRUE`, `FALSE`, `NA`).
- `as_int()`: converts object to class `integer`.
- `as_dbl()`: converts object to class `double` (AKA decimal numbers).
- `as_chr()`: converts object to class `character`.

Moreover, the function `is_wholenumber()` is added, to safely test for whole numbers.

Usage

```
as_bool(x, ...)

as_int(x, ...)

as_dbl(x, ...)

as_chr(x, ...)

is_wholenumber(x, tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.5)
```

Arguments

`x`	vector, matrix, array (or similar object where all elements share the same `atomic class`), to be converted to some other `atomic class`.
`...`	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
`tol`	the tolerance.

Value

The converted object.

See Also

`tinycodet_safer()`

Examples

```
x <- c(rep(0, 2), seq(0, 2.5, by=0.5)) |> matrix(ncol=2)
colnames(x) <- c("one", "two")
attr(x, "test") <- "test"
print(x)

# notice that in all following, attributes are conserved:
as_bool(x)
as_int(x)
as_dbl(x)
as_chr(x)
```

`decimal_truth` *Safer decimal number (in)equality testing operators*

Description

The `%d==%`, `%d!=%` `%d<%`, `%d>%`, `%d<=%`, `%d>=%` (in)equality operators perform decimal (class "double") number truth testing.
They are virtually equivalent to the regular (in)equality operators,
`==`, `!=`, `<`, `>`, `<=`, `>=`,
except for one aspect.
The decimal number (in)equality operators assume that if the absolute difference between any two numbers `x` and `y` is smaller than the Machine tolerance, `sqrt(.Machine$double.eps)`, then `x` and `y` should be consider to be equal.

Thus these operators provide safer decimal number (in)equality tests.

For example: `0.1*7 == 0.7` returns `FALSE`, even though they are equal, due to the way decimal numbers are stored in programming languages like R and Python.
But `0.1*7 %d==% 0.7` returns `TRUE`.

There are also the `x %d{}% bnd` and `x %d!{}% bnd` operators, where `bnd` is a vector of length 2, or a 2-column matrix (`nrow(bnd)==length(x)` or `nrow(bnd)==1`).
The `x %d{}% bnd` operator checks if `x` is within the closed interval with bounds defined by `bnd`.
The `x %d!{}% bnd` operator checks if `x` is outside the closed interval with bounds defined by `bnd`.

Usage

```
x %d==% y

x %d!=% y

x %d<% y

x %d>% y

x %d<=% y

x %d>=% y

x %d{}% bnd

x %d!{}% bnd
```

Arguments

`x, y`	numeric vectors, matrices, or arrays.
`bnd`	either a vector of length 2, or a matrix with 2 columns and 1 row, or else a matrix with 2 columns where `nrow(bnd)==length(x)`. The first element/column of `bnd` gives the lower bound of the closed interval;

The second element/column of bnd gives the upper bound of the closed interval;

Value

A logical vector with the same dimensions as x, indicating the result of the element by element comparison.

See Also

tinycodet_safer()

Examples

```
x <- c(0.3, 0.6, 0.7)
y <- c(0.1*3, 0.1*6, 0.1*7)
print(x); print(y)
x == y # gives FALSE, but should be TRUE
x!= y # gives TRUE, should be FALSE
x > y # not wrong
x < y # gives TRUE, should be FALSE
x %d==% y # here it's done correctly
x %d!=% y # correct
x %d<% y # correct
x %d>% y # correct
x %d<=% y # correct
x %d>=% y # correct

x <- c(0.3, 0.6, 0.7)
bnd <- cbind(x-0.1, x+0.1)
x %d{}% bnd
x %d!{}% bnd

# These operators still work for non-decimal number numerics also:
x <- 1:5
y <- 1:5
x %d==% y
x %d!=% y
x %d<% y
x %d>% y
x %d<=% y
x %d>=% y

x <- 1:5
y <- x+1
x %d==% y
x %d!=% y
x %d<% y
x %d>% y
x %d<=% y
x %d>=% y

x <- 1:5
y <- x-1
x %d==% y
x %d!=% y
x %d<% y
```

```
x %d>% y
x %d<=% y
x %d>=% y
```

`import_as` *Load main package + its re-exports + its dependencies + its extensions under one alias*

Description

The `import_as()` function imports the namespace of an R package, and optionally also its re-exports, dependencies, and extensions, all under the same alias. The specified alias will be placed in the current environment (like the global environment, or the environment within a function).

Usage

```
import_as(
  alias,
  main_package,
  re_exports = TRUE,
  dependencies = NULL,
  extensions = NULL,
  lib.loc = .libPaths(),
  loadorder = c("dependencies", "main_package", "extensions")
)
```

Arguments

`alias`	a syntactically valid non-hidden name giving the alias object where the package(s) are to be loaded into. This name can be given either as a single string (i.e. `"alias."`), or as a one-sided formula with a single term (i.e. `~ alias.`). NOTE: To keep aliases easily distinguishable from other objects that can also be subset with the `$` operator, I recommend ending (not starting!) all alias names with a dot (`.`) or underscore (`_`).
`main_package`	a single string, giving the name of the main package to load under the given alias.
`re_exports`	logical; Some R packages export functions that are not defined in their own package, but in their direct dependencies; "re-exports", if you will. This argument determines what the `import_as` function will do with the re-exports of the `main_package`: • If `TRUE` the re-exports from the `main_package` are added to the alias, even if `dependencies = NULL`. This is the default, as it is analogous to the behaviour of base R's `::` operator. • If `FALSE`, these re-exports are not added, and the user must specify the appropriate packages in argument `dependencies`.

`dependencies` an optional character vector, giving the names of the dependencies of the `main_package` to be loaded also under the alias.
Defaults to `NULL`, which means no dependencies are loaded.
See pkg_get_deps to quickly get dependencies from a package.

`extensions` an optional character vector, giving the names of the extensions of the `main_package` to be loaded also under the alias.
Defaults to `NULL`, which means no extensions are loaded.

`lib.loc` character vector specifying library search path (the location of R library trees to search through).
The `lib.loc` argument would usually be `.libPaths()`.
See also loadNamespace.

`loadorder` the character vector
`c("dependencies", "main_package", "extensions")`,
or some re-ordering of this character vector, giving the relative load order of the groups of packages.
The default setting (which is highly recommended) is the character vector
`c("dependencies", "main_package", "extensions")`,
which results in the following load order:

1. The dependencies, **in the order specified by the** `depenencies` **argument**.
2. The main_package (see argument `main_package`), including re-exports (if `re_exports=TRUE`).
3. The extensions, **in the order specified by the** `extensions` **argument**.

Details

On the `dependencies` **and** `extensions` **arguments**

- `dependencies`: "Dependencies" here are defined as any package appearing in the "Depends", "Imports", or "LinkingTo" fields of the Description file of the `main_package`. So no recursive dependencies.
- `extensions`: "Extensions" here are defined as reverse-depends or reverse-imports. It does not matter if these are CRAN or non-CRAN packages. However, the intended meaning of an extension is not merely being a reverse dependency, but a package that actually extends the functionality of the `main_package`.

As implied in the description of the `loadorder` argument, the order of the character vectors given in the `dependencies`, and `extensions` arguments matter:
If multiple packages share objects with the same name, the objects of the package named last will overwrite those of the earlier named packages.

Additional details
The `import_as()` function does not support loading base/core R under an alias.

Value

A locked environment object, similar to the output of loadNamespace, with the name as specified in the `alias` argument, will be created in the current environment (like the global environment, or the environment within a function).

To use, for example, function "some_function()" from alias "alias.", use:
`alias.$some_function()`
To see the special attributes of this alias object, use attr.import.
To "unload" the package alias object, simply remove it (i.e. `rm(list="alias.")`).

See Also

`tinycodet_import()`

Examples

```
## Not run:
import_as( # this creates the 'tdt.' object
  "tdt.", "tidytable", dependencies = "data.table"
)
# same as:
import_as(
  ~ tdt., "tidytable", dependencies = "data.table"
)
# using a function from the alias:
tdt.$mutate

## End(Not run)
```

`import_data` *Directly return a data-set from a package*

Description

The `import_data()` function gets a specified data set from a package.
Unlike `utils::data()`, the `import_data()` function returns the data set directly, and allows assigning the data set like so:
`mydata <- import_data(...)`.

Usage

```
import_data(package, dataname, lib.loc = .libPaths())
```

Arguments

`package`	a single string, giving the name of the R-package.
`dataname`	a single string, giving the name of the data set.

`lib.loc` character vector specifying library search path (the location of R library trees to search through).
The `lib.loc` argument would usually be `.libPaths()`.
See also loadNamespace.

Value

Returns the data directly. Thus, one can assign the data like so: `mydata <- import_data(...)`.

See Also

`tinycodet_import()`

Examples

```
d <- import_data("gamair", "chicago")
head(d)
```

`import_inops` *(un)expose infix operators from package namespace in the current environment*

Description

`import_inops(expose=...)` exposes infix operators specified in a package or an alias object to the current environment (like the global environment or the environment within a function).

`import_inops(unexpose=...)` unexposes (i.e. removes) the infix operators specified in a packages or an alias object from the current environment (like the global environment or the environment within a function).
Note that in this case only infix operators exposed by the `tinycodet` import system will be removed from the current environment; "regular" (i.e. user-specified) infix operators will not be touched.

Usage

```
import_inops(expose = NULL, unexpose = NULL, lib.loc = .libPaths(), ...)
```

Arguments

`expose, unexpose`
either one of the following:

- an alias object as produced by the import_as function.
- a string giving the package name.

`lib.loc` character vector specifying library search path (the location of R library trees to search through).
Only used when supplying a character vector of package names to `expose` / `unexpose`, and ignored when supplying an alias object to `expose` / `unexpose` (the library is already defined inside the alias object).

The `lib.loc` argument would usually be `.libPaths()`.
See also loadNamespace.

`...` additional arguments, only relevant if the `expose` argument is used.
See import_inops.control.

Details

The `import_inops()` function does not support overloading base/core R operators.

When using `import_inops()` to remove infix operators from the current environment, it will use the attributes of those operators to determine if the infix operator came from the `tinycodet` import system or not. Only infix operators exposed by the `tinycodet` import system will be removed.

Value

If using argument `expose`:
The infix operators specified in the given package or alias will be placed in the current environment (like the Global environment, or the environment within a function).

If using argument `unexpose`:
The infix operators specified in the given package or alias, exposed by `import_inops()`, will be removed from the current environment (like the Global environment, or the environment within a function).
If such infix operators could not be found, this function simply returns `NULL`.

See Also

`tinycodet_import()`, `import_inops.control()`

Examples

```
## Not run:
import_as(dt., "data.table")
import_inops(expose = dt.) # expose infix operators from alias
import_inops(unexpose = dt.) # unexposed infix operators from current environment
import_inops(expose = "data.table") # expose infix operators from package
import_inops(unexpose = "data.table") # remove the exposed infix operators from environment

# additional arguments (only used when exposing, not unexposing):
import_as(dt., "data.table")
import_inops(expose = dt., include.only = ":=")
import_inops(unexpose = dt.)
import_inops(expose = "data.table", exclude = ":=")
import_inops(unexpose = "data.table")
import_inops(expose = dt., overwrite = FALSE)
import_inops(unexpose = dt.)
import_inops(expose = "data.table", overwrite = FALSE)
import_inops(unexpose = "data.table")

## End(Not run)
```

`import_inops.control` *import_inops.control*

Description

Additional arguments to control exposing infix operators in the import_inops function.

Usage

```
import_inops.control(
  exclude = NULL,
  include.only = NULL,
  overwrite = TRUE,
  inherits = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`exclude`	a character vector, giving the infix operators NOT to expose to the current environment. This can be handy to prevent overwriting any (user defined) infix operators already present in the current environment.
`include.only`	a character vector, giving the infix operators to expose to the current environment, and the rest of the operators will not be exposed. This can be handy to prevent overwriting any (user defined) infix operators already present in the current environment.
`overwrite`	logical, indicating if it is allowed to overwrite existing infix operators. • If `TRUE` (default), a warning is given when operators existing in the current environment are being overwritten, but the function continuous nonetheless. • If `FALSE`, an error is produced when the to be exposed operators already exist in the current environment, and the function is halted.
`inherits`	logical; when `overwrite=FALSE`, should enclosed environments, especially package namespaces, also be taken into account? Defaults to `FALSE`. See also exists.

Details

You cannot specify both the `exclude` and `include.only` arguments. Only one or the other, or neither.

Value

This function is used internally in the import_inops function.

See Also

import_inops(), tinycodet_import()

Examples

```
## Not run:
# additional arguments (only used when exposing, not unexposing):
import_as(dt., "data.table")
import_inops(expose = dt., include.only = ":=")
import_inops(unexpose = dt.)
import_inops(expose = "data.table", exclude = ":=")
import_inops(unexpose = "data.table")
import_inops(expose = dt., overwrite = FALSE)
import_inops(unexpose = dt.)
import_inops(expose = "data.table", overwrite = FALSE)
import_inops(unexpose = "data.table")

## End(Not run)
```

---

import_LL *Miscellaneous import_ - functions*

Description

The `import_LL()` function places specific functions from a package in the current environment, and also locks (see lockBinding) the specified functions to prevent modification.
The primary use-case for this function is for loading functions inside a local environment, like the environment within a function.

The `import_int()` function directly returns an internal function from a package.
It is similar to the ::: operator, but with 2 key differences:

1. It allows the user to explicitly set a library location through the `lib.loc` argument.
2. It only searches internal functions, not exported ones. This makes it clearer in your code that you're using an internal function, instead of making it ambiguous.

Usage

```
import_LL(package, selection, lib.loc = .libPaths())

import_int(form, lib.loc = .libPaths())
```

Arguments

`package`	a single string, giving the name of the package to take functions from.
`selection`	a character vector of function names (both regular functions and infix operators). Internal functions or re-exported functions are not supported.

`lib.loc` character vector specifying library search path (the location of R library trees to search through).
The `lib.loc` argument would usually be `.libPaths()`.
See also loadNamespace.

`form` a two-sided formula, with one term on each side.
The term on the left hand side should give a single package name.
The term on the right hand side should give a single internal function.
Example: `package_name ~ function_name`

Details

Regarding the Locks in `import_LL()`
The import_as function returns a locked environment, just like loadNamespace, thus protecting the functions from accidental modification or re-assignment.
The import_inops function returns infix operators, and though these are not locked, one needs to surround infix operators by back ticks to re-assign or modify them, which is unlikely to happen on accident.
The `import_LL()` function, however, returns "loose" functions. And these functions (unless they are infix operators) do not have the protection due to a locked environment or due to the syntax.
Therefore, to ensure safety from (accidental) modification or re-assignment, the `import_LL()` function locks these functions (see lockBinding). For consistency, infix operators exposed by `import_LL()` are also locked.

Other details
The `import_LL()` and `import_int()` functions do not support importing functions from base/core R.

Value

For `import_LL()`:
The specified functions will be placed in the current environment (like the global environment, or the environment within a function), and locked.
To "unload" or overwrite the functions, simply remove them; i.e.:
`rm(list=c("some_function1", "some_function2"))`.

For `import_int()`:
The function itself is returned directly.
So one can assign the function directly to some variable, like so:
`myfun <- import_int(...)`
or use it directly without re-assignment like so:
`import_int(...)(...)`

See Also

`tinycodet_import()`

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Using import_LL ====
```

```
import_LL(
  "tidytable", "across"
)
across # <- this function cannot be modified, only used or removed, because it's locked

# Using internal function ====
# Through re-assignment:
fun <- import_int(tinycodet ~ .internal_paste, .libPaths())
fun("hello", "world")
# Or using directly:
import_int(
  tinycodet ~ .internal_paste, .libPaths()
)("hello", "world")


## End(Not run)
```

`inplace` *Generalized in-place modifier*

Description

Generalized in-place modifier.

The `x %:=% f` operator allows performing in-place modification of some object `x` with a function `f`.

For example this:
`mtcars$mpg[mtcars$cyl>6] <- mtcars$mpg[mtcars$cyl>6]^2`
Can now be re-written as:
`mtcars$mpg[mtcars$cyl>6] %:=% \(x)x^2`

Usage

```
x %:=% f
```

Arguments

`x`	a variable.
`f`	a (possibly anonymous) function to be applied in-place on `x`. The function must take one argument only.

Value

This operator does not return any value:
It is an in-place modifier, and thus modifies the object directly.

See Also

`tinycodet_dry()`

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
object <- matrix(rpois(10, 10), ncol=2)
print(object)
y <- 3
object %:=% \(x) x+y # same as object <- object + y
print(object)
```

---

lock *Lock T, lock F, or create locked constants*

Description

One can re-assign the values T and F. One can even run things like T <- FALSE and F <- TRUE !
The lock_TF() function locks the T and F values and sets them to TRUE and FALSE, respectively, to prevent the user from re-assigning them.
Removing the created T and F objects allows re-assignment again.

The X %<-c% A operator creates a constant X and assigns A to it.
Constants cannot be changed, only accessed or removed. So if you have a piece of code that requires some unchangeable constant, use this operator to create said constant.
Removing constant X also removes its binding lock. Thus to change a constant, simply remove it and re-create it.

Usage

```
lock_TF()

X %<-c% A
```

Arguments

X	a syntactically valid unquoted name of the object to be created.
A	any kind of object to be assigned to X.

Value

For lock_TF():
Two constants, namely T and F, set to TRUE and FALSE respectively, are created in the current environment, and locked. Removing the created T and F objects allows re-assignment again.

For X %<-c% A:
The object X containing A is created in the current environment, and this object cannot be changed. It can only be accessed or removed.

See Also

tinycodet_safer()

Examples

```
lock_TF()
X %<-c% data.frame(x=3, y=2) # this data.frame cannot be changed. Only accessed or removed.
X[1, ,drop=FALSE]
```

`logic_ops` *Logic operators*

Description

Additional logic operators:

The `x %xor% y` operator is the "exclusive-or" operator, the same as `xor(x, y)`.

The `x %n&% y` operator is the "not-and" operator, the same as `(!x) & (!y)`.

The `x %out% y` operator is the same as `!x %in% y`.

The `x %?=% y` operator checks if `x` and `y` are **both** unreal or unknown (i.e. NA, NaN, Inf, -Inf).

The `n %=numtype% numtype` operator is a vectorized operator that checks for every value of numeric vector `n` if it can be considered a number belonging to type `numtype`.
See arguments for details.

The `s %=strtype% strtype` operator is a vectorized operator that checks for every value of character vector `s` if it can seen as a certain `strtype`.
See arguments for details.

Usage

```
x %xor% y

x %n&% y

x %out% y

x %?=% y

n %=numtype% numtype

s %=strtype% strtype
```

Arguments

`x, y`	see Logic.
`n`	a numeric vector.

numtype — a single string giving the numeric type to be checked. The following options are supported:

- `"~0"`: zero, or else a number whose absolute value is smaller than the Machine tolerance (`sqrt(.Machine$double.eps)`).
- `"B"`: binary numbers (exactly 0 or exactly 1);
- `"prop"`: proportions - numbers between 0 and 1 (exactly 0 or 1 is also allowed);
- `"I"`: Integers;
- `"odd"`: odd integers;
- `"even"`: even integers;
- `"R"`: Real numbers;
- `"unreal"`: infinity, NA, or NaN;

s — a character vector.

strtype — a single string giving the string type to be checked. The following options are supported:

- `"empty"`: checks if the string only consists of empty spaces.
- `"unreal"`: checks if the string is NA, or if it has literal string "NA", "NaN" or "Inf", regardless if it has leading or trailing spaces.
- `"numeric"`: checks if the string can be converted to a number, disregarding leading and trailing spaces. I.e. the string "5.0" can be converted to the the actual number `5.0`.
- `"special"`: checks if the string consists of only special characters.

Value

A logical vector.

Examples

```
x <- c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, NA, NaN, Inf, -Inf, TRUE, FALSE)
y <- c(FALSE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, rep(NA, 6))
outcome <- data.frame(
  x=x, y=y,
  "x %xor% y"=x %xor% y, "x %n&% y" = x %n&% y, "x %?=% y" = x %?=% y,
  check.names = FALSE
)
print(outcome)
```

```
1:3 %out% 1:10
1:10 %out% 1:3


n <- c(0:5, 0:-5, 0.1, -0.1, 0, 1, Inf, -Inf, NA, NaN)
1e-20 %=numtype% "~0"
n[n %=numtype% "B"]
n[n %=numtype% "prop"]
n[n %=numtype% "I"]
n[n %=numtype% "odd"]
n[n %=numtype% "even"]
n[n %=numtype% "R"]
n[n %=numtype% "unreal"]

s <- c(" AbcZ123 ", " abc ", " 1.3 ", " !#$%^&*() ", "  ", "  NA  ", "  NaN  ", " Inf ")
s[s %=strtype% "empty"]
s[s %=strtype% "unreal"]
s[s %=strtype% "numeric"]
s[s %=strtype% "special"]
```

`matrix_ops` *Infix operators for row- and column-wise re-ordering of matrices*

Description

Infix operators for custom row- and column-wise re-ordering of matrices

The `x %row~% mat` operator re-orders the elements of every row, each row ordered independently from the other rows, of matrix `x`, according to the ordering ranks given in matrix `mat`.

The `x %col~% mat` operator re-orders the elements of every column, each column ordered independently from the other columns, of matrix `x`, according to the ordering ranks given in matrix `mat`.

Usage

```
x %row~% mat

x %col~% mat
```

Arguments

`x`	a matrix
`mat`	a matrix with the same dimensions as `x`, giving the ordering ranks of every element of matrix `x`.

Details

If matrix `x` is a numeric matrix, and one wants to sort the elements of every row or column numerically, `x %row~% x` or `x %col~% x` would suffice, respectively.

If matrix `x` is not numeric, sorting the elements using `x %row~% x` and `x %col~% x` is still possible, but probably not the best option. In the non-numeric case, providing a matrix of ordering ranks for `mat` would be faster and give more accurate ordering. See the examples section.

If `mat` is a matrix of non-repeating random integers, i.e.
`mat <- sample(1:length(x)) |> matrix(ncol=ncol(x))`
then the code
`x %row~% mat`
will randomly shuffle the elements of every row of `x`, where the shuffling order in each row is independent from the shuffling order in the other rows.
Similarly,
`x %col~% mat`
will randomly shuffle the elements of every column of `x`, where the shuffling order in each column is independent from the shuffling order in the other columns.

Re-ordering/sorting every row/column of a matrix with these operators is generally faster than doing so through loops or apply-like functions.

Value

A modified matrix.

See Also

`tinycodet_misc()`

Examples

```
# numeric matrix ====

x <- matrix(sample(1:25), nrow=5)
print(x)
x %row~% x # sort elements of every row independently
x %row~% -x # reverse-sort elements of every row independently
x %col~% x # sort elements of every column independently
x %col~% -x # reverse-sort elements of every column independently

x <- matrix(sample(1:25), nrow=5)
print(x)
mat <- sample(1:length(x)) |> matrix(ncol=ncol(x)) # matrix of non-repeating random integers
x %row~% mat # randomly shuffle every row independently
x %col~% mat # randomize shuffle every column independently

# character matrix ====

x <- matrix(sample(letters, 25), nrow=5)
print(x)
mat <- stringi::stri_rank(as.vector(x)) |> matrix(ncol=ncol(x))
x %row~% mat # sort elements of every row independently
```

```
x %row~% -mat # reverse-sort elements of every row independently
x %col~% mat # sort elements of every column independently
x %col~% -mat # reverse-sort elements of every column independently

x <- matrix(sample(letters, 25), nrow=5)
print(x)
mat <- sample(1:length(x)) |> matrix(ncol=ncol(x)) # matrix of non-repeating random integers
x %row~% mat # randomly shuffle every row independently
x %col~% mat # randomize shuffle every column independently
```

---

pkgs *Miscellaneous package related functions*

Description

The pkgs %installed in% lib.loc operator checks if one or more package(s) pkgs exist(s) in library location lib.loc, without loading the package(s).
The syntax of this operator forces the user to make it syntactically explicit where to look for installed R package(s).

The pkg_get_deps() function gets the dependencies of a package from the Description file. It works on non-CRAN packages also.

The pkg_lsf(package, ...) function gets a list of exported functions/operators from a package. One handy use for this function is to, for example, globally attach all infix operators from a function using library, like so:
library(packagename, include.only = pkg_lsf("packagename", type="inops"))

Usage

```
pkgs %installed in% lib.loc

pkg_get_deps(
  package,
  lib.loc = .libPaths(),
  deps_type = c("LinkingTo", "Depends", "Imports"),
  base = FALSE,
  recom = FALSE,
  rstudioapi = FALSE
)

pkg_lsf(package, type, lib.loc = .libPaths())
```

Arguments

pkgs	a character vector with the package name(s).

`lib.loc`	character vector specifying library search path (the location of R library trees to search through). The `lib.loc` argument would usually be `.libPaths()`. See also loadNamespace.
`package`	a single string giving the package name.
`deps_type`	a character vector, giving the dependency types to be used. Defaults to `c("LinkingTo", "Depends", "Imports")`. The order of the character vector given in `deps_type` affects the order of the returned character vector; see Details sections.
`base`	logical, indicating whether base/core R should be included (`TRUE`), or not included (`FALSE`; the default).
`recom`	logical, indicating whether the pre-installed "recommended" R packages should be included (`TRUE`), or not included (`FALSE`; the default). Note that only the recommended R packages actually installed in your system are taken into consideration.
`rstudioapi`	logical, indicating whether the `rstudioapi` R package should be included (`TRUE`), or not included (`FALSE`; the default).
`type`	The type of functions to list. Possibilities: • `"inops"` or `"operators"`: Only infix operators. • `"regfuns"`: Only regular functions (thus excluding infix operators). • `"all"`: All functions, both regular functions and infix operators.

Details

For `pkg_get_deps()`:
If using the `pkgs_get_deps()` function to fill in the `dependencies` argument of the import_as function, one may want to know the how character vector returned by `pkgs_get_deps()` is ordered.
The order is determined as follows.
For each string in argument `deps_type`, the package names in the corresponding field of the Description file are extracted, in the order as they appear in that field.
The order given in argument `deps_type` also affects the order of the returned character vector:
The default,
`c("LinkingTo", "Depends", "Imports")`,
means the package names are extracted from the fields in the following order:

1. "LinkingTo";
2. "Depends";
3. "Imports".

The unique (thus non-repeating) package names are then returned to the user.

Value

For `pkgs %installed in% lib.loc`:
Returns a named logical vector, with the names giving the package names, and where the value `TRUE` indicates a package is installed, and the value `FALSE` indicates a package is not installed.

For `pkg_get_deps()`:
A character vector of unique dependencies.

For pkg_lsf():
Returns a character vector of exported function names in the specified package.

References

elegantly extract R package dependencies of a package not listed on CRAN. Stack Overflow. (1 September 2023). https://stackoverflow.com/questions/30223957/elegantly-extract-r-package-dependencies-of-a-package-not-listed-on-cran

See Also

tinycodet_import()

Examples

```
## Not run:
pkgs <- pkg_get_deps("devtools")
pkgs %installed in% .libPaths()
pkg_lsf("devtools", "all")


## End(Not run)
```

---

report_inops *Report infix operators*

Description

The report_inops() function returns a data.frame listing the infix operators defined in the current environment (like the global environment, or the environment within a function), or a user specified environment. It also reports from which packages the infix operators came from.

Usage

```
report_inops(env)
```

Arguments

env	an optional environment to give, where the function should look for infix operators. When not specified, the current environment (like the global environment, or the environment within a function) is used.

Value

A data.frame.

See Also

tinycodet_misc()

Examples

```
## Not run:
report_inops()

## End(Not run)
```

---

source_selection *Source selection*

Description

The source_selection() function is the same as base R's source function, except that it allows only placing the selected objects and functions into the current environment, instead of all objects.

The objects to be selected can be specified using any combination of the following:

- by supplying a character vector of exact object names to the select argument.
- by supplying a character vector of regex patterns to the regex argument.
- by supplying a character vector of fixed patterns to the fixed argument.

Note that the source_selection() function does NOT suppress output (i.e. plots, prints, messages) from the sourced script file.

Usage

```
source_selection(lst, select = NULL, regex = NULL, fixed = NULL)
```

Arguments

lst	a named list, giving the arguments to be passed to the source function. The local argument should not be included in the list.
select	a character vector, giving the exact names of the functions or objects appearing in the script, to expose to the current environment.
regex	a character vector of regex patterns (see about_search_regex). These should give regular expressions that match to the names of the functions or objects appearing in the script, to expose to the current environment. For example, to expose the following methods to the current environment, mymethod.numeric() and mymethod.character() from generic mymethod(), one could specify regex = "^mymethod".

`fixed` a character vector of `fixed` patterns (see about_search_fixed).
These should give fixed expressions that match to the names of the functions or objects appearing in the script, to expose to the current environment.
For example, to expose the following methods to the current environment, `mymethod.numeric()` and `mymethod.character()` from generic `mymethod()`, one could specify `fixed= "mymethod"`.

Details

One can specify which objects to expose using arguments `select`, `regex`, or `fixed`.
The user can specify all 3 of them, but at least one of the 3 must be specified.
It is not a problem if the specifications overlap.

Value

Any specified objects will be placed in the current environment (like the Global environment, or the environment within a function).

See Also

tinycodet_misc, `base::source()`

Examples

```
exprs <- expression({
helloworld = function()print("helloworld")
goodbyeworld <- function() print("goodbye world")
`%s+test%` <- function(x,y) stringi::`%s+%`(x,y)
`%s*test%` <- function(x,y) stringi::`%s*%`(x,y)
 mymethod <- function(x) UseMethod("mymethod", x)
 mymethod.numeric <- function(x)x * 2
 mymethod.character <- function(x)chartr(x, old = "a-zA-Z", new = "A-Za-z")
})

source_selection(list(exprs=exprs), regex = "^mymethod")
mymethod(1)
mymethod("a")


temp.fun <- function(){
  source_selection(list(exprs=exprs), regex = "^mymethod", fixed = c("%", ":="))
  ls() # list all objects residing within the function definition
}
temp.fun()

temp.fun <- function(){
  source_selection(list(exprs=exprs), select = c("helloworld", "goodbyeworld"))
  ls() # list all objects residing within the function definition
}
temp.fun()
```

strcut_loc *Cut strings*

Description

The strcut_loc() function cuts every string in a character vector around a location range loc, such that every string is cut into the following parts:

- the sub-string **before** loc;
- the sub-string at loc itself;
- the sub-string **after** loc.

The location range loc would usually be matrix with 2 columns, giving the start and end points of some pattern match.

The strcut_brk() function (a wrapper around stri_split_boundaries) cuts every string into individual text breaks (like character, word, line, or sentence boundaries).

The main difference between the strcut_ - functions and stri_split / strsplit, is that the latter generally removes the delimiter patterns in a string when cutting, while the strcut_-functions do not attempt to remove parts of the string by default, they only attempt to cut the strings into separate pieces. Moreover, the strcut_ - functions always return a matrix, not a list.

Usage

```
strcut_loc(str, loc, fill_loc = TRUE)

strcut_brk(str, brk = "chr", ...)
```

Arguments

str	a string or character vector.
loc	Either one of the following: • the result from the stri_locate_ith function. • a matrix of 2 integer columns, with nrow(loc)==length(str), giving the location range of the middle part. • a vector of length 2, giving the location range of the middle part.
fill_loc	logical, indicating what should be done if for some row i, loc[i,] is c(NA, NA). • If TRUE, c(NA, NA) in loc[i,] is translated to c(1, nc[i]), where nc[i] is the number of characters of str[i] • If FALSE, strcut_loc() will return c(NA, NA, NA) for when loc[i,] is c(NA, NA).
brk	a single string, giving one of the following: • "chr": attempts to split string into individual characters. • "line": attempts to split string into individual lines (NOTE: this is somewhat locale dependent).

- `"word"`: attempts to split string into individual words (NOTE: this is highly locale dependent!).
- `"sentence"`: attempts to split string into individual sentences (NOTE: this is highly locale dependent!).

For information on the boundary rules and definitions, please see:
The ICU User Guide on Boundary Analysis
(https://unicode-org.github.io/icu/userguide/boundaryanalysis/)

`...` additional settings for stri_opts_brkiter

Value

For the `strcut_loc()` function:
A character matrix with `length(str)` rows and 3 columns:

- the first column contains the sub-strings **before** `loc`;
- the second column contains the sub_strings at `loc`;
- the third and last column contains the sub-strings **after** `loc`.

For the `strcut_brk()` function:
A character matrix with `length(str)` rows and a number of columns equal to the maximum number of pieces `str` was cut in.

See Also

`tinycodet_strings()`

Examples

```
x <- rep(paste0(1:10, collapse=""), 10)
print(x)
loc <- stri_locate_ith(x, 1:10, fixed = as.character(1:10))
strcut_loc(x, loc)
strcut_loc(x, c(5,5))
strcut_loc(x, c(NA, NA), fill_loc = TRUE)
strcut_loc(x, c(NA, NA), fill_loc = FALSE)

test <- "The\u00a0above-mentioned    features are very useful. " %s+%
"Spam, spam, eggs, bacon, and spam. 123 456 789"
strcut_brk(test, "line")
strcut_brk(test, "word")
strcut_brk(test, "sentence")
strcut_brk(test, "chr")
```

stri_join_mat *Concatenate Character Matrix Row-wise or Column-wise*

Description

The `stri_join_mat()` function (and their aliases `stri_c_mat` and `stri_paste_mat`) perform row-wise (`margin=1`; the default) or column-wise (`margin=2`) joining of a matrix of strings, thereby transforming a matrix of strings into a vector of strings.

Usage

```
stri_join_mat(mat, margin = 1, sep = "", collapse = NULL)

stri_c_mat(mat, margin = 1, sep = "", collapse = NULL)

stri_paste_mat(mat, margin = 1, sep = "", collapse = NULL)
```

Arguments

`mat`	a matrix of strings
`margin`	the margin over which the strings must be joined. • If `margin=1`, the elements in each row of matrix `mat` are joined into a single string. Thus if the matrix has 10 rows, it returns a vector of 10 strings. • If `margin=2`, the elements in each column of matrix `mat` are joined into a single string. Thus if the matrix has 10 columns, it returns a vector of 10 strings.
`sep, collapse`	as in stri_join.

Details

The examples section show the uses of the `stri_join_mat()` function.

Value

The `stri_join_mat()` function, and its aliases, return a vector of strings.

See Also

`tinycodet_strings()`

Examples

```
# re-ordering characters in strings ====

x <- c("Hello world", "Goodbye world")
print(x)
mat <- strcut_brk(x, "chr")
rank <- stringi::stri_rank(as.vector(mat)) |>  matrix(ncol=ncol(mat))
```

```
sorted <- mat %row~% rank
print(sorted)
stri_join_mat(sorted, margin=1)
stri_join_mat(sorted, margin=2)

################################################################################

# re-ordering words ====

x <- c("Hello everyone", "Goodbye everyone")
print(x)
mat <- strcut_brk(x, "word")
rank <- stringi::stri_rank(as.vector(mat)) |> matrix(ncol=ncol(mat))
sorted <- mat %row~% rank
print(sorted)
stri_c_mat(sorted, margin=1) # <- alias for stri_join_mat
stri_c_mat(sorted, margin=2)

################################################################################

# re-ordering sentences ====

x <- c("Hello, who are you? Oh, really?! Cool!", "I don't care. But I really don't.")
print(x)
mat <- strcut_brk(x, "sentence")
rank <- stringi::stri_rank(as.vector(mat)) |> matrix(ncol=ncol(mat))
sorted <- mat %row~% rank
print(sorted)
stri_paste_mat(sorted, margin=1) # <- another alias for stri_join_mat
stri_paste_mat(sorted, margin=2)
```

`stri_locate_ith` *Locate iˆth Pattern Occurrence*

Description

The `stri_locate_ith` function locates the i^{th} occurrence of a pattern in each string of some character vector.

Usage

```
stri_locate_ith(str, i, ..., regex, fixed, coll, charclass)
```

Arguments

`str`	a string or character vector.
`i`	a number, or a numeric vector of the same length as `str`. This gives the i^{th} instance to be replaced. Positive numbers are counting from the left. Negative numbers are counting from the right. I.e.:

- `stri_locate_ith(str, i=1, ...)`
  gives the position (range) of the first occurrence of a pattern.
- `stri_locate_ith(str, i=-1, ...)`
  gives the position (range) of the last occurrence of a pattern.
- `stri_locate_ith(str, i=2, ...)`
  gives the position (range) of the second occurrence of a pattern.
- `stri_locate_ith(str, i=-2, ...)`
  gives the position (range) of the second-last occurrence of a pattern.

If `abs(i)` is larger than the number of instances, the first (if `i < 0`) or last (if `i > 0`) instance will be given.
For example: suppose a string has `3` instances of some pattern;
then if `i >= 3` the third instance will be located,
and if `i <= -3` the first instance will be located.

`...` more arguments to be supplied to stri_locate.
Do not supply the arguments `omit_no_match`, `get_length`, or `pattern`, as they are already specified internally. Supplying these arguments anyway will result in an error.

`regex, fixed, coll, charclass`
a character vector of search patterns, as in stri_locate.

Details

Special note regarding charclass
The `stri_locate_ith()` function is based on stri_locate_all. This generally gives results consistent with stri_locate_first or stri_locate_last, but the exception is when `charclass` pattern is used.
Where the functions stri_locate_first or stri_locate_last give the location of the first or last single character matching the `charclass` (respectively), stri_locate_all gives the start and end of **consecutive** characters.
The `stri_locate_ith()` is in this aspect more in line with stri_locate_all, as it gives the i^{th} set of consecutive characters.

Value

The `stri_locate_ith()` function returns an integer matrix with two columns, giving the start and end positions of the i^{th} matches, two `NA`s if no matches are found, and also two `NA`s if `str` is `NA`.

See Also

`tinycodet_strings()`

Examples

```
# simple pattern ====
```

```
x <- rep(paste0(1:10, collapse=""), 10)
print(x)
out <- stri_locate_ith(x, 1:10, regex = as.character(1:10))
cbind(1:10, out)


x <- c(paste0(letters[1:13], collapse=""), paste0(letters[14:26], collapse=""))
print(x)
p <- rep("a|e|i|o|u",2)
out <- stri_locate_ith(x, c(-1, 1), regex=p)
print(out)
substr(x, out[,1], out[,2])


################################################################################

# ignore case pattern ====


x <- c(paste0(letters[1:13], collapse=""), paste0(letters[14:26], collapse=""))
print(x)
p <- rep("A|E|I|O|U", 2)
out <- stri_locate_ith(x, c(1, -1), regex=p, case_insensitive=TRUE)
substr(x, out[,1], out[,2])


################################################################################

# multi-character pattern ====

x <- c(paste0(letters[1:13], collapse=""), paste0(letters[14:26], collapse=""))
print(x)
# multi-character pattern:
p <- rep("AB", 2)
out <- stri_locate_ith(x, c(1, -1), regex=p, case_insensitive=TRUE)
print(out)
substr(x, out[,1], out[,2])



################################################################################

# Replacement transformation using stringi ====

x <- c("hello world", "goodbye world")
loc <- stri_locate_ith(x, c(1, -1), regex="a|e|i|o|u")
extr <- stringi::stri_sub(x, from=loc)
repl <- chartr(extr, old = "a-zA-Z", new = "A-Za-z")
stringi::stri_sub_replace(x, loc, replacement=repl)
```

---

stri_rgx *Pattern specifications for string related infix operators.*

Description

The `%s-%` and `%s/%` operators, as well as the string detection operators (`%s{}%`, `%s!{}%`), perform pattern matching for some purpose, where the pattern is given on the right hand side.
When a character vector or string is given on the right hand side, this is interpreted as case-sensitive `regex` patterns from `stringi`.

Instead of giving a string or character vector of regex patterns, one can also supply a list to specify exactly how the pattern should be interpreted. The list should use the exact same argument convention as `stringi`.

For example:

- `list(regex=p, case_insensitive=FALSE, ...)`
- `list(fixed=p, ...)`
- `list(coll=p, ...)`
- `list(charclass=p, ...)`

All arguments in the list are simply passed to the appropriate functions in `stringi`.
For example:
`x %s/% p`
counts how often regular expression specified in character vector `p` occurs in `x`, whereas the following,
`x %s/% list(fixed=p, case_insensitive=TRUE)`
will do the same, except it uses fixed (i.e. literal) expression, and it does not distinguish between upper case and lower case characters.

Related to the above, `tinycodet` adds some convenience functions based on the `stri_opts_` -functions in `stringi` (convenient in the sense they already have argument names, thus allowing for auto code completion):

- `stri_rgx(p, ...)` is equivalent to `c(list(regex = p), ...)`
- `stri_fxd(p, ...)` is equivalent to `c(list(fixed = p), ...)`
- `stri_cll(p, ...)` is equivalent to `c(list(coll = p), ...)`
- `stri_chrcls(p, ...)` is equivalent to `c(list(charclass = p), ... )`

With the ellipsis (`...`) being passed to the appropriate `stri_opts`-functions when it matches their arguments.

Usage

```
stri_rgx(
  p,
  case_insensitive,
  comments,
  dotall,
  multiline,
  time_limit,
  stack_limit,
  ...
)
```

```
stri_fxd(p, case_insensitive, overlap, ...)

stri_cll(
  p,
  locale,
  strength,
  alternate_shifted,
  french,
  uppercase_first,
  case_level,
  numeric,
  normalization,
  ...
)

stri_chrcls(p, ...)
```

Arguments

p	a character vector giving the pattern to search for.
case_insensitive	see stri_opts_regex and stri_opts_fixed.
comments, dotall, multiline, time_limit, stack_limit	see stri_opts_regex.
...	additional arguments not part of the stri_opts - functions to be passed here. For example: max_count
overlap	see stri_opts_fixed.
locale, strength, alternate_shifted, french, uppercase_first, case_level, normalization, numeric	see stri_opts_collator.

Value

A list.

See Also

tinycodet_strings()

Examples

```
x <- c(paste0(letters[1:13], collapse=""), paste0(letters[14:26], collapse=""))
print(x)
p <- rep("a|e|i|o|u", 2) # same as p <- list(regex=rep("a|e|i|o|u", 2))
x %s/% p # count how often vowels appear in each string of vector x.

x <- c(paste0(letters[1:13], collapse=""), paste0(letters[14:26], collapse=""))
print(x)
x %s/% list(regex = rep("A|E|I|O|U", 2), case_insensitive = TRUE)
x %s/% stri_rgx(rep("A|E|I|O|U", 2), case_insensitive = TRUE)


x <- c(paste0(letters[1:13], collapse=""), paste0(letters[14:26], collapse=""))
```

```
print(x)
p <- list(regex = c("A", "A"), case_insensitive=TRUE)
x %s{}% p
x %s!{}% p

x <- c(paste0(letters[1:13], collapse=""), paste0(letters[14:26], collapse=""))
print(x)
p <- list(fixed = c("A", "A"), case_insensitive=TRUE)
x %s{}% p
x %s!{}% p
```

`str_arithmetic` *String arithmetic*

Description

String arithmetic operators.

The `x %s+% y` operator is exported from `stringi`, and concatenates character vectors `x` and `y`.

The `x %s-% p` operator removes character/pattern defined in `p` from `x`.

The `x %s*% n` operator is exported from `stringi`, and duplicates each string in `x` `n` times, and concatenates the results.

The `x %s/% p` operator counts how often regular expression or character pattern `p` occurs in each element of `x`.

The `e1 %s$% e2` operator is exported from `stringi`, and provides access to stri_sprintf in the form of an infix operator.

Usage

```
x %s-% p

x %s/% p
```

Arguments

`x`	a string or character vector.
`p`	either a list with `stringi` arguments (see stri_rgx), or else a character vector of the same length as `x` with regular expressions.

Value

The `%s+%`, `%s-%`, and `%s*%` operators return a character vector of the same length as `x`.
The `%s/%` returns a integer vector of the same length as `x`.
The `%s$%` operator returns a character vector.

See Also

tinycodet_strings()

Examples

```
x <- c(paste0(letters[1:13], collapse=""), paste0(letters[14:26], collapse=""))
print(x)
y <- c("a", "b")
p <- rep("a|e|i|o|u", 2) # same as p <- list(regex=rep("a|e|i|o|u", 2))
n <- c(3, 2)

x %s+% y # =paste0(x,y)
x %s-% p # remove all vowels from x
x %s*% n
x %s/% p # count how often vowels appear in each string of vector x.


################################################################################


x <- c(paste0(letters[1:13], collapse=""), paste0(letters[14:26], collapse=""))
print(x)
y <- "a"
# pattern that ignores case:
p <- list(regex=rep("A|E|I|O|U", 2), case_insensitive = TRUE)
n <- c(2, 3)

x %s+% y # =paste0(x,y)
x %s-% p # remove all vowels from x
x %s*% n
x %s/% p # count how often vowels appears in each string of vector x.
```

---

str_subset_ops *String subsetting operators*

Description

String subsetting operators.

The `string %ss% ind` operator allows indexing a single string as-if it is an iterable object.

The `x %sget% ss` operator gives a certain number of the first and last characters of character vector `x`.

The `x %strim% ss` operator removes a certain number of the first and last characters of character vector `x`.

Usage

```
string %ss% ind

x %sget% ss

x %strim% ss
```

Arguments

string	a single string.
ind	a numeric vector giving the subset indices.
x	a character vector.
ss	a vector of length 2, or a matrix with 2 columns with nrow(ss)==length(x). The object ss should consist entirely of non-negative and non-missing integers, or be coerce-able to such integers. (thus negative integers, and missing values are not allowed; decimal numbers will be converted to integers). The first element/column of ss gives the number of characters counting from the left side to be extracted/removed from x. The second element/column of ss gives the number of characters counting from the right side to be extracted/removed from x.

Details

These operators serve as a way to provide straight-forward string sub-setting.

Value

The x %sget% ss operator gives a certain number of the first and last characters of character vector x.

The x %strim% ss operator removes a certain number of the first and last characters of character vector x.

The %ss% operator always returns a character vector, where each element is a single character.

See Also

tinycodet_strings()

Examples

```
x <- c(paste0(letters[1:13], collapse=""), paste0(letters[14:26], collapse=""))
print(x)
ss <- c(2,3)
x %sget% ss

x <- c(paste0(letters[1:13], collapse=""), paste0(letters[14:26], collapse=""))
print(x)
```

```
ss <- c(1,0)
x %sget% ss

x <- c(paste0(letters[1:13], collapse=""), paste0(letters[14:26], collapse=""))
print(x)
ss <- c(2,3)
x %strim% ss

x <- c(paste0(letters[1:13], collapse=""), paste0(letters[14:26], collapse=""))
print(x)
ss <- c(1,0)
x %strim% ss

"hello" %ss% 5:1
```

---

subset_if *The subset_if operators and the unreal in place modifier*

Description

The `x %[if]% cond` operator selects elements from vector/matrix/array `x`, for which the result of `cond(x)` returns `TRUE`.
And the `x %[!if]% cond` operator selects elements from vector/matrix/array `x`, for which the result of `cond(x)` returns `FALSE`.

The `x %unreal =% repl` operator modifies all unreal (`NA`, `NaN`, `Inf`, `-Inf`) values of `x` with replacement value `repl`.
Thus,
`x %unreal =% repl`,
is the same as,
`x[is.na(x)|is.nan(x)|is.infinite(x)] <- repl`

Usage

```
x %[if]% cond

x %[!if]% cond

x %unreal =% repl
```

Arguments

x	a vector, matrix, or array.

cond — a (possibly anonymous) function that returns a `logical` vector of the same length/dimensions as `x`.
For example: `\(x)x>0`.

repl — the replacement value.

Value

For the **subset-if** operators:
The subset_if - operators all return a vector with the selected elements.

For the `x %unreal =% repl` operator:
The `x %unreal =% repl` operator does not return any value:
It is an in-place modifier, and thus modifies `x` directly. The object `x` is modified such that all `NA`, `NaN`, `Inf`, and `-Inf` elements are replaced with `repl`.

See Also

`tinycodet_dry()`

Examples

```
x <- c(-10:9, NA, NA)
object_with_very_long_name <- matrix(x, ncol=2)
print(object_with_very_long_name)
object_with_very_long_name %[if]% \(x)x %in% 1:10
object_with_very_long_name %[!if]% \(x)x %in% 1:10

x <- c(1:9, NA, NaN, Inf)
print(x)
x %unreal =% 0 # same as x[is.na(x)|is.nan(x)|is.infinite(x)] <- 0
print(x)
```

---

tinycodet_dry *The tinycodet "DRY" functionality*

Description

"Don't Repeat Yourself", sometimes abbreviated as "DRY", is the coding principle not to write unnecessarily repetitive code. To help you in that effort, the `tinycodet` R package introduces a few functions:

- The transform_if function
- The subset_if operators and the in-place unreal modifier operator.
- The generalized in-place (mathematical) modification operator.

Usage

```
tinycodet_dry()
```

See Also

`tinycodet_help()`

Examples

```
object <- matrix(c(-9:8, NA, NA) , ncol=2)

# in base R:
ifelse( # repetitive, and gives unnecessary warning
  is.na(object>0), -Inf,
  ifelse(
    object>0,  log(object), object^2
  )
)
mtcars$mpg[mtcars$cyl>6] <- (mtcars$mpg[mtcars$cyl>6])^2 # long

# with tinycodet:
object |> transform_if(\(x)x>0, log, \(x)x^2, \(x) -Inf) # compact & no warning
mtcars$mpg[mtcars$cyl>6] %:=% \(x)x^2 # short
```

---

tinycodet_help *The tinycodet help page*

Description

Welcome to the `tinycodet` introduction help page!

The 'tinycodet' R-package is a tiny little R package adds some functions to help in your coding etiquette.
It primarily focuses on 4 things:

(1) Safer decimal (in)equality testing, safer atomic conversions, and other functions for safer coding; see tinycodet_safer.
(2) A new package import system, that combines the benefits of aliasing a package with the benefits of attaching a package; see tinycodet_import
(3) Extending the string manipulation capabilities of the `stringi` R package; see tinycodet_strings.
(4) Reducing repetitive code; see tinycodet_dry.

And some miscellaneous functionality; see tinycodet_misc.

The `tinycodet` R-package has only one dependency, namely `stringi`. Most functions in this R-package are fully vectorized and optimized, and have been well documented.

Please also have a look at the GitHub page before using this package:
https://github.com/tony-aw/tinycodet

Usage

```
tinycodet_help()
```

`tinycodet_import` *The tinycodet import system*

Description

The tinycodet R package introduces a new package import system.

One can use a package without attaching the package (i.e. using `::` or using a package alias), or one can attach a package (i.e. using `library()` or `require()`). The advantages and disadvantages of loading without attaching a package versus attaching a package - at least those relevant here - can be compactly presented in the following table:

aspect	alias / ::	attaching
prevent masking functions from other packages	Yes (+)	No (-)
prevent masking core R functions	Yes (+)	No (-)
clarify which function came from which package	Yes (+)	No (-)
place/expose functions only in current environment instead of globally	Yes (+)	No (-)
prevent namespace pollution	Yes (+)	No (-)
minimize typing - especially for infix operators (i.e. typing `package::`%op%`(x, y)` instead of `x %op% y` is cumbersome)	No (-)	Yes (+)
use multiple related packages, without constantly switching between package prefixes	No (-)	Yes (+)

NOTE: + = advantage, - = disadvantage

What `tinycodet` attempts to do with its import system, is to somewhat find the best of both worlds. It does this by introducing the following functions:

- import_as: Allow a main package + its re-exports + its dependencies + its extensions to be loaded under a single alias. This essentially combines the attaching advantage of using multiple related packages, whilst keeping most advantages of aliasing a package.
- import_inops: Expose infix operators from a package or an alias object to the current environment. This gains the attaching advantage of less typing, whilst simultaneously avoiding the disadvantage of attaching functions from a package globally.
- import_data: Directly return a data set from a package, to allow straight-forward assignment.

Furthermore, there are two miscellaneous `import_` - functions: import_LL and import_int.
And there are also some additional helper functions for the package import system, see x.import and pkgs.

Usage

```
tinycodet_import()
```

See Also

tinycodet_help

Examples

```
## Not run:
# loading "tidytable" + "data.table" under alias "tdt.":
import_as(
  ~ tdt., "tidytable", dependencies = "data.table"
)

# exposing operators from "magrrittr" to current environment:
import_inops("magrittr")

# directly assigning dplyr's "starwars" dataset to object "d":
d <- import_data("dplyr", "starwars")

# see it in action:
d %>% tdt.$filter(species == "Droid") %>%
  tdt.$select(name, tdt.$ends_with("color"))


## End(Not run)
```

---

tinycodet_misc *The tinycodet miscellaneous functionality*

Description

Some additional functions provided by the `tinycodet` R package:

- Infix logical operators for exclusive-or, not-and, not-in, number-type, and string-type.
- Infix operators for row- and column-wise re-ordering of matrices.
- Report infix operators present in the current environment, or a specified environment.
- source_selection to source only selected objects.

Usage

```
tinycodet_misc()
```

See Also

`tinycodet_help()`

tinycodet_safer *The tinycodet "safer" functionality*

Description

To help make your code safer, the `tinycodet` R package introduces a few functions:

- Safer decimal (in)equality testing.
- Atomic type casting without stripping attributes.
- The lock_TF function to set and lock `T` and `F` to `TRUE` and `FALSE`.
- The %<-c% operator to assign locked constants.

Usage

```
tinycodet_safer()
```

See Also

`tinycodet_help()`

Examples

```
x <- c(0.3, 0.6, 0.7)
y <- c(0.1*3, 0.1*6, 0.1*7)
x == y # gives FALSE, but should be TRUE
x %d==% y # here it's done correctly
```

tinycodet_strings *The tinycodet expansion of the 'stringi' R package*

Description

The `tinycodet` R package adds some functions and operators to extend the functionality of the `stringi` R package:

- Infix operators for string arithmetic.
- Infix operators for string sub-setting.
- Infix operators for row- and column-wise re-ordering of matrices.
- The `tinycodet` package adds additional `stringi` functions, namely stri_locate_ith, and stri_join_mat (and aliases). These functions use the same naming and argument convention as the rest of the `stringi` functions, thus keeping your code consistent.

- The strcut_-functions.
- Most `stringi` pattern expressions options are available for the string-pattern-related functions, when appropriate.
- This R package has only one dependency: `stringi`. No other dependencies, as to avoid `"dependency hell"`.
- Although the functions are written in R, they have been optimized to be in somewhat the same order of speed as the other `stringi` functions.

()]

Usage

```
tinycodet_strings()
```

References

Gagolewski M., *stringi: Fast and portable character string processing in R*, Journal of Statistical Software 103(2), 2022, 1–59, doi:10.18637/jss.v103.i02

See Also

`tinycodet_help()`, `stri_rgx()`

Examples

```
# character vector:
x <- c("3rd 1st 2nd", "5th 4th 6th")
print(x)

# detect if there are digits:
x %s{}% "[[:digits]]"

# cut x into matrix of individual words:
x <- strcut_brk(x, "word")

# re-order matrix using the fast %row~% operator:
mat <- stringi::stri_rank(as.vector(x)) |> matrix(ncol=ncol(x))
sorted <- x %row~% mat

# join elements of every row into a single character vector:
stri_c_mat(sorted, margin=1, sep=" ")
```

`transform_if` *The transform_if function*

Description

The transform_if() function transforms an object x, based on the logical result (TRUE, FALSE, NA) of condition function cond(x) or logical vector cond, such that:

- For every value where cond(x)==TRUE / cond==TRUE, function yes(x) is run or scalar yes is returned.
- For every value where cond(x)==FALSE / cond==FALSE, function no(x) is run or scalar no is returned.
- For every value where cond(x)==NA / cond==NA, function other(x) is run or scalar other is returned.

Usage

```
transform_if(x, cond, yes = function(x) x, no = function(x) x, other = NA)
```

Arguments

x	a vector, matrix, or array.
cond	either an object of class logical with the same length as x, or a (possibly anonymous) function that returns an object of class logical with the same length as x. For example: \(x)x>0.
yes	the (possibly anonymous) transformation function to use when function cond(x)==TRUE / logical cond==TRUE. Alternatively, one can also supply an atomic scalar. If argument yesis not specified, it defaults to \(x)x.
no	the (possibly anonymous) transformation function to use when function cond(x)==FALSE / logical cond==FALSE. Alternatively, one can also supply an atomic scalar. If argument no is not specified, it defaults to \(x)x.
other	the (possibly anonymous) transformation function to use when function cond(x) / logical cond returns NA. Alternatively, one can also supply an atomic scalar. If argument other is not specified, it defaults to NA. Note that function other(x) is run or scalar other is returned when function cond(x) or logical cond is NA, not necessarily when x itself is NA.

Details

Be careful with coercion! For example the following code:
x <- c("a", "b")
transform_if(x, \(x)x=="a", as.numeric, as.logical)
returns:
[1] NA NA
due to the same character vector being given 2 incompatible classes.

Value

The transformed vector, matrix, or array (attributes are conserved).

See Also

tinycodet_dry()

Examples

```
x <- c(-10:9, NA, NA)
object <- matrix(x, ncol=2)
attr(object, "helloworld") <- "helloworld"
print(object)
y <- 0
z <- 1000

object |> transform_if(\(x)x>y, log, \(x)x^2, \(x)-z)
object |> transform_if(object > y, log, \(x)x^2, -z) # same as previous line
```

---

x.import *Helper functions for the tinycodet package import system*

Description

The `help.import()` function finds the help file for functions in an alias object or exposed infix operators.

The `attr.import()` function gets one specific special attributes or all special attributes from an alias object returned by import_as.

The `is.tinyimport()` function checks if an alias object or an exposed function is of class `tinyimport`; i.e. if it is an object produced by the import_as, import_inops, or import_LL function.

Usage

```
help.import(..., i, alias)

attr.import(alias, which = NULL)

is.tinyimport(x)
```

Arguments

`...`	further arguments to be passed to help.
`i`	either one of the following:

- a function (use back-ticks when the function is an infix operator). Examples: `myfun` , `` `%operator%` `` , `myalias.$some_function` . If a function, the `alias` argument is ignored.

- a string giving the function name or topic (i.e. `"myfun"`, `"thistopic"`). If a string, argument `alias` must be specified also.

`alias` the alias object as created by the import_as function.

`which` The attributes to list. If `NULL`, all attributes will be returned.
Possibilities: "pkgs", "conflicts", "versions", "args", and "ordered_object_names".

`x` an object produced by import_as or import_inops.

Details

For `help.import(...)`:
Do not use the `topic` / `package` and `i` / `alias` argument sets together. It's either one set or the other.

Value

For `help.import()`:
Opens the appropriate help page.

For `is.tinyimport()`:
Returns `TRUE` if the function is produced by import_as, import_inops, or import_LL, and returns `FALSE` if it is not.

For `attr.import(alias, which = NULL)`:
All special attributes of the given alias object are returned as a list.

For `attr.import(alias, which = "pkgs")`:
Returns a list with 3 elements:

- packages_order: a character vector of package names, giving the packages in the order they were loaded in the alias object.
- main_package: a string giving the name of the main package. Re-exported functions, if present, are loaded together with the main package.
- re_exports.pkgs: a character vector of package names, giving the packages from which the re-exported functions in the main package were taken.

For `attr.import(alias, which = "conflicts")`:
The order in which packages are loaded in the alias object (see attribute `pkgs$packages_order`) matters: Functions from later named packages overwrite those from earlier named packages, in case of conflicts.
The "conflicts" attribute returns a data.frame showing exactly which functions overwrite functions from earlier named packages, and as such "win" the conflicts.

For `attr.import(alias, which = "versions")`:
A data.frame, giving the version of every package loaded in the alias, ignoring re-exports.

For `attr.import(alias, which = "args")`:
Returns a list of input arguments. These were the arguments supplied to import_as when the alias

object in question was created.

For `attr.import(alias, which = "ordered_object_names")`:
Gives the names of the objects in the alias, in the order as they were loaded.
For conflicting objects, the last load is used for the ordering.
Note that if argument `re_exports` is `TRUE`, re-exported functions are loaded when the main package is loaded, thus changing this order slightly.

See Also

`tinycodet_import()`

Examples

```
## Not run:
import_as(mr., "magrittr")
import_inops("magrittr")
`:=` <- data.table::`:=`

is.tinyimport(mr.) # returns TRUE
is.tinyimport(`%>%`) # returns TRUE
is.tinyimport(`:=`) # returns FALSE

attr.import(mr.)
attr.import(mr., which="conflicts")

help.import(i=mr.$add)
help.import(i=`%>%`)
help.import(i="add", alias=mr.)



## End(Not run)
```

`%s{}%` *String detection operators*

Description

The `x %s{}% p` operator checks for every string in character vector `x` if the pattern defined in `p` is present.

The `x %s!{}% p` operator checks for every string in character vector `x` if the pattern defined in `p` is NOT present.

Usage

```
x %s{}% p

x %s!{}% p
```

Arguments

x	a string or character vector.
p	either a list with `stringi` arguments (see stri_rgx), or else a character vector of the same length as `x` with regular expressions.

Value

The `x %s{}% p` and `x %s!{}% p` operators return logical vectors.

See Also

tinycodet_strings()

Examples

```
# simple pattern ====

x <- c(paste0(letters[1:13], collapse=""), paste0(letters[14:26], collapse=""))
print(x)
x %s{}% "a"
x %s!{}% "a"
which(x %s{}% "a")
which(x %s!{}% "a")
x[x %s{}% "a"]
x[x %s!{}% "a"]

x %s{}% "1"
x %s!{}% "1"
which(x %s{}% "1")
which(x %s!{}% "1")
x[x %s{}% "1"]
x[x %s!{}% "1"]


################################################################################

# ignore case pattern ====


x <- c(paste0(letters[1:13], collapse=""), paste0(letters[14:26], collapse=""))
print(x)
p <- list(regex = c("A", "A"), case_insensitive=TRUE)
x %s{}% p
x %s!{}% p
which(x %s{}% p)
which(x %s!{}% p)
x[x %s{}% p]
x[x %s!{}% p]


################################################################################

# multi-character pattern ====

x <- c(paste0(letters[1:13], collapse=""), paste0(letters[14:26], collapse=""))
```

```
print(x)
p <- list(regex = rep("AB", 2), case_insensitive=TRUE)
x %s{}% p
x %s!{}% p
which(x %s{}% p)
which(x %s!{}% p)
x[x %s{}% p]
x[x %s!{}% p]
```

Index